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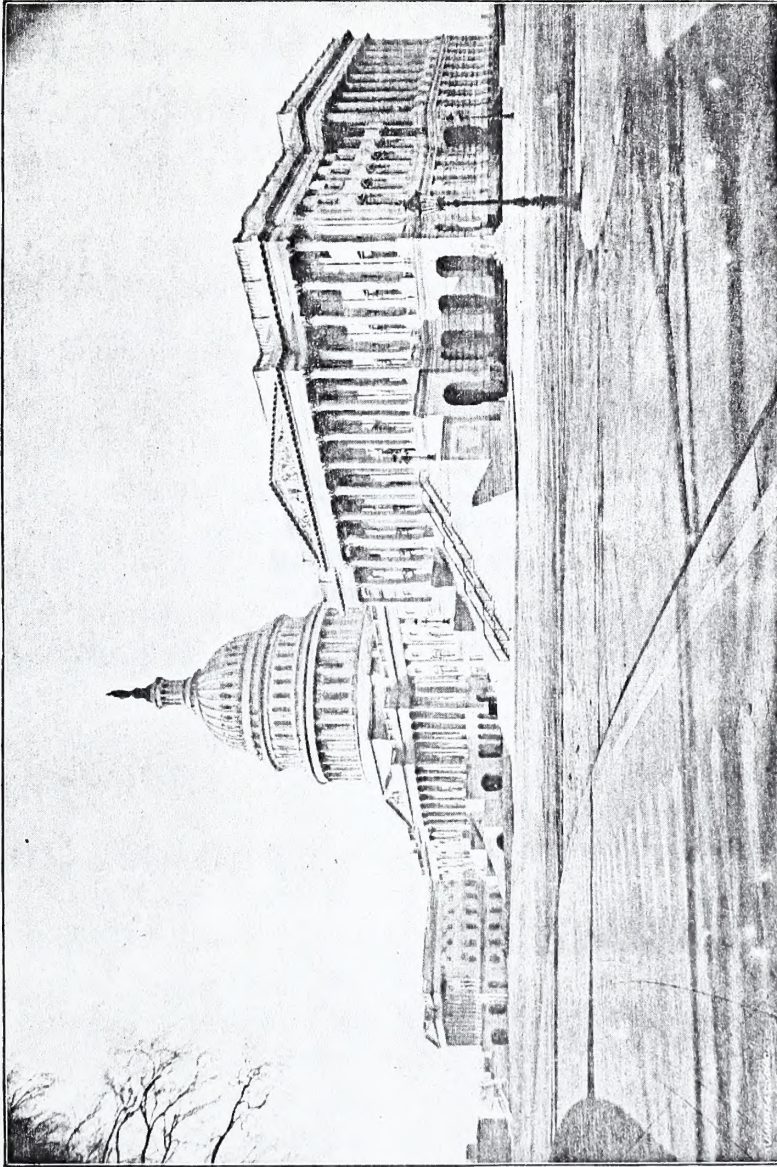
OF
BLAIR COUNTY,
Pa.
PENNSYLVANIA.

EDITED BY
SAMUEL T. WILEY AND W. SCOTT GARNER.

ILLUSTRATED.

GRESHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, PA. RICHMOND, IND. CHICAGO, ILL.
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PREFACE.

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HISTORY and biography are inseparably connected, for history is the synthesis of biography, and biography is the analysis of history. History is philosophy teaching by example, and most of its important and useful lessons are derived from the lives of the men who shape and control the events of their day. Biographical history is history by induction, which is the natural and philosophical method. It is far more complete in its scope than the annals of public events, for in it is contained all the elements of history and the details of biography.

In the centennial year of the American Republic, it was appropriate and fitting that the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, should, by joint resolution of both houses, recommend to every city, town, and county the duty of collecting for permanent preservation their local history and the biographies of their worthy citizens. In the first century of our National life, the annals of town and county, and the individuality of the citizen, were absorbed in the popular story of the State and the more masterful theme of the life of the nation; but in the second century of our existence as a nation, local history and biography have received a larger share of attention, although biographical history is yet in its pioneer stage. It was never systematically attempted in any county within the Keystone State until 1889, when John M. Gresham, one of the publishers of this volume, became the pioneer in this line of work in Pennsylvania, and issued the first cyclopedia of biographies ever published in the State.

Blair county is worthy of especial notice, as it has developed from a forest region into one of the beautiful, productive, and wealthy counties of the State. Distinguished for the intelligence and industry of its citizens, blessed with a healthy climate and a fertile soil, and possessing great mineral wealth, its future for prosperity is assured.

No labor or expense has been spared in the preparation of the historical part of this volume, and the historian of the company, Samuel T. Wiley, made an extensive

research among public and private documents in order to present a full and accurate account of what little is known of the Mound Builders and Indians in this county.

The geology given has been taken mainly from the volumes of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania; and the names of those from this county who fought for the preservation of the Union have been accorded ample space, for Blair county's war record is one of which she may well be proud, as her sons served faithfully and with honor on many a bloody battlefield, where many of them fell to rise no more.

Census statistics have been specially introduced to supply a feature that is wanting in nearly every county history published in the United States. While numbers are not the progress measure of county life, yet their rapid increase indexes every great stride in the development of a county's material resources; and their marked decrease chronicles every great drain by emigration. The condensed statistics of agriculture, manufacture, and wealth, will forcibly tell their own story without need of illustration or explanation.

Contemporary history has been given in connection with ancestral history, and thus is presented the lives of the enterprising and progressive citizens of the county, from its formation down to the present time. Great care has been taken in the preparation of these biographies, and the larger part of them have been written by the editors in charge of the work, though they have been assisted to some extent by others.

In this cyclopedia of biographies, presenting the life-record of so many worthy and enterprising citizens of Blair county, we would strive to incite its sons to aims of usefulness and lives of integrity, honor, and distinction.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

BLAIR COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.



**Boundaries and Area—Territorial Changes—Geology—Topography—Arch and Roaring Springs—Sinking Valley Cave—Mound Builders—Indians—Anglo-Saxon Pioneers—Frankstown—Revolutionary War—Settlers' Forts—Tory Expedition—Lead Mining under the Continental Congress—Fort Roberdeau—Old Roads—Early Furnaces and Forges—Pennsylvania Canal—Allegheny Portage Railroad—Hollidaysburg—County Formation and Civil Roster—Pennsylvania Railroad—Altoona and Tyrone—Kossuth's Visit—The Civil War and Lists of Soldiers—Industrial Development and Present Railways—Political and Postal History—The Press, Churches, Schools and Banks—County Societies—Secret Orders—Insurance—Townships and Boroughs—Census Statistics—Miscellaneous—State History.*

It is impossible in a work of this character to treat extensively of history; yet the publishers desire to record, briefly, the important events in the history and development of the present territory of Blair county, before making record of the biographical sketches of the county's leading citizens.

BLAIR COUNTY, Pennsylvania, is in the beautiful and far-famed Juniata valley, and lies between the forty-first and forty-second degrees north latitude; and the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth degrees west longi-

tude from Greenwich, England, or the first and second degrees west longitude from Washington city. As a political division of the State, it is bounded on the north by Centre and Clearfield counties; on the east by Huntingdon county; on the south by Bedford county; and on the west by Cambria county. Of the sixty-seven counties of the State, in order of age, it is the fifty-ninth; in order of alphabetical designation, the seventh; and in population ranks nineteenth. In geographical position Blair county is one of the south central counties of the State, while its geographical center and center of population are not very far apart, and both are located in Frankstown township, a few miles north-east of Hollidaysburg. Blair county has an estimated area of five hundred and ten square miles by Small's legislative hand book of 1888, and five hundred and ninety-four square miles, or 380,160 acres, by the second geological survey of Pennsylvania; was named for Hon. John Blair, a worthy man and public-spirited citizen; and is one of the rich mineral counties of Pennsylvania.

The county is in the XVIIIth Congressional and 33d State Senatorial districts, while it constitutes the 24th Judicial district of Pennsylvania, and sends two representatives to the State legislature.

Territorial Changes.—The present territory of Blair county was a part of the following counties for the respective times specified:

Chester, from 1682 to May 10, 1729.

Lancaster, May 10, 1729, to January 27, 1750.

Cumberland, January 27, 1750, to March 9, 1771, and under which county, in 1767, was organized as a part of Bedford and Barre townships.

Bedford, March 9, 1771, to September 26, 1787, and under which county, in 1775, was included in Frankstown township.

Huntingdon and Bedford, September 20, 1787, to February 26, 1846, the former including all of Blair, except the territory of North Woodbury and Greenfield townships.

Geology.—Prof. J. P. Lesley, in the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, describes the characteristic features of Blair county as follows:

The Allegheny mountain (2000' to 2500' A. T.) is the boundary on the northwest, and its many short, deep ravines, all containing the lowest Productive coal beds at their upper ends, issue, between short projecting knobby spurs of Catskill and Pocono rocks, and lower down as Chemung and Hamilton vales, into the long transverse water bed of the Little Juniata, flowing along the soft Marcellus outcrop, from Altoona (1178' A. T.) north-eastward to Tyrone city (896' A. T.). Here, re-enforced by the similarly arranged Bald Eagle creek, coming from Centre county, it turns and gaps the mountain, exposing VII, VI, IV,

and III, and crosses Sinking Creek valley to the end of Canoe mountain. The drainage of the southwest townships is more complicated. The mountain ravines here pour their rainfall into the Juniata through a hatchet-shaped synclinal basin; from which it issues by the Williamsburg gap through Canoe mountain to traverse the Canoe valley limestone rocks to the gap in Tussey mountain. Canoe valley opens southward into Morrison's cove, which is drained backward through McKee's gap in Dunning mountain into the river above Hollidaysburg. The vast anticlinal arch of Nittany valley dies southward up Sinking Creek valley; while the equally huge arch of Morrison's cove dies northward against it at Frankstown. Thus the important Lower Helderberg limestone No. VI outcrop, and the still more valuable Clinton ore beds No. V, not only run the whole length of the county, but fold back into the Frankstown cove, greatly increasing the exposure of ore and flux. Immense holes along the limestone outcrop of No. VI (as at Blair furnace), have been filled with brown hematite; while in Canoe valley at Springfield, and elsewhere, and in Morrison's cove on Roaring Spring run, still larger deposits of pipe and ball ore (occupying ancient caverns in the limestone of No. II long since uncovered by erosion), once stocked the first small furnaces of Dr. Shoenberger, and still support in whole or part the Rodman, Holliday, Martha, Frankstown, Bennington, Springfield, Aetna, Rebecca, and Sarah furnaces, some using coke and others charcoal. The Pennsylvania railroad tunnel through the crest of the Allegheny mountain (2126' A. T.) cuts through the Freeport upper coal bed (5' thick) with a westward dip of 1°, the railroad gradient upwards in that direc-

tion being also 1°. Below it are six other coal beds from 2 to 4 feet thick, which crop out around the heads of all the ravines along the mountain wall for many miles. The Mahoning sandstone makes the range of knobs along the summit of the mountain; and the thickness of coal measures under it is 350'; descending we have exposed, at first with gentle, and then with steeper and steeper dips, until they become quite vertical in the Bald Eagle mountain, the following formations: Conglomerate XII, 220'; red shale XI, 280'; gray sandstone X, 1240'; old red sandstone, &c., IX, 2560'; middle and lower Devonian VIII, 6520'; Oriskany sandstone VII, 50'; limestone VI, 900'; red shale and fossil ore V, 1330'; the three sand-rock divisions of the Bald Eagle mountain IV, 2900'; the dark slates of III, say 900'; and a measured thickness of Canoe valley limestone strata II, 6600', without reaching the Potsdam No. 1, which nowhere appears; *i. e.* 23,855 feet of Palæozoic strata, all of them exposed in detail at many points in the county. The original height of the great rock arches over Sinking creek, Canoe valley and Morrison's cove must have been nearly five miles above the present surface; and the lowest limestone strata visible at Birmingham, Springfield, and Bloomfield, must plunge vertically under Altoona to an equal depth beneath the Allegheny mountain. The Nittany arch is broken between Birmingham and Tyrone city by a fault, and the Morrison cove arch by a similar fault along the east foot of Dunning mountain. Two small transverse cracks throw the Bald Eagle rocks westward north of Tyrone city; and Canoe mountain is still more apparently dislocated by a diagonal fault just north of Williamsburg. The range of picturesque roofed

and unroofed caverns through which Sinking creek finds its way in a straight line for three or four miles to the Little Juniata, are fine examples of the combined chemical and mechanical erosion of past ages, still going on, which has removed the great Palæozoic arches from over the present surface. The Springfield ore bank in Canoe valley, and the Bloomfield ore bank in Morrison's cove, are two of the largest and richest in the State. The great ore deposit in Leathercracker cove near the Bedford county line is peculiar, because at the upper edge of the limestone next the slates of No. III, at the foot of Tussey mountain.

Prof. Franklin Platt, in speaking of the geological structure of Blair county, says: It is grand and simple in its main broad outlines, though a close examination shows that this simplicity is rendered complex in places by subordinate anticlinals, synclinals, overturns, and faults. The broad simplicity of structure is this, the eastern center of the county, along its entire length, is the limestone valley of Morrison's cove and Canoe valley. The center of this anticlinal brings to daylight limestone and sandstone which is fully 6000 feet below the bottom of III, and is probably in or near to the top of the Potsdam sandstone, Formation I. To the east and west of this anticlinal the measures dip away from it, until to the westward the Lower Productive coal measures, XIII, are caught on the Allegheny mountain at Bennington, while to the eastward the same measures are caught in the Broad Top coal field in Huntingdon and Bedford counties. The coal measures are only some 2000 feet above tide, and the center of the eroded anticlinal is from 1000 to 1500 feet above tide. Some idea of the magnitude of the axis may be formed from the fact

that it is 40 miles broad from base to base; and, if the center of the arch were not eroded, the coal measures would now be riding over Morrison's cove in a mountain over 20,000 feet above the sea level.

The subordinate complications of structure, as given by Professor Platt, include extended mention of the following anticlinals from east to west: Canoe Valley, Snake Spring, Morrison's Cove, Alexandria, Bloomfield, Sinking Valley, Short Mountain, Tipton-Altoona, and Blue Knob.

Professor Platt also states that Blair county, like Bedford, Centre, Clinton, and Lycoming, along the same belt, extending from the top of the Allegheny mountain down to and across the ridges and valleys which front that escarpment, is crossed by outcrops of all the Paleozoic formations, from the Productive coal measures (No. XIII), down to the Lower Silurian, or Siluro-Cambrian limestones (No. II), and even to the top layers of the Potsdam sandstone (No. I). The order of these formations are as follows:

	Feet Thick.
<i>Carboniferous System</i> —	
Lower Productive coal measures ...XIII	345
Pottsville conglomerate.....XII	223
Mauch Chunk red shale.....XI	283
Pocono gray sandstone.....X	1,241
<i>Devonian System</i> —	
Catskill red sandstone. ....IX	2,560
Chemung olive shales.....	VIII
Portage gray grits.....	
Genesee dark slates.....	
Hamilton sandstones.....	
Marcellus dark slates.....	
Upper Helderberg limestone	VII
Oriskany sandstone....	
	50
<i>Silurian System</i> —	
Lewiston (L. Helderberg) limestone..VI	900
Waterlime, Salina and Niagara marls	V
Clinton red shales and fossil ore	
	1,328
<i>Carried forward</i>	13,449

<i>Brought forward</i>		13,449
Medina upper white and lower red sandstone	}.....IV	2,906
Oneida white sandstone.....		
<i>Siluro-Cambrian System</i> —		
Hudson River shales }	}.....III	900
Utica black shales ... }		
Trenton limestone	}...II	6,600
Calcareous (Magnesian) limestone }		
Potsdam sandstone.....	I	Traces
Total		23,855

Nothing is known of the thickness of the Potsdam formation at the bottom of this column of over 23,000 feet, or the older systems which lie thousands of feet under it, with their gneis, granite crystalline limestone, and beds of magnetic iron ore.

Formation XIII carries six coal beds: A, two veins, 4 feet and 20 inches; B, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; C, two veins, $7\frac{3}{4}$ feet, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; D, $\frac{1}{4}$ foot; E, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and a light bed, $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet. It also carries some veins of fire clay and iron ore.

Coal Measures.—The coal measures of Blair county cap the Allegheny mountain, and are mined in the upper reaches of the ravines by which the old Portage and the new Pennsylvania railroads ascend to their respective summit levels. The lower beds can be entered in all the ravines which descend from the Cambria county highland, along the whole west boundary line of Blair county. The coal measure rocks touch only a part of the western edge of Blair county; and that part only included between the old abandoned Portage railroad on the south, and the Buck Horn tavern on the north. This comprises an area barely nine miles long. This area is principally in the lower productive coal measures, whose seams are Freeport upper coal (coal bed E), or Lemon seam, which is nearly always 5 feet thick; Freeport lower coal (coal bed D), 3 feet

thick; Kittanning upper coal (coal bed C), 2 feet 10 inches, and 42 feet below bed D; Kittanning middle coal, 2 feet, and 52 feet below upper coal; Kittanning lower coal (coal bed B), 3 feet 6 inches thick, and about 30 feet below middle coal; Clarion coal (coal bed A), 1 foot 8 inches thick, and 34 feet below the Kittanning lower; and the Brookville coal (coal bed A), 4 feet thick, and 27 feet below the Clarion bed. The Lower Barren measures carries one coal bed of 2 feet 8 inches on the crest of the Allegheny mountain, and the Pottsville conglomerate carries the Mt. Savage coal bed, 1 foot 8 inches thick. From the Lower Kittanning coal is produced a coke second only to the famous Connellsville coke.

Lewistown Limestone.—This formation (sometimes called Lower Helderberg) is mostly a dark blue massive limestone, capping the Silurian, or No. VI group. It swells from 780 feet at Tyrone, to over 900 feet near Hollidaysburg. Many veins of this limestone are of unusual purity, and of great value for furnace use, or burning for agricultural purposes. This limestone also follows the sweep of the mountains of IV, and along this great line of outcrop can be easily mined.

Iron Ore.—Considerable quantities of brown hematite ore has been mined in No. VI, or the Lewistown limestone, but No. V is the great iron ore producing formation of Blair county. Its rocks hold several different fossil iron ore beds in their extended outcrop around the outer edge of the mountains of IV. These iron ore beds are: The upper fossil ore, 1 foot thick; double fossil ore, two veins, 1 foot 4 inches, and 1 foot 1 inch; Frankstown fossil ore, 400 feet below the double fossil, averages 16 inches in thickness, is regular and per-

sistent in character, and an analysis yields from 41,900 to 52,000 parts of metallic iron in 100,000 parts of samples; and the Keel, or hard fossil ore, which is often mixed with higher grade ores with a favorable result.

The brown hematite iron ores of No. II (Siluro-Cambrian) are of great importance in Blair county. The most important mines are: The Springfield (3), Henrietta, Soister, Bloomfield, Rebecca, and Red ore, of Morrison's cove; the Williamsburg mine; and various productive mines in Canoe and Sinking valleys. In analysis of samples from these mines the metallic iron runs from 46,000 to 54,900 out of 100,000 parts tested.

Lead and Zinc Deposits.—The lead and zinc deposits of the county are confined to the limestone formations of Sinking valley, where, in the Kettle, in the southern part, General Roberdeau, in 1778, opened and worked a lead mine, and where, in 1864, in the northern part of the valley, The Keystone Zinc Company opened their lead and zinc mines, which they operated until 1870, when they became embarrassed. There seems to be no ore-bearing rocks in the central part of the valley, while the old mines and shafts are so filled up as to preclude satisfactory inspection without great labor. It is said that the ore of the Keystone shaft was even quality, yielded 40 per cent. of lead, and cost \$3 per ton at the mouth of the mine. If the ores in the northern part of the valley maintain what is asserted of them, it is impossible to explain the failure of the Keystone Company except by mismanagement.

Topography.—The topography of Blair county depends directly on the character and structure of the underlying rocks; the soil is made from the disintegration of the

rocks in place, there being only a few unimportant spots where there is any mass of foreign material; the wash of loose stuff along the foot of some of the mountains being clearly of no more distant origin than the mountain it skirts. The district can be divided into limestone, slate and sandstone country. The limestones make the large level valleys of Morrison's cove and Canoe valley; the slates make small valleys, with sharp, steep hills; and the stones of IV, IX and X make mountains. The topography of the county is somewhat intricate, and beautifully illustrative of the geological structure. As the very nature of the structure prevents any rational description of the county by townships, each mountain is taken in turn. Starting on the south, where it enters the county, and proceeding from east to west, we have: Tussey, Dunning; Loop, Lock, and Short mountains making one range; Canoe, Brush, and the Allegheny mountains. In these mountains are the following water gaps: McKee's, Short Mountain, Tyrone, Pattonville, Water Street, Spruce Creek, Trout Run, Raver's, Dry, and Black's.

In regard to the valleys, as there is no wide-spread drift material in Blair county, the surface soil comes from the decomposition of the rocks underlying. The lands of Morrison's cove and Canoe valley are limestone, and very productive farms; while the barrens of those valleys are not really barrens, but having been kept wooded for twenty years, and having no springs or running water, were not brought into cultivation until of late years. The small valleys, underlaid by the slates of III, are cultivated, and Bald Eagle valley, which rests on the slate of formations VIII and IX, is good farm land, while Sinking val-

ley is a limestone valley of rich and valuable farms.

Drainage.—The drainage of Blair county is somewhat complex from its geological structure, and, starting from the south, we have the following drainage systems: Frankstown Branch, Beaver Dam, and Little Juniata.

Levels above tide.—The elevations along the following lines of railways are shown in the tables given below:

1. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS.	FEET ABOVE TIDE.
Tunnel, at east end.....	2126
Bennington Furnace.....	2038
Alligrippus.....	1920
Murdocks.....	1626
Kittanning.....	1494
Altoona, at ticket office.....	1178
Blair Furnace.....	1114
Elizabeth Furnace.....	1079
Bellwood (Bell's Mills).....	1060
Fostoria.....	1029
Tipton.....	990
Tyrone R. R. junction.....	907
Tyrone water station.....	896
Birmingham.....	866
Union Furnace.....	799
Spruce Creek.....	777
Tunnel, west end.....	761
Barre Forge.....	724

2. NORTHWESTERN (BELL'S GAP) RAILROAD.

STATIONS.	FEET ABOVE TIDE.
Fallen Timber.....	1422
Van Ormer's.....	1482
Cree's Summit.....	1857
Vanscoyoe.....	1995
Figart's.....	2108
Summit Allegheny mountain.....	2301
Lloyd's Station.....	2180
Lloyd's Junction.....	2167
Point Lookout.....	1915

STATIONS.	FEET ABOVE TIDE.
Collier	1642
Root's	1222
Bellwood	1060

3. HOLLIDAYSBURG, NOW WILLIAMSBURG, BRANCH.

STATIONS.	FEET ABOVE TIDE.
Altoona	1178
Allegheny	1152
Eldorado	1093
Canaan	1066
Duncansville	990
Hollidaysburg	953
Old Terminus	944
Brush Run (old canal line)	933
Frankstown "	918
Reese Station "	903
Clapper's Run "	901
Kooper's Run "	893
Juniata River "	893
Pike Ponds "	885
Flowing Spring "	881
Springfield "	876
Williamsburg "	847

4. MORRISON'S COVE BRANCH.

STATIONS.	FEET ABOVE TIDE.
Hollidaysburg	942
Drawbridge	942
Juniata river	937
Reservoir	967
Catfish	968
Ridde's Lane	933
Brook's Mill	1006
McKee's Gap	1036
Martha Furnace	1054
Hammond's	1133
Roaring Spring	1196
Erb's Summit	1354
Martinsburg Junction	1344
Martinsburg	1366
Henrietta Junction	1391
Matthew's Summit	1471

STATIONS.	FEET ABOVE TIDE.
Nicodemus' Summit	1432
Clover Creek	1392
Henrietta, ore bank	1409
Terminus in Leathercracker Cove	1422

5. SPRINGFIELD BRANCH, CANOE VALLEY.

STATIONS.	FEET ABOVE TIDE.
Williamsburg Tunnel	876
Trestle No. 1	968
Goods	1006
Davis' Summit	1376
Eighth-mile post	1374

Although about one-half of the county has a rugged, mountainous surface, unsuceptible of cultivation, the rest is good valley land; and so great is the variety and scope of its geology that both its agricultural and mineral products are unusually varied and valuable, and its wealth and prosperity exceptionally great. The coal and coke works at Bennington and other places on the Allegheny mountains; the blast furnaces at Bennington, Altoona, Hollidaysburg, McKee's Gap, Rebecca, Springfield, and Frankstown; the various forges and rolling mills, and the great railroad shops at Altoona; the brown hematite iron ore mines of Bloomfield, Springfield, and numerous other places (the two first named second in size and value to none other in the State); and the fossil ore of the Clinton formation mined at Frankstown, Hollidaysburg, and McKee's Gap, are all important industries. Moreover, the valleys show numerous rich farms in Morrison's cove and Canoe valley.

Arch Spring.—This spring in Sinking valley was described by a writer in the *Columbian Magazine*, in 1788, as a deep hollow formed in the limestone rock, about 30 feet in width, with a huge arch of stone hanging over it, forming a passage for the

water, which is thrown out with some degree of violence, and with so much volume that a fine stream is formed. U. P. Jones in describing it, in 1856, said: That the Arch spring is one of the greatest curiosities to be found in any country. It gushes from an opening, arched by nature, in such force as to drive a mill, and then sinks into the earth again.

Roaring Spring.—This is the largest spring in the upper end of the Juniata valley, and has more the appearance, it is said, of a subterranean river breaking out at the hillside than a spring. It gives name to the town of Roaring Spring, drives a grist mill only 100 feet below its head, and within two miles its stream of water furnishes motive power for two flouring mills, a saw mill, and four forges. It derives its name from flowing with a sonorous sound over a rocky bed.

Sinking Valley Cave.—The triangular Sinking valley occupies the centre of the northern part of Blair county, narrowing south from the Juniata river until its east and west boundary arms of Brush mountain unite in a point. It is ten miles long; has an area of about twenty-one square miles; lies 1,100 feet above the Atlantic ocean; and contains some of the finest farming land in the county. The Sinking Valley cave is an opening in a hillside which is said to be large enough to admit a shallop with her sails full spread. Into its mouth flows Sinking run, whose source is Arch spring, and whose subterranean waters can be seen at places three hundred feet down in the earth through openings or pits in the limestone formation of the valley. After entering the cave, it flows some four hundred feet until the cave widens into a large room, where it falls into a chasm or vortex, and

can not be followed any farther. No one has ever been able to explore this remarkable cave beyond where Sinking run falls into the vortex.

Another remarkable subterranean run is one which rises and sinks back of Tyrone, where it breaks out in a large spring, while seven miles below Hollidaysburg, on the right bank of the river, is a spring that ebbs and flows with the regularity of the tides of the ocean.

Mound-Builders.—The history of Blair county, Pennsylvania, naturally divides itself into three distinct periods, each of which is characterized by a peculiar inhabiting race, as follows:

1. Aboriginal Period—Mound-builders.
2. Savage Period—Indians.
3. Civilized Period—White race.

There is but little known of the ancient history of the North American continent, despite the most exhaustive researches. Four centuries ago, when human eyes in the track of the morning sun-rays first beheld the forest shores of America, it was as if a great curtain had rolled away from the western world of waters.

But back of it lay a continent with only the Mound-builders' ruins and the Red men's traditions. No history in volumes traced, no record in rock-written inscription, to tell when the one race with a civilization but no history had gone, or the other race with a tradition but no civilization had come. Of the Mound-builders' origin and mysterious fate—first we have supposition, next theory from relics, then speculation, and that is all.

Within the last quarter of a century some light has been thrown on the aboriginal and the earlier part of the savage period by the researches in the field of archaeology. Dr.

Brinton, in his Iconographic Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, says: That prehistoric archaeology is an independent branch of the general history of man, and is an indispensable introduction to the general history of culture, for the rude objects of ancient art are mute witnesses of a period of human existence back of the scope of written records, and that they supply the long-sought means of tracing man from almost his first appearance on the globe down through his conquests over nature to the time when history takes up the thread of his career.

De Mortillet divides prehistoric archaeology into the ages of stone, bronze and iron, and has the first age to embrace three periods:

1. Etholithic, or fired stone.
2. Paleolithic, or chipped stone.
3. Neolithic, or polished stone.

The nomenclature of the archaeology of the western hemisphere is closely similar to that of the eastern, and the prehistoric is separated from the historic by the discovery of America by Columbus; so that whatever in this country is ante-Columbian is also prehistoric.

The prehistoric archaeology of the United States lies wholly within the age of stone as confined to the palaeolithic and neolithic periods. In the first period occurred the glacial age, whose disappearance most of the geologists agree in placing at thirty thousand years ago. Among the extinct animals of that period were the true mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*), the mastodon, the great musk ox (*Ovibos bombifrons*), the reindeer, a huge lion (*Felis atrox*), whose bones have been found near Natchez, and a large tiger, which frequented the area of Texas, besides two species of the horse.

It is generally accepted now that man existed in North America during the glacial epoch of the Paleolithic period; and stone implements made by him have been found in the Trenton gravels, the Nebraska Loess beds, and the auriferous gravels of California, which strengthen this view; as well as the finding of the celebrated Calaveras human skull, at the depth of 150 feet, in a mining shaft in Calaveras county, California.

The art products of the aboriginal American are represented by articles in stone, clay, bone, and shell. Those of stone are arrow and spear-heads, grooved hammers and axes, gouges, semi-lunar knives, awls, scrapers, mortars and pestles, food vessels, spades, plummets, ornaments, pipes, images, and inscribed petroglyphs or tablets. The pottery of the middle Atlantic states was rude in character and imperfectly burned. Bone was used for fish hooks, spoons, awls, and ornaments. Shells were used for cups, spoons, chisels, and knives.

At what time and by what route the Mound-builder came into America none with certainty can tell. Geology, archaeology and botany now agree in the existence at one time of a narrow stretch of land, extending from the shores of England to the coast of the State of Maine, which was rended by the great ice fields of the glacial age into mere island fragments, of which alone Iceland and Greenland remain to-day. The study of the ocean currents, the winds and temperature of the South Pacific, with the record of drifting boats from the land of the Orientals being thrown upon the western shores of the South American continent, allow the possibility of a Mound-builder emigration from eastern Asia to western South America. Came they from Asia when Abraham sojourned in the land of Egypt?

Came they at a later date across the trackless wilds of inhospitable Siberia, passing over the Behring strait on its ice-bound floor; or did they, in the northern winter land's sickly smile of summer, coast along the chain of the Aleutian islands stretching from Asia to America; or left they fabled Atlantis, when it was sinking in earthquake throes, to plant themselves on the North American shore? Did they cross on the north Atlantic isthmus ere it was torn into fragments by the fateful ice field; or were they wafted by favoring breezes from the Flowery Kingdom or East Indian isles to the South American continent? No one can tell. Mexican and Indian traditions and relics found in the mounds favor the hypothesis of their migration from Asia by Behring strait or the Aleutian islands, and that they were the ancestors of the Toltecs and Aztecs of Mexico.

David Cusick, an educated Indian, in a work entitled "Ancient History of the Six Nations," states an Indian tradition assigning the Mound-builders back twenty-two centuries before the landing of Columbus. Were they strong in numbers? Undoubtedly. As no traces exist of their possessing domestic animals, it must have taken great numbers of men long periods to build the great works whose ruins remain to this day.

These great works were of two kinds: first, mounds; second, fortifications. The mounds may be considered in regard to form and use; in form they were round, oblong, and pyramidal; as regards use, they may be divided into four classes:

Temple Mounds.—The first great class is pyramidal, in form they were round; in the west they are from fifty to ninety feet high and from three hundred to seven hundred

feet long, with terraces or steps ascending to their summits, where clear traces of former buildings are to be found.

Altar Mounds.—The second great class in form is round, and found to be from two to four feet high, and five to eight feet across. On the top is generally a depression in a layer of hardened clay; and in this depression, ashes; and in these ashes, evidences of burnt sacrifices.

Effigy Mounds.—The third great class in form body forth rude representations of different animals, and, north of the Wisconsin river, are some representing the human form.

Tomb Mounds.—The fourth great class of mounds in form is round and oblong, their dimensions widely varying in different localities. One close to St Louis is forty feet high and three hundred feet long. They are far more abundant than those of the other classes. They are of two kinds: first, interment mounds; and second, battle mounds, where the slain were piled up and the earth heaped over them. These mounds in the Ohio valley are larger, and the bones in them, by an advanced stage of decomposition, show them to be older than the mounds of the Atlantic states. A careful examination of the interment mounds in many places gives evidence of the practice of cremation rites.

Fortifications.—The second kind of these great works may be considered in regard to form, as circular, square, or elliptical; in regard to use, they may be considered as of two classes.

Old Forts.—The first great class existed all over the Mississippi valley, enclosing from a few yards up to several acres of land. They were of different shapes, and stood on the banks of some water. They were earth

structures, east of the Mississippi; while west, stone was extensively used in their construction.

Fortified Heights.—The second great class in the east are generally found in Georgia; where, in one section of the State, all defensible mountains were fortified by this extinct race. Mt. Yond, 4,000 feet high, and Stone Mountain, 2,360 feet high, were fortified with stone rolled and heaped, and built into defensive walls.

What tools did they employ in the construction of their great works? Revealed by the plow-share, unearthed from the mound, brought up from the half-hidden pit and concealed hiding-place, they are nearly all stone, although it seems about the time of their last work in this country they had commenced to use copper tools, such as axes and hammers, obtained by working mines on Lake Superior, where a block of copper weighing six tons was discovered some years ago that they had commenced to take out, with their rude stone and copper tools lying by its side.

Why left this mighty race this great empire? Did war from the Indians, famine or fever, waste them? Or sought they a southern clime more warm than glows beneath our northern skies?

None with certainty can tell. Cusick gives us Indian tradition, that the Indians drove them south 2,000 years before Columbus came, and that the Mound-builders came from the south; which might have been Louisiana or Mexico; but there are many things to impair the story. Theory favors, but certainly does not stamp, the conclusion that the Mound-builders were the ancestors of the Aztecs and Toltecs, and obeying a migratory impulse, sweeping forward and southward to the plains of Mexico and

Peru, established themselves under the reign of emperor and the rule of inca.

Leaving this country, these mounds may have been the rude model structures of ideas they developed into those wonderful structures that greeted the greedy eyes of Cortez and Pizarro. The introduction of stone into their mound-structures here must have represented an idea of progress—an experimental mode of a proposed change, whose consummation might have been achieved in the great halls, cities, temples, and aqueducts of the Montezumas.

In these Mound-builders, whom he calls fort builders of centuries ago, Mr. Schoolcraft finds the "Ancient Alleghans" who left their name upon the Allegheny mountains. He says: "This ancient people who occupy the foreground of our remote aboriginal history, were a valiant, noble and populous race, who were advanced in arts and the policy of government, and raised fortifications for their defense. While they held a high reputation as hunters, they cultivated maize extensively, which enabled them to live in large towns; and erected those antique fortifications which are extended over the entire Mississippi valley, as high as latitude 43 degrees and the lake country.

The Mound-builders of Blair county seem to be of that nation or tribe which left its works in the Wyoming valley, where the ruins of mound and fort were plain to be seen by the early settlers of that part of Pennsylvania. The absence of forts would indicate that the Mound-builders in this county were merely induced to occupy the Juniata valley as a hunting-ground, and not for the purpose of permanent settlement. The early settlers paid but little attention to the Mound-builders' ruins, as they were

merely regarded as the work of the Indian; while unfortunately the historians of the county made no research concerning them, and thus has been lost so far all trace of the ruins of tomb-mounds, which were said to have been in the county at the time of its early settlement.

Savage Period: Indians.—One theory credits the Indians as being descendants of the Jews. Succeeding theories blended them with the Carthaginians, traced them to the Phœnicians, derived them from the Egyptians, rendered them of the Grecians, established them of the Romans, gave them origin of the Northmen, made them natives of the soil, and held them to be descendants of the Mound-builder.

A plausible theory of their origin is that they are of the Mongolian extraction; that while the wave of population in the old world was from east to west, in the new world it was from north to south; that the Indian was the second wave of population from Asia, following in the track of the first wave—the Mound-builder.

The first fact in favor of the Indians being of Mongolian extraction, is that all their traditions state that they came from the North.

The second is the grammatical affinity of all the Indian languages constituting the sixth or American group of languages, which, in principle of formation and grammatical construction, bears unquestionable resemblance to the Tartar, or third group of languages, which is one of the two great language families of the Mongolian race.

The Indian occupation of the United States admits of two theories: first, a peaceable possession; second, a forcible possession. The first is the most likely, as the Mound-builders were a semi-civilized race,

and, from their great works, it is fair to presume, as strong in numbers as the Indian invaders. But, it is fair presumption, that between the inferior-advancing and the superior-retreating races, the clash of mortal conflict would be inevitable. The withdrawal of the Mound-builder from the field of battle after repulsing his Indian foe, to resume his southward journey, would give to the Indian the idea that his enemy had fled; and on this his tradition of conquest, repeated to white prisoners in 1754-55, was undoubtedly founded.

The Indian copied after the Mound-builder. He used flint to make his arrow and spear-heads, and stone to make his tomahawks, hammers, pestles, and ornaments; clay and shells to make his pottery-ware, but failed to work copper, and had lost all trace of the mines left by the Mound-builders. The stone-grave chamber of the Mound-builder suggested the stone-pile grave of the Indian. Stones of memorial constitute the second class of Indian stone heaps. They were thrown up in heaps at the crossing of trails, and on the summit of some mountain, and each Indian that passed added a stone. "Lawson's Carolina," published in 1709, at page 309, makes mention of the Indians in the South piling up these memorial heaps. They were piled up in Asia by the Hindoos, according to "Coleman's Hindoo Mythology," page 271.

Stone circles existed as the third class of the Indians' stone-heaps, being stones piled in a great circle and sometimes placed standing, inside of which the East Virginia Indians gathered and went through a great many ceremonies, according to Berkley's History of Virginia, page 164.

The Indians east of the Mississippi were tall, and straight as arrows, with long,

coarse, black hair, which they generally kept shaved off, except the scalp lock; high cheek bones, and black, piercing eyes. Their limbs were supple by exercise and their muscles hardened by constant exposure to the weather.

Their dress was the skins of wild animals, smoked or tanned with the brains of the animals killed. Their wigwams were poles stuck in the ground and bent together at the top, covered with chestnut and birch bark. Their weapons, war-clubs, bows and arrows and stone tomahawks, until they procured iron tomahawks and guns from the white traders. Their boats were log and birch bark canoes.

Their religion was the worship of the Great Spirit, and they believed there was a happy hunting-ground in the spirit-land beyond the mountains of the setting sun, where brave warriors went at death and pursued the chase for ever and ever; and where no coward was ever permitted to enter.

Each tribe had its chief, and medicine man, who, with the old men, taught the young brave never to forgive an injury or forget a kindness. They taught him that sternness was a virtue and that tears were womanish, and if captured and burning at the stake to let no torture draw a groan or sigh from him; but to taunt his enemies, recite his deeds of prowess, and sing his death-song. He was also taught that the great object of life was to distinguish himself in war and to slay his enemies. He was taught to be faithful to any treaty he made; and to use any deceit or practice any treachery upon an enemy was honorable, and that it was no disgrace to kill an enemy wherever found, even if unarmed.

John Bach McMaster, in his History of

the People of the United States, speaks of the Indian as follows:

"The opinion which many careful and just-minded persons of our time have formed touching the Indians, of whom the settlers in the border-land then stood in constant dread, is a singular mixture of truth and romance. Time and absence have softened all that is vile and repulsive in his character, and left in full relief all that is good and alluring. We are in no danger of being tomahawed. We are not terrified by his war-whoop. An Indian in his paint and feathers is now a much rarer show than a Bengal tiger or a white bear from the Polar sea. Of the fifty millions of human beings scattered over the land (1880), not five millions have ever in their lives looked upon an Indian. We are therefore much more disposed to pity than to hate. But, one hundred years ago there were to be found, from Cape Ann to Georgia, few men who had not many times in their lives seen numbers of Indians, while thousands could be found scattered through every State whose cattle had been driven off, and whose homes had been laid in ashes by the braves of the Six Nations, who had fought with them from behind trees and rocks, and carried the scars of wounds received in hand-to-hand encounters. In every city were to be seen women who had fled at the dead of night from their burning cabins; who had, perhaps, witnessed the destruction of Schenectady; or were by a merciful providence spared in the massacre of the Minisink; whose husbands had gone down in the universal slaughter of Wyoming; or whose children had, on that terrible day when Brant came into Orange county, stood in the door of the school-house when the master was dragged out, when their play-

mates were scalped, when their aprons were marked with the black mark which, like the blood upon the door-posts, a second time staid the hand of the Angel of Death. The opinions which such men and women held of the noble red man were, we may be sure, very different from those current among the present generation, and formed on no better authority than the novels of Cooper, and the lives of such warriors as Red Jacket and Brant.

"Of the true character of the Indian it is difficult to give any notion to those who are acquainted with it only as it appears exalted or debased in the pages of fiction. In him were united in a most singular manner all the vices and all the arts which form the weapons, offensive and defensive, of the weak, with many of those high qualities which are always found associated with courage and strength. He was, essentially, a child of nature, and his character was precisely such as circumstances made it. His life was one long struggle for food. His daily food depended not on the fertility of the soil, or the abundance of the crops, but on the skill with which he used his bow; on the courage with which he fought, single-handed, the largest and fiercest of beasts; on the quickness with which he tracked, and the cunning with which he outwitted the most timid and keen-scented of creatures. His knowledge of the habits of animals surpassed that of Audubon. The shrewd devices with which he snared them would have elicited the applause of Ulysses; the clearness of his vision excelled that of the oldest sailor; the sharpness of his hearing was not equalled by that of the deer.

"Yet this man whose courage was unquestionable, was given to the dark and crooked ways which are the resort of the

cowardly and the weak. Much as he loved war, the fair and open fight had no charms for him. To his mind it was madness to take the scalp of an enemy at the risk of his own, when he might waylay him in an ambuscade, or shoot him with a poisoned arrow from behind a tree. He was never so happy as when, at the dead of night, he roused his sleeping enemies with an unearthly yell, and massacred them by the light of their burning homes. Cool and brave men who have heard that whoop, have left us a striking testimony of its nature; how that no number of repetitions could strip it of its terrors; how that, to the very last, at the sound of it the blood curdled, the heart ceased to beat, and a strange paralysis seized upon the body."

In the above description McMaster has painted the Indian truthfully, except that he has not allowed him credit for his honorable treatment of the Quaker, who bought his land; nor criticized the Puritan, Patroon and Cavalier for not adopting the policy of Penn, and averting nearly all of the Indian wars of the colonial period.

The Indian was a terrible and cruel foe. On their own ground in the woods they were far more formidable than the best European troops. Although inferior in numbers, they defeated Braddock's grenadiers and Grant's highlanders. The finest drilled veteran troops of the world failed when led against the dark tribesmen of the forest. When on their own ground, and any ways near equal in numbers, the Indians were never defeated by any enemy except the backwoodsmen of the Alleghenies, who won their most notable victory over the Indians at the battle of Point Pleasant, or the Great Kanawha, in 1774.

The Huron-Iroquois family of nations

was the most powerful of any dwelling on this continent at its discovery. Of these, the most formidable were the Iroquois. They were the most intelligent and advanced, and also the most terrible and ferocious. Such was their eloquence and energy of character, and the extent of their conquest, that Volney, the French historian, called them "The Romans of the West." Parkham says: The Iroquis were the Indians of Indians—a thorough savage, yet a finished and developed savage. He is perhaps an example of the highest elevation which man can reach without emerging from his primitive condition of the hunter. The Iroquis were often called the Five Nations, and after they were joined by the Tuscaroras, the Six Nations. They called themselves Ho-de-no-sau-nee, or People of the Long House. Their original home was wholly in New York.

"The Iroquois were bound together by a remarkable league, which was the secret of their power and success. They constituted a confederacy, in some respects like our federal union, in which the nations represented States, to which were reserved general powers of control, that the several nations exercised with great independence of each other, while certain other powers were yielded to the confederacy as a whole.

"In each nation there were eight tribes, which were arranged in two divisions, and named as follows:

Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle,
Deer, Snipe, Heron, Hawk.

The division of the people of each nation into eight tribes, whether pre-existing, or perfected at the establishment of the confederacy, did not terminate in its object with the nation itself. It became the means of effecting the most perfect union of separate

nations "ever devised by the wit of man." In effect, the Wolf tribe was divided into five parts, and one-fifth of it placed in each of the five nations. The remaining tribes were subjected to the same division and distribution; thus giving to each nation the eight tribes, and making, in their separate state, forty tribes in the confederacy. Between those of the same name—or, in other words, between the separate parts of each tribe—there existed a tie of brotherhood which linked the nations together with indissoluble bonds. The Mohawk of the Beaver tribe recognized the Seneca of the Beaver tribe as his brother, and they were bound to each other by the ties of consanguinity. In this manner was constructed the Tribal League of the Hodelosaunee; in itself, an extraordinary specimen of Indian legislation, and it forms an enduring monument to that proud and progressive race, who reared, under its protection, a wide-spread Indian sovereignty."

The Six Nations, who claimed ownership over the territory of Blair county and the Juniata valley, traversed the whole length of the Apalachian chain, and descended like the enraged yagisho and megalonyx on the Cherokees and Catawbias. Smith encountered their warriors in the settlement of Virginia, and La Salle, on the discovery of Illinois. Such was the prowess of the Iroquois, or Six Nations. The first of the Indians to occupy the territory of Blair county, was the Leni Lenape, or Delaware nation, a branch of the Algonquin family; and, when the white pioneers came into the Juniata valley, they found there the Monsey, Conoy and Nanticoke tribes of the Delawares, together with a few Shawnees and Tuscaroras, and some Mingoes of the Iroquois nation. The Delawares had a

tradition of coming from the west, and after crossing the Mississippi, encountered the Allegewi, or Mound-builders, whom they vanquished and drove southward. At some time between 1677 and 1684 the Delawares were conquered by the Five Nations, or Iroquis confederacy, which in 1712 became the famous Six Nations, by the admission of the Tuscaroras, of North Carolina and Virginia. The Pennsylvania authorities made treaties and purchased land at first from the Delawares, and afterwards of the Six Nations. In 1742 the Indians complained of white men settling on their territory on the Juniata river, and two years later they murdered John Armstrong, an Indian trader, and two of his companions, at Jack's Narrows. In 1750, in response to continued complaints of the Six Nations concerning the occupation by white men of their unceded territory on the Juniata, the lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania sent out an armed expedition, which burned the cabins of several intruders whom they captured. The title to the territory of Blair county and the Juniata valley was purchased of the Indians in 1754, and re-confirmed to the Pennsylvania authorities by the treaty of 1758.

Indian Trails.—The Tuscarora path is said to have passed through the south-eastern part of the county, and the Kittanning path that passed over the site of Frankstown was the great Indian highway from Kittanning, on the Allegheny river, to the eastern part of the State. There were several branch or minor trails from these two main paths, that passed out of the county, but of which no account is given in any published work of the county. The great Catawba war-path that ran from the Carolinas to

New York passed close to the western boundary of the county.

Indian Villages.—*Assunnepachla*, meaning a meeting of many waters, or the place where the waters join, was the name of the Indian village which was situated on the site of Frankstown, and was known to the Indian traders as early as 1730.

The Delaware Indians remained peaceable at Assunnepachla until 1754, when they became dissatisfied with the treaty of that year, made between the whites and the Six Nations at Albany, whereby the Juniata valley, including all the territory of Blair county, was transferred to the authorities of Pennsylvania for four hundred pounds. The Delawares having their land thus sold without their consent, became angry, and the larger part of the warriors at Assunnepachla, in 1755, dug up the tomahawk and joined the French at Ft. Duquesne. In 1758 a considerable portion of them returned to the Juniata valley, but in a few days after their return General Forbes marched up the Raystown branch, in his expedition, which resulted in the capture of Ft. Duquesne, and the spies sent out from Assunnepachla went back with such alarming reports of the size and war-like appearance of the English and colonial force under Forbes, that the Indians resolved upon leaving the Juniata valley. They broke up their villages, crossed the Alleghenies by the Kittanning path, and were never seen again upon the territory of Blair county, only when engaged in raids upon the white settlers during the revolutionary war.

While Assunnepachla was the center and metropolis of Indian power in the valley of the Little Juniata, yet undoubtedly there were small villages in different parts of

Blair county, although no account of them can be found.

Anglo-Saxon Pioneers.—At the opening of the eighteenth century, the Alleghenies constituted the western boundary of English colonial territory, but in the mountain valleys, between the tide-water regions of the south and the Alleghenies, and in the same longitudinal mountain valleys between the Susquehanna river and the Allegheny mountains, arose a wonderful class of people, whose arms and whose courage won the great west from the Alleghenies to the Rio Grande and the Pacific. They will be known in the future as the backwoodsmen of the Alleghenies, a name applied to them by Roosevelt in his work entitled, "The Winning of the West."

The backwoodsmen were American by birth and parentage, and of mixed race, Irish, German, Scotch, English, Welsh and Scotch-Irish. But the dominant strain in their blood was the Scotch-Irish, whose preachers taught the creed of Knox and Calvin. The English element of this backwoods race was represented by Daniel Boone, and its Cavalier spirit had fitting exemplification in Clarke and Blount, while the German element produced the Whetzels, and the Welsh contributed the Morgans.

The first settlers of Blair county are rightfully entitled to the name of backwoodsmen, and many of their sons and grandsons were in the tide of the backwoodsmen of the Alleghenies who won the great Mississippi valley and the far west. Tradition asserts that Stephen Frank, a German and an Indian trader, was the first man to settle temporarily in the county. He settled at Frankstown in 1756, if not earlier. In 1744 Lazarus and James Lowry were licensed as Indian traders, and were

temporary residents, before 1754. James Lowry received the first land warrant issued for the upper part of the Juniata valley in the purchase of 1754. It was granted February 3, 1755, for three hundred acres of land, which was located at or near Frankstown. Adam and William Holliday settled at Hollidaysburg in 1768, and shortly after this Samuel Moore and his seven sons and two daughters came to Scotch valley, from which they were driven by the Indians in 1778. James, the second son, was killed by an Indian during their retreat. In 1780 Samuel Moore returned with a colony of Scotchmen, consisting of the Crawfords, Irwins, Fraziers, Stewarts, McPhersons, and others, and numbering from twenty-five to thirty persons, all clad in full Highland costume, with bonnet and kilt, and armed with claymores and Queen Anne muskets.

Between 1763 and 1775 Jacob Neff, Martin and Jacob Houser, and Christian Hoover settled in Taylor township. About 1770 the Ives, Divelys, Lingenfelters, and Nicholas' settled in Greenfield township, while prior to 1776 the Colemans had come to Logan township, and the Brumbaughs, Clappers, Rhodes', Shirleys, and some others had settled in Huston township. A list of the pioneer settlers, as full as can be obtained, will be given in this volume under the history of the respective townships in which they settled.

The early settlement of the county received a check from Pontiac's war, in 1763. In that year Pontiac led the Indian tribes north of the Ohio against the English forts from Detroit to Ligonier. Colonel Bouquet was dispatched to the relief of the forts of western Pennsylvania. He raised the siege of Fort Ligonier, and marched to the relief

of Fort Pitt with a force of five hundred Scotch Highlanders and colonial volunteers. On August 5, 1763, near the site of Harrison City, Westmoreland county, he was drawn into an Indian ambushade. Darkness saved his army from terrible defeat, and on the next day, by masterly strategy, he drew the Indian force into an ambushade by a feigned retreat, and finally routed them with great slaughter. This battle, so nearly lost on the first day by the carelessness, and so brilliantly won on the second day by the masterly generalship of Col. Henry Bouquet, is classed by Parkman (the historian) as one of the "decisive battles of the world;" for mighty Pontiac's grand dream of Indian empire was wrecked when his warrior hosts were crushed and scattered at Bushy Run.

Frankstown.—This town was the earliest center of trade in the Little Juniata valley, and around its site and name cling romantic memories of Indian and revolutionary times. It rose on the site of Assunnepachala, the seat of power and the metropolis of Delaware dominion in the territory of Blair county. Before the Indian had left its site, tradition says that Stephen Frank had become a temporary resident among the bark wigwams, yet it seems that he never became a permanent settler by purchasing land; and after his death we have two accounts for the name of Frankstown, as applied to the village by the whites. According to one authority, it was named for Stephen Frank, and by the other for the Indian chief Frank. The first account, which seems most probable, states that the Indian chief as well as the town was named for Stephen Frank. Lazarus Lowry seems to have been the leading citizen if not the principal founder of Frankstown; and what

the old Assunnepachala was to the Indians and the Kittanning path, Frankstown became to the early white settlers, and the first highway across the Alleghenies, which was named after it, was known all through the State as the old Frankstown road.

Revolutionary War.—On June 14, 1775, Congress authorized the raising of six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, to join the Continental army near Boston. One of these companies was raised from Bedford county, passed the Hudson river above West Point about August 1, 1775, and reached the vicinity of Boston in a few days thereafter.

Thatcher describes the battalion, of which this Bedford county company was a part, as follows:

"They are remarkably stout and hearty men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks, or rifle-shirts, and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards' distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed in our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common musket shot."

This battalion was designated as the 2d regiment until January 1, 1776, when it became the 1st Pennsylvania regiment of the Continental line, and participated in various battles until the close of the revolutionary struggle.

The Bedford county company, in which were some officers and men from what is

now Blair county, was commanded by Capt. Robert Clugage, and its roll was as follows:

CAPT. ROBERT CLUGAGE'S COMPANY.—OFFICERS.

Robert Clugage, captain.

John Holliday, 1st lieutenant.

Robert McKenzie, 2d lieutenant, died in 1776.

Benjamin Burd, 2d lieutenant.

James Holliday, sergeant, killed at Brandywine.

Daniel Stoy, sergeant.

Querinus Meriner, sergeant.

David Wright, sergeant.

Angus McDonald, corporal.

Joseph McKenzie, corporal.

William Lee, corporal.

Aquilla White, corporal.

Timothy Sullivan, drummer.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Adam.	Dowling, Lawrence.
Beekey, Philip.	Franks, Daniel.
Bowman, John.	Freeman, George.
Broughdon, Thaddeus.	Garrett, Amariah.
Brown, Thomas.	Gemberland, Daniel.
Bruner, George.	Gillespy, Reuben.
Campbell, John.	Hardister, Richard.
Casck, Thomas.	Hanning, Conrad.
Cessna, Stephen.	Jamison, Francis.
Clark, Patrick.	Johnston, Andrew.
Comer, Philip.	Judry, Matthias.
Corrowan, James.	Kelly, John.
Craig, Joshua.	King, Peter.
Crips, John.	Knight, James.
Crugen, Alexander.	Laird, William.
Cunningham, Thos.	Lenning, Charles.
Carran, James.	Leonard, Robert.
Davis, John.	Lesley, John.
Dilling, Cornelius.	McCartney, Henry.
Donelin, William.	McClain, Daniel.
Dougherty, Matt.	McCune, John.
	McDonald, John.

McDonald, Patrick.

McFarlane, Thomas.

Magee, Thomas.

Magum, Daniel.

Miller, Michael.

Piatt, Robert.

Pitts, John.

Plumb, Samuel.

Reynolds, Martin.

Rhoads, Daniel.

Ritchie, Philip.

Shehan, Thomas.

Shives, Francis.

Simonton, Alex.

Smith, Emanuel.

Smith, Henry.

Stoy, Daniel.

Stuart, John.

Taylor, Jonathan.

Thompson, John.

Turmoil, James.

Tweed, Andrew.

VanZandt, James.

Vanderslice, Daniel.

Vaughn, Thomas.

Wallace, Samuel.

Walker, Solomon.

Warford, James.

Ward, Thomas.

Wilson, Alexander.

Whitman, George.

Woodward, Samuel.

Settlers' Forts.—These forts, which were often called Indian forts, were mostly erected in 1777 and 1778 by the whigs to protect themselves against the Indians and the tory residents of the Juniata valley. Jones, in his History of the Juniata Valley, says (page 194): "These forts were generally stockades, built of logs or puncheons, with loopholes made to flare on the outside, in order to bring rifles to bear in several directions." J. Simpson Africa, in his History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties, states that "Those (forts) most elaborately built were made of timbers set on end and firmly imbedded in the ground, and were called stockades. Inside were magazines for the safe storage of ammunition, and barracks for the accommodation of soldiers and those seeking protection."

The first of these forts in Blair county was built about one mile above Hollidaysburg, near the site of McCahen's mill, and was called Fetter's, or Frankstown fort. One mile below Hollidaysburg, opposite the second lock, Peter Titus' log barn was fortified by Mr. Holliday and some others, and

went by the name of Holliday's fort. Farther northward a fort was built in Sinking valley, near the house of Jacob Roller, and was named after him. Roberdeau's, or the Lead Mine fort, which was the largest and best defended fort on the frontier, was also built in Sinking valley, in 1778. Lowry's fort was built in Canoe valley, near the site of the Reformed church, but being small, the house of Matthew Dean, farther up the valley, was also fortified. The inhabitants of Clover creek, Jones says, fortified about three miles above the site of Williamsburg, at the house of Captain Phillips.

Tory Expedition.—According to Edward Bell, the most of the tories in Blair county resided in Canoe valley, where, Jones says, they held secret meetings at the house of John Weston, who was the tory leader of the Juniata valley. These meetings were often attended by tory emissaries from Detroit. "It appears that a general plan was formed to concentrate a large force of Indians and tories at Kittanning, then cross the mountains by the Indian path, and at Burgoon's Gap divide—one party to march through the Cove and Conococheague valleys, the other to follow the Juniata valley, and form at Lancaster, killing all the inhabitants on their march. The tories were to have for their share all the fine farms on the route, and the movable property was to be divided among the Indians."

In the spring of 1778, about thirty tories started at night, after electing John Weston as captain, but when near Kittanning they were fired on by the Indians through a mistake. Weston was killed, the remainder scattered, and most of them never returned to Blair county. Richard Weston, a brother of Capt. John Weston, stated after being arrested, that the Indians fired on the

party before they reached Kittanning; while Samuel Caldwell, in an account compiled from statements of the early settlers, says that Capt. John Weston halted his party near Kittanning, entered the village, and was returning with a body of Indians to escort his company into the Indian town, when his men rose up and moved forward with their arms in their hands, which so alarmed the Indians that they shot Weston and fired on his company, which sought safety in flight, with the loss of eight or ten men. The account of Richard Weston is presumed to be the correct version of the mistaken attack of the Indians on the tories. Jones says that Captain Logan, the Cayuga chief, was the spy that reported the march of the tories from Canoe creek, and that in forty-eight hours after their departure they were pursued by Capt. Thomas Blair and thirty-five men, who met two of the returning tories, and learned from them of the destruction of Weston's company by the Indians.

Lead Mining under the Continental Congress.—The lead mines of Sinking valley were well known to the Indians, and from the extensive ruins of a ditch and shaft, made prior to the advent of English settlers, would indicate that the French, not later than 1750, had sought for silver or lead in the valley. The scarcity of lead in the American army caused Congress, in 1778, to accept the proposition of General Roberdeau, to mine lead in the Sinking valley for the use of the Continental armies.

Fort Roberdeau.—It was familiarly known as the Lead Mine fort, and was built by General Roberdeau in 1778, and garrisoned by Major Clugage with a regular company from Cumberland county. Two cannon were placed on its walls, and plenty of

small arms and ammunition was provided by the Continental Congress for its defense against the Indians and Tories. The most vigilant watch was kept, and the most rigid military discipline was enforced to prevent its surprise, as Congress relied largely upon the mine which it protected for lead for the American armies.

Indian Murders.—No account was ever written by the early settlers of their adventures, hence of the many who were slain upon the present territory of Blair county we have but the names of a few which have been preserved in tradition. The year 1777 seems to have been the time when the Indians commenced their raids into the county, which lasted until 1781, or a period of four years. Jacob Neff killed two Indians who attacked him at his mill at Roaring Spring, in November, 1777, and fled, after which the entire war party came up and burned his mill. In July, 1778, Captain Phillips, of Williamsburg, and ten men went on the fateful "Bedford scout," which resulted in the massacre of the entire party by the Indians, except Captain Phillips and his son. During 1778 John Guilliford was killed, but not scalped, while looking over his crops near the site of Blair furnace, and in August of that year William, second son of Samuel Moore, was shot in Scotch valley, while hunting his horses, by an Indian, who received his death wound at the hands of George McCartney, a boy of only fourteen years of age, who was with Moore at the time. In 1780 Matthew Dean's wife and three children were murdered and the house set on fire, while Dean and his older children were in the field at work. In May, 1781, a man by the name of Houser and his son fell beneath the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indian. In August,

1781, William Holliday, with his sons, Patrick and William, and his daughter, Janet, went from Fort Roberdeau to their farm to take off a second crop of hay, when a band of ten Indians attacked them and killed both sons and the daughter. In the fall of the same year Jacob Roller and a man by the name of Bebault were killed in Tyrone township, and with their massacre closed four years of cruel murders by the Indians.

Old Roads.—The oldest road in the county that was made by the English was the old Frankstown road, which came from Huntingdon and through Water Street gap into Canoe valley and thence to Frankstown, from which it crossed the Alleghenies into western Pennsylvania. This was the great highway in early days from central to western Pennsylvania, and it and the Forbes road constituted the two main routes of early travel from eastern to western Pennsylvania. Several minor bridle roads branched off from the Frankstown road, and the principal one of these was the Bald Eagle road, which ran from Frankstown to near the site of Milesburg, in Centre county. The revolutionary war interrupted the laying out and building of roads, and the larger streams were declared public highways, and on them trade was carried on by means of the ark and the keel boat. In 1787 the State road, over the Allegheny mountain, was authorized by the legislature, which afterward made appropriations of one hundred and one hundred and fifty pounds to pay Robert Galbraith for opening said road from the Frankstown branch to a branch of the Conemaugh, which road, he reported, was fifty-four miles long, and "sufficiently opened, digged, and bridged so that wagons and horses could pass and repass."

The wagon road was succeeded by the turnpike, and as early as 1806 legislation was had for a turnpike from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, to run through Blair county. On March 20, 1810, the Huntingdon, Cambria & Indiana Turnpike road was authorized by the legislature. A company, of which John Blair was president, was formed and incorporated to construct the road, and in its construction from Huntingdon to Blairsville (a distance of seventy-seven miles) considerable quantities of "script" was issued to meet accruing debts for work performed.

Early Furnaces and Forges.—In 1716 Thomas Rutter commenced the manufacture of iron in Berks county, and in 1756 Peter Dicks had a bloomery in York county, west of the Susquehanna, and the first furnace in the Juniata valley was Bedford furnace, which was built in 1785, in Huntingdon county.

The first iron works in Blair county were Etna furnace and forge, in Catharine township, built in 1805 by Canan, Stewart & Moore. Cove forge, northeast of Williamsburg, was erected between 1808 and 1810 by John Royer, and Allegheny furnace was built in 1811 by Allison & Henderson. The next furnace was Springfield, built in 1815 by John and Daniel Royer, and it was followed by Rebecca furnace, erected in 1817 by Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who afterwards became the most prominent iron master in the State. Elizabeth furnace, of Blair county, was the first in the State to use gas from the tunnel-head for the production of steam. The gas was first used in 1836, and the improvement was patented about 1840 by the furnace owner and inventor thereof, Martin Bell. These furnaces manufactured the celebrated "Juniata charcoal iron," so

much sought for in the market three-quarters a century ago.

Pennsylvania Canal.—In 1826 the legislature provided for the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, and in 1831 the main line of the canal, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, was completed at an expense of over thirty-five million dollars. John Blair was largely instrumental in securing the canal route through Blair county. On June 1, 1831, a letting of the work on the canal, between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg, was made at Williamsburg, where three thousand spectators were present and over four thousand bids were handed in for the work. The plans embraced fourteen dams, forty-three locks, seven guard-locks, and seventy-three sections. The work was pushed with rapidity, and the Frankstown line of the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal, extending from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg, was completed in a little over one year. The passage of the first canal packets over the Frankstown line was honored with ovations at all the towns along its route. The building of this canal led to the formation of Blair county, through the efforts of Hon. John Blair and others.

Allegheny Portage Railroad.—To carry passengers and freight across the mountain from the Frankstown line to the Conemaugh division of the Pennsylvania canal was the idea that led to the building of the Portage railroad. Jones says that the stately and learned Moncure Robinson was brought from England to survey the route. The road, divided into thirty-five sections, was let at Ebensburg, this State, May 25, 1831, and on March 18, 1834, was opened as a public highway. The Portage railroad was thirty-six and two-thirds miles in length, and consisted of eleven "levels," or

grade lines, and ten inclined planes, five on each side of the mountain. At the head of each plane was stationed two engines of thirty-five horse-power, which gave motion to the endless rope to which the cars were attached. The aggregate cost of this road was over sixteen hundred thousand dollars.

Hollidaysburg.—The establishment of the western terminus, or basin of the canal was necessitated, at Frankstown, or in its immediate vicinity. Ewing & Slep, in their History of Altoona and Blair County, say: Jacob Wertz's refusal to sell land for the basin at Frankstown, although offered ten thousand dollars for the same, led to the abandonment of Frankstown, then the metropolis of the county, and the substitution of the hamlet of Hollidaysburg as the terminus of the canal, where the reservoir was built on the farm of Patrick McCloskey. This change of the basin was, however, largely due to the efforts of Hon. John Blair, and from the moment of this change Hollidaysburg had an assured future safe from decline as long as any other rival route of travel was not carried across the Alleghenies.

County Formation.—As early as 1839 the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Hon John Blair, and a few others, agitated the formation of a new county from parts of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, with its county seat at Hollidaysburg, but the movement met with determined opposition upon the part of the counties named, who succeeded in preventing any favorable action by the legislature until 1846. Blair county was created by act of legislature, as approved by Governor Shunk, on February 26, 1846. The new county was composed of the townships of North Woodbury and Greenfield, of Bedford county, and the townships of Allegheny,

Antis, Snyder, Tyrone, Frankstown, Blair, Huston, Woodbury, and the west part of Morris township, of Huntingdon county. Governor Shunk, under the provisions of the act creating Blair county, appointed Henry McBride, of Westmoreland, General Orr, of Armstrong, and Judge Christy, of Juniata counties, as commissioners to run the county lines and select a county seat. They performed their duties, and designated Hollidaysburg as the seat of justice.

The first court was held by Judge Jere S. Black, on Monday, July 27, 1846, in the old Methodist Episcopal church, and John Mahony's stone building, adjoining the church, was used for a jail. On July 4, 1846, Daniel K. Reamey became the contractor to build a court house and jail, which he completed by 1847 at a cost of \$14,576.18. In 1875 this court house was found to be too small, and on August 11th of that year the commissioners contracted with John Schreiner, of Pittsburg, to erect the present court house for \$103,700. This court house is in the modern Gothic style of architecture, with towers, and in form resembles somewhat the letter T, and is heated throughout by steam. It has fire-proof rooms for its records, is regarded as one of the finest court houses in the State, and was dedicated to public use by appropriate ceremonies on July 2, 1877.

The present jail was built in 1868-69 by Jonathan Rhule, at a cost of about \$100,000. It is built in the most approved style of prison architecture, the corridors are well lighted and ventilated, and at the same time are perfectly secure.

The county home and house of employment is one and one-half miles north of Hollidaysburg, and was built in 1849-50

by Peter Empfield and John B. Westley for \$7,866.50. It is a fine brick building, two stories and a half high. The farm contains two hundred and sixty-seven acres of good land.

CIVIL ROSTER.—1846—1892.

For the following list of prothonotaries we are indebted to the kindness of Charles Geesey; for that of recorders to J. Lee Plummer; for that of sheriffs to John Orr; of treasurers to Martin Grafius; and of commissioners to Jacob D. Weyant, the efficient clerk of the present board. Lists of the other county officers, which are not yet fully compiled, will be found under the head of miscellaneous, while members of the legislature and State senators are given in the political history.

PROTHONOTARIES AND CLERKS OF COURTS.

- 1846. J. Cunningham.
- 1846. Joseph Smith.
- 1849. George W. Johnson.
- 1852. Hugh McNeal.
- 1855. Joseph Baldrige.
- 1861. (Dec. 1) Anthony S. Morrow.
- 1873. (Dec. 1) James P. Stewart.
- 1883. (First Monday in January) Charles Geesey.
- 1892. (First Monday in January) J. L. Hartman.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

- 1846. J. M. Gibbony.
- 1847. Lewis H. Williams.
- 1856. Hugh A. Caldwell.
- 1865. David M. Jones.
- 1875. Abraham Lingenfelter.
- 1881. James S. Plummer.
- 1887. Charles R. Downing.
- 1889. James Roller.
- 1890. (January 6) J. Lee Plummer.

Mr. Downing died January 7, 1889, and James Roller was appointed in his stead.

SHERIFFS.

- 1846. Benjamin E. Betts.
- 1846. Samuel J. Royer.
- 1849. Thomas Rees.
- 1852. William Reed.
- 1855. George Port.
- 1858. James Funk.
- 1861. Samuel McCamant.
- 1864. Martin L. Bechtel.
- 1867. John McKeage.
- 1870. Henry B. Huff.
- 1873. Alexander Bobb.
- 1877. James M. Stiffler.
- 1880. G. T. Bell.
- 1883. George Fay.
- 1886. Graham M. Meadville.
- 1889. John Orr.
- 1892. Thomas D. Hughes.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

- 1846. Robert H. McCormick.
- 1848. Joseph Morrow.
- 1850. John Penn Jones.
- 1852. Alex. M. Lloyd.
- 1854. James M. Hewett.
- 1856. Joshua McCord.
- 1858. Samuel Hoover.
- 1860. John Lingenfelter.
- 1862. John McKeage.
- 1864. James H. Cramer.
- 1866. David Stiteler.
- 1868. John H. Black.
- 1870. John M. Clark.
- 1872. Joseph Baldrige.
- 1874. George M. Metz.
- 1876. Isaac F. Beamer.
- 1878. Alexander Rutledge.
- 1880. J. C. Akers.
- 1883. John G. Lingafelter.
- 1886. David Over.
- 1889. Martin Grafius.

COMMISSIONERS.

1846. William C. McCormick.
 1846. William Bell.
 1846. Valentine Lingenfelter.
 1847. Edward McGraw.
 1847. William Bell.
 1847. John K. Neff.
 1849. Jacob Hoover.
 1849. David Caldwell.
 1849. Jacob Burley.
 1850. Samuel Dean.
 1851. John Bennet.
 1852. John Lowe.
 1853. John Campbell.
 1854. James Roller.
 1855. James Hutchison.
 1856. David M. Confer.
 1856. Jacob Barnhart.
 1857. John R. McFarlane.
 1858. Enos M. Jones.
 1859. George L. Cowen.
 1860. George Koon.
 1861. James M. Kinkead.
 1862. Daniel Shock.
 1862. Joseph Irwin.
 1863. George W. Hewitt.
 1864. Robert Waring.
 1865. John C. Biddle.
 1866. R. R. Hamilton.
 1867. Joshua Roller.
 1868. David Henshey.
 1869. Jacob Walter.
 1870. David S. Longenecker.
 1871. Samuel Morrow.
 1872. David Aurandt.
 1873. John Clark.
 1875. Alexander Caruthers.
 1876. John Halfpenny.
 1876. Jonathan Slippy.
 1876. John Hileman.
 1879. John Halfpenny.
 1879. Samuel B. Confer.

1879. James McIntosh.
 1882. John S. Calvert.
 1882. Joshua H. Roller.
 1882. James McIntosh.
 1885. John S. Calvert.
 1885. John Wighaman.
 1885. James McIntosh.
 1888. J. B. Cowen.
 1888. John Wighaman.
 1888. C. Blythe Jones.
 1891. J. B. Cowen.
 1891. M. H. Fagley.
 1891. C. Blythe Jones.

Pennsylvania Railroad.—The construction of the Pennsylvania canal led to the establishment of Blair county, and the development of Hollidaysburg from a hamlet to a prosperous city, but the building of the Pennsylvania railroad was the death of the old canal, and the establishment of the cities of Altoona and Tyrone, caused Hollidaysburg to decline in prosperity until some years later, when it revived and received a new impetus by being connected by rail with its two formidable rival cities, and becoming a railway center for diverging lines to Williamsburg and Roaring Spring.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated by act of legislature on April 13, 1846, and in June, 1850, the road, with a single track, was completed to Huntingdon. On September 17, 1850, trains ran *via* Altoona to Duncansville, and on the 10th of December the first train ran through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by using the Portage railroad and its inclined planes. The mountain division of the road was completed on February 15, 1854, and on that day trains first ran through from the Quaker to the Iron City. From a local single line in this State, the Pennsylvania Company has extended its operations, and

has control of roads in fifteen different States, and is now the greatest highway of travel and traffic in the world.

Altoona and Tyrone.—Altoona was created by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when it determined upon its site as the spot where the low grade of their road in the Juniata valley terminated, and as thus being the spot for the location of their shops at the eastern base of the Alleghenies. As the railroad grew and prospered, so Altoona has built up and flourished. It was incorporated as a city in 1868, contains the largest railroad car and machine shops in the world, and is the metropolis of the Alleghenies. The building of the railroad also brought Tyrone into existence in the year 1849. It was incorporated as a borough in 1857, and has rapidly grown into importance, since 1876, as one of the most populous towns and railroad and mining centers of central Pennsylvania.

Kossuth's Visit.—On Saturday, January 17, 1852, Louis Kossuth, the distinguished Hungarian patriot, visited Hollidaysburg, in his tour through the United States, and was warmly welcomed by over five hundred people. He was given a banquet at the Mountain house, and remained over Sunday at the county seat.

The Civil War.—The roar of Sumter's guns rolling northward awaked the nation to the reality of open rebellion and civil war, and when President Lincoln's call was issued for troops to sustain and enforce the authority of the government, no county in Pennsylvania was more ready than Blair to respond with hundreds of soldiers, many of whom fell in defense of their country's liberties. In three days after President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand men, six companies from Blair

county were on their way to Harrisburg, where they were mustered into the service on the 20th of April, 1861, and formed the larger part of the 3d Pennsylvania infantry.

The 3d Pennsylvania moved from Harrisburg to the vicinity of Baltimore, afterward was stationed at various places in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, where it guarded communications and protected supplies, besides being twice sent against Confederate forces. It served until its three months' term of enlistment expired, and was discharged at Harrisburg on July 29, 1861. Many of the men in these companies re-enlisted in other regiments and served through the war.

We give the following list of soldiers from Blair county in the Federal armies:

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE THIRD PENNSYLVANIA
INFANTRY FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

COMPANY A.—OFFICERS.

John R. McFarlane, captain.
John McKeage, 1st lieutenant.
Thomas McFarlane, 2d lieutenant.
Jonathan Derno, 1st sergeant.
Henry Keely, 2d sergeant.
David Stitler, 3d sergeant.
John Barr, 4th sergeant.
Andrew Leap, 1st corporal.
Joseph Eckle, 2d corporal.
Henry Barr, 3d corporal.
Joseph Zouker, 4th corporal.
John Weighaman and William Weighaman, musicians.

PRIVATES.

Albert, Francis.	Charles, Samuel W.
Albaugh, Henry.	Cochran, John.
Ainsworth Jas. W.	Cahoe, John.
Barr, Samuel C.	Crum, William.
Boggs, Alexander.	Dunn, Joseph M.
Clauss, George F.	Davis, Amos D.

Elder, William S.	Michaels, John H.	Boyle, William.	Houseman, Andrew.
Eastman, Wm. H.	McFalls, Benj. F.	Boyle, George.	Hall, Adolphus.
Evans, Charles.	McIntire, Eli.	Bowers, Abraham.	Hempfield, George.
Fox, John F.	Murray, John H.	Brown, Joseph.	Johnson, Samuel.
Fortney, Matthias.	Meintle, Henry.	Burkett, Ephraim.	James, Jesse.
Ellie, George.	Orr, William L.	Brown, James.	Kelly, Leonard.
Ferry, Joseph.	Orr, James A.	Boyle, John A.	Leehr, John.
Garrett, William.	Piper, George.	Charters, Wm. M.	Miller, Henry.
Gibson, David.	Peight, Emanuel S.	Cassidy, Solomon.	Matthews, James.
Graft, William P.	Redding, John J.	Cahoe, David.	Miller, John.
Hunter, Matthew S.	Reighard, Julius.	Cashier, Adolphus.	Morgan, Thomas.
Helwig, John G.	Richter, George S.	Clark, Robert.	Messimer, George.
Hoffman, Anthony.	Rodgers, James.	Cayatt, Lewis P.	Moore, David A.
Jones, James.	Sanders, Albert.	Cannon, John F.	Moore, Warren H.
Johnson, James M.	Smith, John.	Detwiler, George.	Nixon, Albert H.
Kephart, Calvin M.	Thompson, Wm. F.	Davis, William.	Plumer, Henry E.
King, William H.	Tierman, Thomas.	Dougherty, John.	Reed, William, jr.
Lyons, Michael.	Varnes, Louis H.	Delaney, Daniel.	Rinehart, Samuel W.
Ledger, Joseph J.	Wiggan, Henry.	Emheiser, Geo. W.	Read, Alonzo.
Muffy, John.	Weaver, George W.	Esterline, John.	Simelton, Thomas.
Martin, Robert N.	Watson, George M.	Eckley, Joseph.	Staub, John.
McCormick, Jas. J.	Weaver Albert J.	Fritz, William D.	Staub, Stephen.
McKeehan, Jas. A.	Young, Peter.	Fink, Frederick.	Stevens, William.
McGinnis, William.		Ferguson, William.	Sheloe, William.

COMPANY B. — OFFICERS.

Henry Wayne, captain.
 Joseph W. Gardner, 1st lieutenant.
 John M. Clark, 2d lieutenant.
 John S. Calvert, 1st sergeant.
 Levi McGlathery, 2d sergeant.
 John Lafferty, 3d sergeant.
 William Wilkes, 4th sergeant.
 Thomas C. Yingling, 1st corporal.
 Henry Shatts, 2d corporal.
 William Hook, 3d corporal.
 William W. Reed, 4th corporal.
 Thomas Coleman, musician.
 William Rees, musician.

PRIVATES.

Arbee, James. Bartlebaugh, David.
 Boyles, Martin. Baker, Samuel.

Boyle, William.
 Boyle, George.
 Bowers, Abraham.
 Brown, Joseph.
 Burkett, Ephraim.
 Brown, James.
 Boyle, John A.
 Charters, Wm. M.
 Cassidy, Solomon.
 Cahoe, David.
 Cashier, Adolphus.
 Clark, Robert.
 Cayatt, Lewis P.
 Cannon, John F.
 Detwiler, George.
 Davis, William.
 Dougherty, John.
 Delaney, Daniel.
 Emheiser, Geo. W.
 Esterline, John.
 Eckley, Joseph.
 Fritz, William D.
 Fink, Frederick.
 Ferguson, William.
 Funk, David.
 Gusher, David.
 Gwinn, George H.
 Gwinn, Alex. C.
 Greer, Adam J.
 Gaylord, George.
 Hamilton, George.

COMPANY C. — OFFICERS.

William L. Neff, captain.
 Jacob C. Yingling, 1st lieutenant.
 Robert Johnston, 2d lieutenant.
 David P. Irvine, 1st sergeant.
 George W. Patterson, 2d sergeant.
 Albert B. Flood, 3d sergeant.
 John C. Wilson, 4th sergeant.
 Isaac N. Brenneman, 1st corporal.
 Garain Shellenberger, 2d corporal.

David Fay, 3d corporal.

David C. Yingling, 4th corporal.

James C. Roller and John A. McKamy,
musicians.

PRIVATES.

Allender, James D.	Lang, Robert H.
Bell, William H.	Lucas, Abraham.
Brenneman, 'Micha'l.	Louis, Peter.
Bittie, Charles.	Metz, George M.
Baker, Samuel G.	Morgan, George W.
Cooper, James M.	Miller, James.
Craig, John.	Myers, Henry W.
Cary, James.	Mantell, Joseph.
Dell, Henry H.	McCahan, John.
Erbe, William.	McElwee, William.
Eicholtz, Henry S.	McDonald, James.
Estep, Elijah.	Nunnemaker, Sam'l.
Frederick, Benj. F.	Neville, John H.
Fluke, William.	Neff, Albert J.
Garland, Moses K.	Noel, Daniel F.
Guiser, George J.	Noland, Thomas.
Griffin, John.	Powell, Milton P.
Garrett, Alex. A.	Parks, Amos.
Guiser, James.	Riley, William A.
Hewitt, Calvin C.	Riley, James.
Houck, James H.	Slonaker, Lemuel A.
Hinds, Joseph S.	Smith, Benjamin F.
Huyett, Ulysses S.	Sies, Joseph.
Harnish, John.	Stineman, Albert A.
Houck, Dorsey B.	Smith, Patrick.
Hoffman, William J.	Sheller, James S.
Hicks, Alexander C.	Shaffer, Samuel B.
Johnston, Robert M.	Taylor, Alexander.
Jones, William W.	Temple, James.
Kane, John.	Taylor, George W.
Kelly, John.	Wolf, John.
Kidd, Joseph L.	Yerger, George.
Lower, Isaiah P.	

COMPANY D. — OFFICERS.

James Bell, captain.

William B. Darlington, 1st lieutenant.

Francis M. Bell, 2d lieutenant.

Caleb R. Burley, 1st sergeant.

John L. Burley, 2d sergeant.

George W. Burley, 3d sergeant.

Jeremiah Ganoe, 4th sergeant.

David M. Jones, 1st corporal.

Thomas C. Henshey, 2d corporal.

John W. Manning, 3d corporal.

John M. Berlin, 4th corporal.

Franklin B. Stewart, musician.

Jonathan Ginter, musician.

PRIVATES.

Burley, Francis M.	Madison, Joseph W.
Bell, James C.	Mulberry, Wm. H.
Beatty, Oscar.	Miller, William.
Bressler, Mahlon W.	McIlvaine, C. B.
Barnes, John A.	Maxwell, Martin.
Barnicle, John.	McIntyre, John A.
Clark, David.	McCahan, Thos. C.
Cunningham, W. F.	Myers, Joseph R.
Deters, William.	McKinney, Daniel.
Denny, John.	Owens, James T.
Denny, Joseph.	Owens, James H.
Davidson, Jno. A., jr.	Owens, Wm. J.
Davidson, Rees J.	Pruner, Joseph D.
Falkender, John L.	Price, Albert H.
Funk, William.	Quinn, Jacob.
Gilhouser, Albert E.	Roach, Robert A.
Goss, Joseph.	Stewart, John P.
Gates, David H.	Shive, William C.
Irvin, William.	Schmidt, John.
Kupp, Joseph.	Straithoof, Henry H.
Kinney, Perry.	Smith, Oliver G.
Kinney, John P.	Scotfield, William.
Kern, Peter.	Sneath, Robert.
Kuhn, George.	Stonebraker, S. M.
Kaltrider, Geo. W.	Stonebraker, S.
Kistler, John S.	Schell, Alfred.
Ligo, Martin W.	Thompson, Jas. E.
Lightner, John.	Watson, Jeremiah S.
Mattern, Sanford D.	Watson, Samuel A.
Mattern, Taming S.	Wurtz, James.
Merryman, John.	Wilson, Joseph L.
Miles, Joseph A.	Youtz, John.

COMPANY E.—OFFICERS.

Jacob Szink, captain.
 Richard J. Crozier, 1st lieutenant.
 Frederick Shillinger, 2d lieutenant.
 Robert M. Messmer, 1st sergeant.
 David Counsman, 2d sergeant.
 Alexander H. Stewart, 3d sergeant.
 Jacob J. Smith, 4th sergeant.
 John Flanagan, 1st corporal.
 William B. Bartley, 2d corporal.
 Washington Foust, 3d corporal.
 Joseph Noel, 4th corporal.
 Charles Inherst, musician.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Sam'l T.	Gunkle, Joseph.
Anderson, Henry M.	Hubert John.
Aiken, Matthew.	Hammond, James.
Attick, James H.	Hogentogler, N. F.
Bush, John H.	Isenberg, Daniel, jr.
Beatty, Franklin M.	Isett, Washington.
Barker, Gilbert A. R.	Kelley, John A.
Beals, Jacob R.	Kipple, George H.
Bearns, John.	King, Hezekiah.
Baer, Harrison D.	Loudon, David M.
Bartow, Thomas.	Lynde, Elihu S.
Boyles, William T.	Laughlin, John M. C.
Brickner, Frederick.	McFadden, John E.
Cutler, William B.	Myers, Joseph.
Cruse, George W.	Marshall, Alex. W.
Clark, John A.	McMahon, Mordecai.
Divine, John N.	Montgomery, R. B.
Duffy, Francis.	Marshall, Wm. H.
Fechter, Ignatius.	Miller, Gabriel.
Fichel, Paul.	Moore, James T.
Fry, Robert.	Marshall, Winfield S.
Fay, Andrew J.	Miller, Samuel H.
Finney, Francis.	Nightwine, James.
Glenn, William F.	O'Rourke, Richard.
Ginter, David M.	Price, William H.
Garden, Robert B.	Parker, Joseph L.
Griffith, Napoleon B.	Parker, Samuel D.

Quinlan, Patrick.	Stocksleger, P. W.
Reeves, George.	Schiednagle, A.
Rook, Joseph H.	Smith, William C.
Stoddard, Thomas.	Sisler, William.
Shandelmeier, J.	Tipton, Samuel B.

COMPANY H.—OFFICERS.

Alexander M. Lloyd, captain.
 Christian N. Snyder, 1st lieutenant.
 Stephen C. Potts, 2d lieutenant.
 Augustus Batton, 1st sergeant.
 Frank Vogle, 2d sergeant.
 Simon B. Barr, 3d sergeant.
 Nicholas Stephens, 4th sergeant.
 David K. Yoder, 1st corporal.
 Caleb M. Kephart, 2d corporal.
 James L. Pendergast, 3d corporal.
 David Barr, 4th corporal.
 George Weighaman, musician.
 John Miller, jr., musician.

PRIVATES.

Barr, Thomas M.	Graffius, Abraham.
Beales, John L.	Garden, John R.
Boell, Harry.	Gates, Joseph.
Boell, William.	Gates, John.
Byers, Walter P.	Garber, George C.
Black, Geo. W. Z.	Griffin, Russell.
Bradley, Wm. J.	Henshey, John B.
Blain, Wm. J.	Henshey, Thomas.
Blackstone, Dill.	Hicks, William.
Barr, James.	Hughes, Joseph.
Bryan, Harry.	Hileman, William.
Craig, James.	Halloway, Michael.
Curry, Charles.	Howe, James M.
Cruse, Charles W.	Hawksworth, G. W.
Curry, John.	Huff, Henry.
Cooper, Benjamin.	Keech, Joseph.
Clark, John.	Keogh, Edward.
Dorsey, Wm. C.	Krees, George G.
Frank, Christian.	Kinthead, David P.
Fenton, Charles M.	Loesh, John W.
Green, Thomas.	Long, John D.

Lear, William.	Roush, George.
Lane, John.	Shrader, Frederick.
Lane, George.	Sellers, George.
Mason, Robert.	Spade, George.
Maloy, Thomas.	Thompson, James E.
Miller, George.	Tipton, Caleb.
McClure, Alex.	Ullery, Daniel.
Murray, John.	Vogle, Jacob.
McIlvaine, Wm.	White, Benjamin.
Plack, George.	Wildes, Tillinghast.
Ream, Charles.	White, Edward.
Russ, Joseph C.	Wingate, J. Russell.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment served from April 24 to August 7, 1861; was stationed at different points in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; had a skirmish with Ashby's cavalry, and was in General Patterson's march to Bunker Hill. Co. II of this regiment was from this county, and Co. I contained many men from Blair county.

COMPANY H. — OFFICERS.

Thomas Holland, captain.
 William McGraw, 1st lieutenant.
 Samuel A. Andrews, 2d lieutenant.
 David Gildea, 1st sergeant.
 John H. Robertson, 2d sergeant.
 Joseph Mauk, 3d sergeant.
 George S. Hoover, 4th sergeant.
 David Lingenfeldt, 1st corporal.
 Jacob W. Andrews, 2d corporal.
 Mahlon B. Hamilton, 3d corporal.
 John H. Black, 4th corporal.
 Daniel B. Hicks, musician.
 Thomas Lloyd, musician.

PRIVATES.

Breeze, Samuel.	Burke, Patrick.
Boring, Henry J.	Bartlebaugh, Philip.
Burkey, Aaron.	Christian, John G.
Brubaker, Emanuel.	Dallas, John.

Dibert, Michael II.	Mowry, Wm. R.
Davis, George W.	Miller, Edward B.
Davis, Joshua.	Miller, Henry.
Donahay, David A.	Mangus, Abraham.
Dillman, Simon P.	Mountain, William.
Dougherty, Michael.	Myers, Peter.
Engle, Henry.	McConnell, Wm. J.
Emeigh, Charles.	McInay, John.
Fleck, John.	McKenzie, Robert.
Fry, Solomon W.	McCartney, James.
Flinn, Samuel.	Malone, Christian.
Fether, Michael.	Mofsker, William.
Gibboney, James H.	Osner, George A.
Gibboney, L. M.	Perkins, George W.
Gates, Martin.	Robinson, James.
Grooms, David.	Rotherick, Davis B.
Hainsey, George.	Robinson, William.
Henderson, William.	Reffner, James.
Hammond, Edward.	Rough, Andrew.
Hodge, Patrick F.	Ruggles, Joseph.
Hammers, James J.	Smith, William.
Hammond, G.	Smith, John.
Hughes, John.	Smith, David.
Hall, George.	Stiffler, William.
Iekis, Adam.	Shanck, Joshua.
Isett, Aaron B.	Vaughn, George.
Keith, William.	Wilt, Joseph.
Laise, John H.	Williams, James.

COMPANY I. — OFFICERS.

Alexander Bobb, captain.
 J. C. Saunders, 1st lieutenant.
 John H. Typher, 2d lieutenant.
 William Knee, 1st sergeant.
 David Brenneman, 2d sergeant.
 James McFadden, 3d sergeant.
 David McKee, 4th sergeant.
 Johnson C. Ackers, 1st corporal.
 George Strayer, 2d corporal.
 John Grimes, 3d corporal.
 Peter Barley, 4th corporal.
 Thomas Campbell, musician.
 H. Boner, musician.

PRIVATES.

Brenizer, John.	Kiehl, Theodore.
Brown, Washington.	Kolb, Henry.
Brown, William.	Kurtz, George.
Bartlebaugh, M.	Kurr, William.
Bird, George.	Kissler, John.
Bartlebaugh, Silas.	Lyman, Charles.
Brown, Jacob.	Lingle, Jerome.
Barr, Reuben.	Leidig, Daniel.
Burket, George.	Lytle, John.
Bossler, Henry.	Little, James.
Brenner, Amos.	Loose, Samuel.
Coleman, James.	Miller, Edward.
Campbell, Lawrence.	McGinley, Thomas.
Cook, Charles.	Muckler, George.
Carman, Henry.	Mordus, Samuel.
Conrad, Isaac.	Mausaus, George.
Dunlap, John.	McChesne, John.
Dilser, Lawrence.	Moore, George.
Daniels, Edward.	Metzgar, John.
Fore, Yost.	Mortis, Samuel.
Fink, Jacob.	Miller, Samuel.
Firth, John.	Moore, Lewis.
Fight, William.	Mortzer, Samuel.
Fighter, Clemens.	Moss, Edwin.
Firth, Jacob.	Nickson, Charles.
Fite, Abraham.	Ruggles, John.
Funk, David.	Roberts, William.
Geitly, Jacob.	Rhodes, Christian.
Guilard, George.	Ross, Jacob.
Greenleaf, Buiner.	Rice, Joseph.
Grove, Amos.	Sheffler, Emanuel.
Himes, John.	Spencer, James.
Hoover, George.	Shoeman, David.
Houck, Joseph.	Solida, John.
Henry, Frederick.	Suter, John.
Himes, John.	Williams, John.
Hoover, George.	Wykoff, Samuel.
Hennington, Horace.	Washing, James.
Kuehall, Richard.	Winn, Henry.
Kemmerer, Samuel.	Winn, William.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment, in which Company C was from Huntindon and Blair counties, served from October, 1861, to the close of the war. It was in all the hard battles of the Army of the Potomac, left half its men killed and wounded in front of the stone wall at Fredericksburg, and ranked as one of the famous fighting regiments of the war.

COMPANY C. — OFFICERS.

John H. Wintrode, captain.
 Henry J. Smith, captain.
 Robert McNamara, 1st lieutenant.
 Samuel M. Royer, 1st lieutenant.
 D. S. Fouse, 1st lieutenant.
 Andrew J. Merrett, 1st lieutenant.
 John McLaughlin, 2d lieutenant.
 Andrew J. Fleck, 1st sergeant.
 Daniel N. Garner, 1st sergeant.
 Daniel Lightner, sergeant.
 Michael McCall, sergeant.
 John Rodgers, sergeant.
 David B. Rothrock, sergeant.
 Samuel W. Gill, sergeant.
 G. W. Montgomery, sergeant, died of wounds July 1, 1864.
 William D. Shoutz, sergeant, killed at Spottsylvania Court House.
 Anthony J. Beaver, sergeant.
 Davis G. Enyeart, sergeant.
 Matthew G. Isett, sergeant.
 William Ferwalt, corporal.
 David A. Sias, corporal.
 Matthias Querry, corporal.
 Luden B. Morris, corporal.
 John C. States, corporal.
 Charles Nash, corporal.
 John Keiser, corporal.
 Jacob W. Prough, corporal.
 George W. Isett, corporal.
 Samuel Kinney, corporal.

Frederick L. Snyder, corporal.
 Elijah Crownover, corporal, killed at
 Spottsylvania Court House.
 William Reed, corporal.
 William Estep, corporal.
 Luther T. Sangree, corporal.
 H. B. Geisinger, corporal.
 Jacob Chilcoat, musician.
 Alexander W. Campbell, musician.
 Henry F. Sheeder, musician.

PRIVATES.

Abbott, Amos.	Fair, Henry.
Allen, George.	Furst, Oscar.
Argyle, Steele.	Fry, Abraham, died
Bittner, William F.	Sept. 27, 1864.
Baker, John P.	Fink, John.
Brown, James L.	Fleck, Daniel.
Bowers, Isaac.	Fouse, Reuben I.
Brown, Charles.	Fouse, George W.
Baker, William.	Green, Henry.
Bodenstein, Charles.	Gyr, Henry.
Boss, Green J.	Geiger, John W.
Biss, John C.	Godfrey, William.
Bollinger, James.	Garner, Matthew G.
Coble, Benjamin.	Garner, John.
Cusac, Michael.	Garner, John M.
Craig, William.	Gill, George W., died
Clark, Ethan.	Nov. 28, 1862.
Coble, William.	Gregg, John.
Dagan, Thomas.	Heltzel, George L.
Decrussy, Charles.	Harmon, Charles S.
Deitrick, George.	Hilliard, Daniel.
Dean, William D.	Harsh, Henry.
Davis, Thomas.	Hill, Wallace.
Daily, Michael.	Hinds, Patrick.
Decker, James M.,	Hood, Robt., killed at
died at City Point.	Spottsylvania.
Dean, Daniel, died	Heifner, Jacob, killed
October 27, 1862.	at Petersburg.
Eslick, Ira J.	Hammon, James.
Enyeart, Jas. E., died	Hanna, John, died
at Alexandria, Va.	Nov. 21, 1861.

Heifner, William.	Noland, William.
Harker, Henry.	Numer, William.
Heller, John A.	Orumer, Daniel.
Hess, John, died in	Prin, William.
1862.	Prett, Obediah.
Houck, Ezekiel J.	Potter, Thomas.
Jolly, Samuel S.	Pannatta, William.
Johnston, Thomas.	Prough, Jacob.
Johnston, James D.	Ruder, William.
Joslin, Julius.	Ross, George.
Kamp, Albert.	Rinkins, James.
Kugan, Martin.	Roland, John.
Kessler, George W.	Ryan, George.
Kyler, Isaac.	Rough, John.
Kessler, John.	Rough, James J.
Keiter, John.	Swope, Allison, died
Larkins, Francis.	at Philadelphia.
Leace, Oliver.	Showalter, Daniel.
Long, Henry.	Showalter, Edward.
Lightner, Charles.	Stains, George H.
Magill, Jacob.	Swope, Lawrence S.
Malyer, Ferdinand.	Stahl, John.
Maher, Martin.	Sun, Henry.
Mone, Edwin.	Slocum, Henry.
Mower, William H.	Schwab, John.
Morel, David.	Sample, James.
Murphy, David.	Shaw, Baskin.
Montag, William G.	Slaglille, Abraham.
Moran, Francis.	Smith, William.
Montgomery, J.	Smith, James.
McCall, William.	Sprink, John.
McCreary, Paul.	Shyley, William H.
McIntire, John.	Strong, James.
McCoy, John.	Showalter, John.
McKnight, John.	Sloan, James W.
McGeegan, John.	Showalter, Joseph,
McCoy, James.	died of wounds.
McLaughlin, P.	Stains, Sam'l F., died
Norris, Samuel W.	at Philadelphia.
Neresgold, Henry.	Smith, Jacob W.
Neidengard, Henry.	Thaw, Thomas.
Noland, John.	Tetwyler, Peter.

Tobler, Jacob.	Wimer, John.
Thompson, John.	Withford, Erastus.
Turner, Henry.	Woodecock, Geo. W.,
Tipperry, Sanford F.	killed at Spottsyl-
Todd, Bernhard.	vania.
Varner, Casper.	Weaver, Francis A.
Vannatta, William.	Winegardner, M.
Weakland, August.	Yorkes, William.
Wagner, George.	

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in July, 1861, served in the Peninsula campaign, where it lost three hundred men, and was at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg, where it was reduced in strength to less than one hundred men. It fought bravely on the bloody fields from the Wilderness to Richmond. Company M was recruited from Blair county, and its tattered and shot-torn flag has inscribed upon it the names of twenty battles. It served in the 62d and then in the 91st infantry.

COMPANY M.—OFFICERS.

Richard J. Crozier, captain.
 John H. Murray, captain.
 Stephen C. Potts, 1st lieutenant, died from wounds.
 Robert N. Martin, 1st lieutenant.
 Andrew T. Howden, 2d lieutenant.
 Patrick Morris, 2d lieutenant, died from wounds.
 John Muffty, 1st sergeant.
 John R. Gardner, 1st sergeant.
 Samuel Herr, sergeant.
 Joseph C. Sweirs, sergeant.
 William G. Rhule, sergeant.
 Matthew C. Wilson, sergeant.
 George G. Kress, sergeant, killed at Wilderness.
 Thomas Green, corporal.
 Patrick Brady, corporal.

Jonathan Ginter, corporal.
 H. B. Fleninken, corporal.
 Charles F. Hujo, corporal.
 Dill Blackstone, corporal.
 Harrison H. Snyder, corporal.
 Thomas Maloy, corporal.
 Thomas Connelly, corporal.
 Henry S. Devine, corporal.
 Samuel McKinney, corporal.
 Thomas Conden, corporal.
 Henry S. Galloway, corporal.
 William J. Blair, corporal.
 Thomas Hensly, corporal, missing at Spottsylvania Court House.
 James Curran, musician.
 Richard P. Brunker, musician.
 Edward D. Garden, musician.

PRIVATES.

Abbott, Peter.	Cox, Levi A.
Anthony, Raynard S.	Clark, John.
Apple, Jacob.	Campbell, Jno., died
Bell, George.	at Fort Corcoran.
Byers, Walter P.	Comelie, Thomas.
Beales, John.	Dunlap, Franklin.
Brannon, Michael.	Davis, John A.
Brannon, William.	Dernell, Jonathan.
Brindle, Emanuel.	Davis, Robert, killed
Burkhire, William.	at Gaines' Mill.
Baker, John.	Eaton, Hannibal V.,
Baughman, David.	died Oct. 8, 1862.
Berger, Reuben.	Elder, Reuben, died
Burke, James.	May 15, 1864.
Brannon P., killed at	Finney, Oran P.
Gaines' Mill.	Frederick, Benj. F.
Brown, William.	Fitzsimmons, James.
Biddle, Chas., died at	Freeman, James E.
Minor's Hill, Va.	Garber, Jacob.
Bertren, Peter, died	Garber, Charles.
of wounds.	Horn, Levi A.
Campbell, L.	Halloren, Charles.
Cassiday, Michael.	Henshy, John B.

Holder, John.	McIntire, William.
Hamilton, John.	McKinley, Geo., died at Minor's Hill.
Hanna, Matthew.	Nolan, William.
Herst, Jacob.	Nicodemus, Samuel.
Hunter, B. F., killed at Gaines' Mill.	Norton, William.
Hewitt, Thos., died January 6, 1863.	Orr, Wm., missing at Spottsylvania.
Johnston, Hugh.	O'Connor, William.
Jones, James.	Printzler, O. P. R.
Jordon, Sylvester.	Rush, Samuel.
Lennihan, Richard P.	Rumbaugh, Wm.
Leonard, Nathaniel.	Smith, Isaac.
Lane, George.	Shade, Henry.
Leer, John.	Stineman, Matt. C.
Lindsay, William.	Scotts, Andrew J.
Landon, Joel.	Saltgiver, George.
Long, John, died of wounds.	Sellers, George.
Mark, Michael.	Sharrer, Daniel.
Malone, Christian.	Smath, John.
Morrow, Wilson.	Shade, William.
Murray, Martin J.	Shaffer, John.
McIlwain, William.	Seybert, Samuel W.
McCabe, Edward.	Stolla, Frederick.
McCoy, Francis.	Stoughton, Elisha.
McCool, John.	Steele, James B.
McCandless, David.	Tipton, Samuel B.
MaCall, Jas., died at Bealton Station, Virginia.	Widensall, John.
	Wensel, Frederick.
	Watkins, Thomas.
	Watson, George M.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The seventy-sixth served with distinction from 1861 to the surrender of Lee, and was in the attack on Ft. Wagner, afterwards took part in several severe battles of the armies of the James and the Potomac, and was in the assault on Ft. Fisher. Companies C and F of this regiment were raised in Blair county.

COMPANY C. — OFFICERS.

John W. Hicks, captain.
 Alfred Hicks, captain.
 John McNevin, captain.
 George S. Hower, 1st lieutenant, died at Hilton Head.
 Joseph Harlin, 1st lieutenant.
 Joseph D. Kuch, 2d lieutenant.
 Philn. N. Hicks, sr., 2d lieutenant.
 Benjamin White, 2d lieutenant.
 Henry Smith, 1st sergeant.
 George W. Cruse, 1st sergeant.
 Charles M. Gates, sergeant.
 Martin Gates, sergeant.
 William R. Smith, sergeant.
 Albert Sanders, sergeant.
 Andrew J. White, sergeant.
 William Robison, sergeant.
 James S. McCartney, sergeant.
 William R. Mowrey, sergeant, died at Richmond, Va.
 George Davis, corporal.
 James D. Davis, corporal.
 Adam Hainzey, corporal.
 Henry H. Hewitt, corporal.
 John F. Hoover, corporal.
 Martin Ounkst, corporal.
 Abraham Beals, corporal.
 Daniel Downs, corporal.
 Peter Wilderson, corporal.
 William Champeno, corporal.
 Michael Pote, corporal.
 Samuel Flynn, corporal, died at Andersonville, Georgia.
 John Curry, corporal, died October 13, 1864.
 Thomas D. Neely, corporal, killed at Fort Wagner.
 Benjamin F. Marks, corporal, died July 30, 1864.
 Thomas Lloyd, musician.
 James Snyder, musician.

PRIVATES.

Andrews, John C.	Flick, Thomas.	Higley, Daniel M.	Mason, Patrick.
Anderson, John.	Fetzer, Michael.	Hendrick, Otis N., killed at Drury's Bluff.	McKeehan, W. L.
Ayers, William R.	Francis, Albert.	Hall, Samuel S., died at Wilmington.	McConnell, John A.
Allen, Samuel.	Frutchey, Christian.	Irvin, John S.	Nolan, John.
Applebaugh, C. E.	Fitzgerald Patrick.	Jordon, William T.	Ounkst, Daniel.
Bold, Thomas.	Fredergill, Thomas.	Jenkins, John.	Packard, Eden.
Bowen, Thomas.	Flannington, James.	Keener, William F.	Pond, William.
Bonnell, James.	Gneser, Adam.	Kline, George W.	Parshan, Abdol.
Ball, Elias B.	Gross, John.	Keesegle, Adam.	Robison, John.
Breeze, Samuel.	Goutard, Adolph.	Kaisley, William.	Reish, Joseph.
Brown, Anson G.	Gibbony, John C.	King, Watson S.	Ramage, Thomas R.
Brownson, I. W., died at Raleigh, N. C.	Gates, M. V. B.	Kegrise, E., killed at Fort Wagner.	Reddy, Henry.
Bongardner, Zach., killed at Chester- field Heights.	Gates, George W.	Kenter, R. F., died at Point of Rocks.	Rork, Joseph H.
Conklin, John.	Greene, Edward S.	Kelley, J. H., died at Wilmington, N. C.	Reddick, F., died at Federal Point.
Collagan, Michael.	Glunt, Jacob, killed at Petersburg.	King, T. D., died at Portsmouth, Va.	Smith, David R.
Chamberlain, W. P.	Good, John, killed at Petersburg.	Langdon, Harrison.	Simpler, William.
Carran, James.	Garland, M. K., died at Chapin's Farm.	Luther, Francis.	Schmidt, John.
Crawford, W., killed at Pocotaligo.	Hagerty, Henry.	Laise, John.	Scott, John.
Cox, John, died July 18, 1863.	Hagerty, Isaac.	Ling, John.	Smith, John.
Duffey, John.	Hall, John.	Ling, William.	Smith, John M.
Duffey, Patrick.	Hall, Isaiah F.	Lorenz, John B.	Smith, John (2d).
Dayton, John M.	Hawley, Isaac.	Lang, James.	Strayer, Henry.
Dunn, William.	Hetrick, Andrew G.	Lyninger, E., killed at Drury's Bluff.	Seymour, Edwin.
Dehaven, Absalom.	Hainley, Christian.	Lingafelter, A. J.	Tyler, George P.
Dunlap, William.	Henderson, William.	Moore, John W.	Tate, John T.
Dasher, John W.	Hoover, George S.	Marks, Jacob.	Tate, Wm. W., killed Dec. 5, 1861.
Deafabaugh, Adam.	Helsel, Edward.	Miller, Henry.	Treese Henry, died at Hilton Head.
Deafabaugh, Thos.	Hicks, Phil N.	Montgomery, T.	Vaughn, Thomas H.
Davis, Joshua V.	Hook, Maddock.	Moutz, John.	Wildoner, Luther G.
Dasher, Samuel.	Hainzey, John.	Mowry, Thomas.	Wentzell, John.
Dasher, Levi, died at Hilton Head.	Hainzey, George.	Moore, Jesse.	Wick, Peter.
Dennison, Joseph S., died at Hampton.	Hoover, Thomas L.	Moyer, M., died at Raleigh, N. C.	Walker A., died May 16, 1864.
Davis, James.	Hale Henry.		Williams, Jas., killed at Pocotaligo.
Evans, Charles W.	Howe, Robert.		Zeeke, L. R., killed at Fort Wagner.
	Hall, George.		

COMPANY F.—OFFICERS.

Henry Wayne, captain, killed at Pocotaligo, South Carolina.

Joseph R. Finley, captain.

T. L. McGlathery, captain, killed at Fort Fisher.

J. H. McDivit, captain.

William Blanck, jr., captain.

George H. Gwinn, 1st lieutenant.

Joseph W. Cannon, 2d lieutenant.

John Hubert, 2d lieutenant.

James M. Null, 1st sergeant.

Thomas Morgan, 1st sergeant.

John N. Detwiler, sergeant.

George Boyle, sergeant.

William Miller, sergeant.

John Shay, sergeant.

James A. Gwin, sergeant.

William H. Moore, sergeant.

Peter Fogel, sergeant.

William A. Kline, sergeant.

Alexander R. Gwin, sergeant, killed at Ft. Wagner.

Lucius A. Hurlbert, sergeant.

John A. Boyles, sergeant, died at Charleston.

George Snyder, corporal.

Augustus Barker, corporal.

George McKenna, corporal.

Henry Rutter, corporal.

Abel Morrison, corporal.

John Rockwell, corporal.

George R. Benton, corporal.

Thomas Chubb, corporal.

Albert D. Moore, corporal.

Henry A. Miller, corporal.

John Lafferty, corporal.

Daniel Clark, corporal.

Casper Wicker, corporal.

Nicholas McCollough, corporal.

David A. Moore, corporal.

Adie F. Irwin, corporal.

John McLaughlin, corporal.

James McCormick, corporal.

Charles Evans, corporal.

James H. Hughes, corporal, killed at Chesterfield Heights.

Richard M. Bell, corporal, killed at Drury's Bluff, Va.

John W. Martin, corporal, killed at Chesterfield Heights.

Enoch Hinkson, corporal, killed at Ft. Wagner.

Miles Kinsel, corporal, killed July 9, 1864.

Cornelius Walker, corporal, killed at Ft. Wagner.

William W. Long, musician.

Joseph Ritter, musician.

James G. Stewart, musician.

William H. Wayne, musician.

John M. Knox, musician, killed at Cold Harbor.

PRIVATES.

Atwell, James E.

Ball, William W.

Ayers, James M.

Brown, Jas. B., killed at Cold Harbor, Va.

John J. Ayers.

Adair, William S., died at Salisbury.

Burkholder, H., died at Hilton Head.

Bollinger, John.

Buel, Henry G., killed at Ft. Wagner.

Berker, Frederick.

Bishop, John S.

Boyles, Wm., killed at Pocotaligo.

Bowser, George W.

Broyles, Jacob.

Bartlebough, Henry, died at Hampton, Va.

Bearer, Levi.

Barton, Bright H.

Brown, James.

Bradley, Thos., died June 22, 1864.

Buffamoyer, Daniel.

Back, Treranian.

Black, John W.

Burkhart, William.

Cogsdale, Tyler.

Burkhart, Wm. D.

Clemo, Stephen.

Bare, Walter.

Cochran, Michael.

Brown, Nathan.

Crossley, Matthias, died July 21, 1865.

Brown, Joseph.

Conrad, Henry.	Hultz, Nathan.	Milligan, John.	Skipper, August R.
Cooper, Isaac.	Hubbard, Michael.	Moorehouse, Samuel.	Strawinger, John.
Connors, John.	Houseman, Andrew.	Miller, Edmond.	Silbo, John.
Crossman, Frederick.	Hempfield, George.	Meadville, Graham.	Starnosky, Henry.
Chittendon, Abel S., died at Wilming- ton.	Hench, F., died at Hilton Head.	Meadville, Peter.	Stole, Christian.
Dell, Samuel.	Hagerty, Jos., killed July 9, 1864.	Monland, John.	Smith, George.
Diehl, William H.	Hurley, John, died at Fortress Mon- roe.	Miller, George W.	Smith, Sanford.
Diren, Daniel W.	Holeman, Edward, died at Raleigh.	Miller, James.	Smith, Marion.
Ditch, Henry.	Irwin, Jacob.	Matthew, Edward B.	Shannon, John.
Dole, Daniel.	Jennings, Michael.	Mumford, Alonzo O.	Shultz, Joseph.
Dunham, Joseph.	Johnson, John.	Monroe, Joseph.	Sipe, Levi, died in 1864.
Delaney, John, died at Hilton Head.	Kelly, Atkinson.	Murray, Henry.	Steiner, Benj., killed at Pocotaligo.
Daniels, John.	Kimball, Festus A.	Morgan, J. R., killed at Ft. Wagner.	Smith, Wm., killed at Drury's Bluff.
Frank, William.	Kerns, Thomas.	McKnell, Albert.	McAninch, Wm. A.
Freeman, Spencer.	Krotzen, John.	McKeefer, Arthur.	Noles, Michael.
Fairen, Martin.	Kough, John S.	Osler, John.	Oxworth, George.
Fleck, L. E., died at Hampton, Va.	Kelley, Randall W.	Powell, John, died at Hampton, Va.	Ray, John M.
Fry, Adam, killed at Pocotaligo.	Kounsman, D., killed at Ft. Wagner.	Rogers, Samuel F.	Reed, William H.
Fry, Levi, killed at Ft. Wagner.	Kinsel, J., killed at Ft. Wagner.	Reed, Thomas.	Rumbaugh, James.
Finley, S., killed at Ft. Wagner.	Krotzer, H., died at Salisbury, N. C.	Ragan, Daniel, died at Hilton Head.	Rolles, Clement.
Gray, John.	Kemp, Joseph, died at Hilton Head.	Shultz, Dallas.	Spicer, Charles.
Grossman, Frederick.	Kounsman, Samuel, killed at Ft. Wag- ner.	Shurr, Reason.	Shall, John, died at Wilmington, N.C.
Grossenbecker, Jno.	Knox, Wm. L., died at Hilton Head.		
Gray, Silas.	Laughlin, Geo. W.		
Gray, Milton.	Lafferty, George.		
Gillen, James.	Letfler, William.		
Giboney, George W.	Logan, James A.		
Gobles, Wm., died at Hampton.	Langdon, John G.		
Gaines, George, died July 11, 1864.	Martin, Andrew.		
Gillhouse, Albert G.	Martin, Edward.		
Hawley, Isaac.			
Hopper, Nicholas.			
Henney, Levi.			

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment served under Grant at Pittsburg Landing, Rosecrans at Stone River, and Thomas at Nashville. Co. F was from Blair county, and joined the regiment in east Tennessee about the middle of

March, 1865, after which it was stationed at New Orleans, and then in Texas until January, 1866.

COMPANY F. — OFFICERS.

Daniel Shock, captain.
 Miles Zentmeyer, 1st lieutenant.
 J. O. Brookbank, 2d lieutenant.
 George Diehl, 1st sergeant.
 D. R. P. Johnston, sergeant.
 James E. Davis, sergeant.
 Louis H. Geisler, sergeant.
 George W. Miller, sergeant.
 D. S. Bergstresser, corporal.
 John T. Allen, corporal.
 Charles Hogle, corporal.
 Samuel Pressle, corporal.
 Thomas C. Miller, corporal.
 George Morrison, corporal.
 Lewis Sylong, corporal, died in 1865.
 Jer. Rickabaugh, corporal.
 Jacob Stine, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Bookhamer, Thos.	Chamberlain, Jacob.
Bookhamer, John.	Cooper, George W.
Berayer, Joseph S.	Comb, Henry.
Burket, David.	Diehl, Samuel.
Blackburn, Her'n.	Diehl, George C.
Boyer, William.	Direly, Morgan.
Boswell, William.	Direly, Martin.
Bisbing, Samuel.	Direly, George M.
Buck, Augustus.	Edmiston, Isaac.
Boyer, Adam.	Fisher, Daniel J.
Burket, John.	Fitzpatrick, Micha'l.
Beck, Reuben.	Finch, Miles, died in
Campbell, John.	1865.
Courter, John C.	Fleck, Wm., died in
Olites, Solomon.	Texas.
Conrad, Edward.	Foreman, M. K., died
Glossin, Martin, died	at Louisville, Ky.
in 1865.	Gordan, Henry.

Grumer, Anthony.	Phillips, James.
Gunnnett, Thomas.	Raezer, Daniel S.
Greenawalt, Wm.	Ritchey, George S.
Grabill, Emanuel,	Rhodes, William.
died in 1865.	Sheatum, William.
Hammell, Alfred.	Stevens, Josiah.
Harold, Jacob.	Stevens, William.
Hoover, Henry, died	Stevens, Giles.
in 1864.	Sprankle, David.
Hull, Isaac W.	Speece, Henry.
Hillery, George W.	Sprankle, Moses.
Kaley, Matthias.	Smith, Allen D.
Lear, Franklin.	Sprankle, John C.
Lingenfelter, Thad.	Stewart, Samuel A.
Lytle, George.	Smith, Henry.
Lytle, Isaac.	Tipton, Levi.
Lerhart, James.	Trueman, Jacob,
Mulholland, Jas. C.	died in 1865.
Martin, Abraham B.	Temple, Franklin,
Moore, Josiah.	died in 1865.
Merrits, John, died	Valkland, Charles.
in Texas.	Walter, Jacob D.
McCloud, James.	Wright, Wm.
Moore, John J., died	Walter, Jacob G.
in 1865.	Waring, Robert.
McCue, William.	Wright, Wm. E.
McCray, James.	Weaver, John J.,
Noland, Thomas.	died in Texas.
Over, Daniel.	Zimmerman, Wm.
Pringle, Daniel.	Zimmerman, Sam'l.
Paul, David.	Zimmerman, Jacob.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The 84th was raised in 1861, and when mustered out, in December, 1864, many of its members enlisted in the 57th and served until June, 1865. The 84th fought Stonewall Jackson in the valley, and was in the very front of the hottest battles of the Army of the Potomac. Companies A and E were from Blair county, as were parts of companies C and I.

COMPANY A. — OFFICERS.

Robert L. Horrell, captain.
 Jonathan Derno, captain.
 Charles Reem, 2d lieutenant, killed at
 Winchester, Va.
 James G. Shannon, sergeant.
 Joseph Delehunt, sergeant.
 Joseph W. Dougherty, sergeant.
 Simeon B. Barr, sergeant.
 James Barr, corporal.
 — Lambright, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Albert, Francis.	Hemler, Joseph.
Bunker, Henry L.	Hileman, William K.
Bowers, C. D.	Hertzler, Abraham.
Benton, David H.	James, Jesse T., died
Butlers, William H.	Sept. 23, 1863.
Burk, Samuel, died	Kripple, John A.
Feb. 22, 1863.	Latie, David M.
Beamendorfer, C. W.	Lowe, William H.
Carl, Anthony, killed	Lewis, John I.
at Port Republic.	Murray, Jacob.
Cruse, —.	Maugheimer, Sol D.
Case, Reuben.	Mock, Josiah D.
Cruse, Lewis.	Mussaveus, George.
Dougherty, Geo. A.	McGlue, William.
Dannals, William S.	McDonald, D.
Davis, William A.	McCullough, M.
Evans, Frank.	McDonough, J. T.
Fether, Josiah.	McIntire, Eli.
Frank, Adam.	McGrain, J., killed
Fry, Michael.	at Locust Grove.
Ferry, Joseph.	McCarty, Morrison.
Gern, Charles.	More, Joseph H.
Garrison, Thomas.	Mason, R. L., killed
Gilroy, Patrick.	at Winchester, Va.
Galloway, Joseph.	Peterson, William A.
Grimes, Henry.	Piper, Thomas F.
Grimes, Jacob.	Piper, Silas W.
Halpin, James.	Pickel, Lewis.
Harbaugh, Jason.	Pickel, Robert.

Pickel, Henry.	Wear, Emanuel.
Roseleab, William.	Widensall, Jacob.
Smith, John B.	Wighaman, John.
Spade, George.	Wilson, Henry R.
Scott, David.	Wilie, William.
Thompson, Thomas.	Wise, Jacob.
Trainer, John.	White, Silas.
Teeters, John.	White, Edward.
Walker, Zell.	Young, Charles.
Waters, John H.	Zimmerman, John.
Wear, John M.	Zimmerman, Wm.

COMPANY C. — OFFICERS.

Abram J. Crissman, captain.
 B. M. Morron, captain.
 William Logan, captain.
 J. J. Wirsing, captain.
 Archibald Douglass, 1st lieutenant.
 Charles Mummey, 1st lieutenant.
 Charles O'Neil, 2d lieutenant.
 William M. Gwinn, 2d lieutenant.
 William Hays, 2d lieutenant.
 Joseph McMaster, 2d lieutenant.
 Robert R. Roberts, sergeant.
 Charles McClune, sergeant.
 Matthew Campbell, sergeant.
 Harrison Hines, sergeant.
 Eli Johnston, corporal.
 John Felgar, corporal.
 John Stum, corporal.
 Jeremiah Wirsing, corporal.
 Joseph Hood, corporal.
 Moses Clark, corporal.
 John Douglass, corporal.
 Peter J. Kesler, corporal.
 Austin Ringler, musician.
 John Cramer, musician.

PRIVATES.

Aukney, Norman.	Brougher, Aaron.
Ayers, John.	Binkey, Jacob.
Albert, John A.	Baldwin, Josiah.
Akers, Wm. C., died.	Barron, Jacob D.

Bechtel, John.	Harman, Eli.	Martheny, James.	Rinard, Jacob.
Bullard, Owen, died at Hancock, Md.	Hays, Geo., killed at Chancellorsville.	Moody, M., killed at Chancellorsville.	Smith, Henry H.
Bonner, Henry W.	Hays, Clement H.	Mickey, John S.	Stum, Henry, died in 1863.
Blumroder, Wm.	Hoffer, Jeremiah.	Murphy, John.	Shawley, Paul.
Boose, Isaac.	Hines, John.	Mason, Robert.	Shawley, Jonathan.
Bair, John.	Hoffer, Geo.	Morningstar, Peter.	Shawley, Conrad.
Bowers, C. D.	Hoffer, Samuel.	Musans, Geo.	Shultz, John L.
Beissert, Herman.	Hileman, Wm. C., died in 1862.	Mort, Adam.	Showman, Joseph.
Berkstresser, John.	Hileman, Wm. K.	Miller, Mahlon B.	Satterfield, Herman.
Berry, John.	Hertzler, Abraham.	Myers, James, killed at Winchester.	Spidel, Jacob.
Bales, Adam.	Johnston, John.	Moore, Joseph H.	Stalman, David.
Boyles, Dennis.	Johnston, Jacob.	McIlvaine, Robert.	Scott, David.
Cookensberg, Fred.	Johnston, Uriah.	McGraw, John.	Shoup, Nathaniel.
Campbell, William.	Jennings, John.	McCoy, Patrick.	Shreder, John W.
Campbell, Isaiah.	Johnston, Isaac.	McCartney, Morr'n.	Teeter, Samuel.
Campbell, John E.	Kesler, James.	McGirr, James.	Teeter, John.
Curry, Charles W.	Konkle, Samuel.	McKinney, John W.	Taylor, Robert.
Cruse, Lewis.	Kuhns, Daniel.	Nedow, Henry.	Trainor, John.
Cruse, Michael.	Knox, Henry.	Nickles, Edward.	Templeton, Roland.
Curry, Constantine.	Knox, Jacob M.	Noel, Charles.	Thomas, Wilkin A.
Collins, Michael.	Kissel, George.	Osborne, William.	White, John W.
Crothers, William.	Keech, Leco, killed at Winchester.	Pane, William S.	Wissinger, Wm. G.
Clark, John.	Kinney, Terrence.	Padan, William J.	Wissinger, Harrison.
Campbell, John T.	Kephart, David A.	Pickel, Lewis.	Walters, Edward.
Camerer, Daniel.	Long, Thomas.	Pickel, Henry.	Waight, A., killed at Winchester, Va.
Camerer, John.	Lever, John.	Pickel, Robert.	Wilson, Henry R.
Carroll, Thomas.	Lahey, Thomas.	Queer, William.	White, Edward.
Cornmesser, C., died at Davidsburg, Pa.	Moore, Josiah.	Reese, Geo. B.	White, James.
Douglass, Reed A.	Miller, George A.	Roadman, Perry H.	White, Silas.
Dutley, Michael.	Moore, Robert C.	Richards, Thomas.	Wise, Jacob.
Fry, Michael, sr.	Montague, Edward.	Rodkey, William.	Whittaker, William.
Fry, Michael, jr.	Miller, William S.	Rick, Felix.	Wimer, William R.
Freeman, G.S., killed at Chancellorsville.	Miller, Martin.	Reed, Lewis S.	Wingate, J. Russell.
Flegal, Summerfield.	Minl, Adam.		
Geisy, John.	Miller, Noah.		
Grimes, John.	Miller, Daniel M., died in 1862.		
Grimes, Henry.	Matthews, Jno., died in 1862.		
Grimes, Jacob.			
Hoffer, Jesse.			

COMPANY E.—OFFICERS.

Patrick Gallagher, captain, killed at Winchester, Va.
 Patrick F. Walsh, captain.
 Alexander Dobbins, captain.
 Albert A. Steinman, captain.

Robert Johnson, captain.
 Alex. H. Taylor, 1st lieutenant.
 John Maloney, 2d lieutenant.
 John C. Wolf, 2d lieutenant.
 Darsey B. Houck, 1st sergeant.
 Henry W. Moyer, sergeant.
 Hugh Smith, sergeant.
 Philip Smith, sergeant.
 William Curtis, corporal.
 James Gallaher, corporal.
 Joseph Ledger, corporal.
 George W. Lower, corporal.
 Gemmel Baker, musician.
 Stephen Holoran, musician.
 James C. Roller, musician.

PRIVATES.

Aurandt, James B.	Devore, Samuel B.
Aeble, James B.	Devore, Daniel.
Abt, Joseph.	Dunn, John, sr.
Austin, Ashmel.	Downs, Thos., killed
Ake, Samuel V. B.	at Chancellorsville.
Black, Daniel, died	Eberhart, Jacob M.
at Point Lookout.	Estep, Henry E.
Benton, Miles.	Enders, Joseph.
Bacon, Daniel.	Enders, Michael.
Baker, John D.	Estep, David, died at
Bears, Reuben.	Salisbury, N. C.
Brubaker, E., died at	Estep, Elijah.
Winchester, Va.	Friel, Hugh.
Barr, Silas J.	Funk, Alexander.
Burgett, Elias.	Flemmey, Stephen.
Briner, Jas., died at	Ford, Patrick.
Alexandria, Va.	Fry, John C.
Cain, John.	Flanagan, G. A., died
Cassidy, Christopher.	at Salisbury, N. C.
Craig, John.	Gorman, Thomas.
Conrad, Robert A.	Galloway, John.
Colburt, James.	Gallaher, William.
Clevenger, J. J.	Gates, Jere., killed at
Cramer, Jacob, died.	Winchester, Va.
Dowing, James.	Gates, F. N.

Gates, William H.	Nash, Sam'l, killed at
Glass, John, died at	Chancellorsville.
Carlisle, Pa.	Newhouse, William.
Hancuff, T. W., killed	Orth, John.
at Winchester.	Obenour, T., died at
Harkins, Patrick P.	Alexandria.
Hurley, William.	Painter, William.
Hale, Samuel.	Peight, Joseph.
Johnston, J., killed at	Pierce, William S.
Chancellorsville.	Patterson, Andrew J.
Kelly John, killed at	Potter, W. M., died at
Winchester.	Chancellorsville.
Kelly, George W.	Patterson, Robert G.
Kelly, James W.	Parks, George W.
Kinsel, William H.	Rumbarger, Benj.
King, James.	Rockwell, Milton.
King, Daniel.	Richards, Charles W.
Kelly, Henry F.	Retzer, Joseph.
Kelly, William D.	Rodkey, James.
Lynch, Robert.	Rhule, Jas., killed at
Lissick, Samuel.	Chancellorsville.
Lias, James M.	Stewart, Wm. C., died
Lucas, Dan'l, killed at	at Salisbury.
Chancellorsville.	Sanders, John A.
Mock, William H.	Sharp, William.
Miller, Henry.	Spidel, Joseph.
Morrison, John.	Snare, Henry H.
Murray, Ferdinand.	Stewart, David A.
Miller, James.	Schreck, Jacob.
Miller, Jacob W.	Shafer, John, died at
Morris, James, died.	Andersonville.
McElwell, William.	Shafer, Jacob, died at
McDermott, Charles.	City Point.
McCloskey, Henry.	Smith, Theodore.
McManus, James.	Tasker, Eli.
McIntyre, Henry.	Tetwiler, Andrew.
McDermott, C. B.	Temple, James.
McLaughlin, Henry.	Taylor, Wm., killed
McGonigle, Julius C.	at Chancellorsville.
Nixon, Alban H.	Tetwiler, Joseph.
Nunemaker, James.	Tetwiler, Anthony.
Nash, Adam.	Vincent, George W.

Vansickle, John W., Wilson, John F.
 died April 1, 1864. Wittier, Jacob M.
 Warsing, James. Weaver, Maurice.
 White, Charles. Walters, Edward.

COMPANY I.—OFFICERS.

Joseph L. Curby, captain.
 John H. Comfort, captain.
 Arthur C. Gilbert, captain.
 John R. Ross, captain.
 Isaac Hooper, 1st lieutenant.
 Clarence L. Barrett, 1st lieutenant.
 John B. Ferguson, 1st lieutenant.
 George S. Good, 1st lieutenant.
 John W. Paulley, 2d lieutenant.
 Alban H. Nixon, 2d lieutenant.
 Hiram F. Willis, 1st sergeant.
 Thomas Gouldsberry, sergeant.
 A. G. Jamison, sergeant.
 William Clouser, sergeant.
 William W. Albach, sergeant.
 Johnson Cassidy, corporal.
 James Gorman, corporal.
 Ellis Hart, corporal.
 Robert Jamison, corporal.
 Isaac Manes, corporal.
 Alexander Reed, corporal.
 Joseph Repetto, corporal.
 Charles White, corporal.
 Simon C. Whitmer, musician.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Thomas.	Brush, Eliphalet W.
Avery, Howard D.	Brigham, Virgil.
Apt, Joseph.	Branning, Lot.
Brady, John.	Brigham, Oren D.
Bennett, Joseph.	Brush, Oliver S.
Bowers, Henry C.	Brigham, Truman.
Baltzer, Houser.	Bone, William.
Brigham, Jacob N.,	Barnhart, Demetr's.
died Aug. 2, 1864.	Bastian, Jacob.
Brown, Daniel L.,	Burk, James.
died at Annapolis.	Boyer, Samuel II.

Boyer, Dan'l C., died	Garretson, Theo. J.
June 12, 1864.	Gilnet, Jacob.
Bliss, Nelson.	Gaston, John R.
Bailey, Newton.	Hoggencamp, John
Bailey, Samuel.	Hoffman, Wm., died
Booze, William.	at Alexandria, Va
Baker, Gemmil.	Haas, James.
Bidwell, Anson N.	Haas, Jonathan.
Barrett, Walter.	Harp, George W.
Campbell, John B.	Hughes, Samuel.
Curry, Samuel.	Hart, Peter S.
Colmer, George W.	Hoffman, George.
Cramer, John.	Hagerty, William.
Cunningham, John.	Haneigh, Uriah.
Campbell, Wayne.	Hepburn, James.
Campbell, Lartis.	Heitzenrether, John.
Clements, John.	Hartridge, Robert.
Culp, Valentine.	Hofford, Joel.
Cassidy, Chris.	Haines, James A.
Charles, John J.	Hare, Samuel.
Davis, John II.	Hallowell, Wm. A.
Dexter, Elias.	Hanes, Ephraim.
Davy, Judson.	Hagerty, Patrick.
Davis, James A.	Hulse, Samuel II.
Duaenhaffer, Frank.	Johnson, Samuel.
Dosh, John.	Jackson, Chester T.
Elmore, Daniel.	Jefferson, James.
Evens, John.	Kessler, Jacob.
Evens, Henry.	Kessler, Levi.
Funk, Alex., died.	Krigbaum, Orlando.
Farley, Sidney.	Kratzer, William.
Ferguson, John II.	Lydie, Robert L.
Ferguson, James II.	Lydie, Joseph L.
Frampton, William.	Lukens, Justice.
Frampton, John W.	Luke, David.
Frampton, Isaac.	Lloyd, George.
Green, John.	Lawrence, A. B.
Glunt, Abra'm, died.	Lawrence, H. K.
Gavitt, Joseph M.	Lewis, James M.
Guthrie, John G.	Manes, Ellis.
Gibson, Edward.	Miller, Isaac.
Gearhart, Charles.	Michaels, Orange J.

Miles, John.	Robinson, James G.
Mark, John.	Sutliff, David L., died
Mosher, James.	in 1863.
Marks, George W.	Sutliff, Jos. G., died
Mosher, Andrew J.	May 19, 1864.
Markles, John L.	Skinner, Jerome.
Marks, Andrew J.	Sherwood, Bradley.
Mosher, John.	Scott, Jesse.
Myers, John P.	Schemerhorn, H. E.
Mitchell, Amos J.	Schisler, John.
Mitchell, Virgil B.	Stebbins, Cyrus.
Miller, Jacob S.	Scott, William.
Maghar, Dennis.	Simonton, John W.,
M. Gowen, Daniel.	died at Richmond.
McAleer, John.	Sell, Henry.
McCracken, F.	Stuttgart Henry.
McCracken, Philip.	Shankle, John B.
McAfoose, William.	Stanberger, D. F.
North, Edwin.	Sayers, Robert.
Olinger, Samuel, died	Taylor, Hamlet H.
at Alexandria, Va.	Taylor, George.
Oliver, William.	Uhlrich, Adam.
Ostrander, Levi.	Varner, John.
Parsons, George C.	Wisner, Thomas.
Pondler, John.	Weaver, Franklin.
Pardee, T., drowned	Woodward, John.
at Hancock, Md.	White, Samuel C.
Potter, Jackson, died	White, Osmer.
at Alexandria, Va.	Wright, James.
Reed, Jacob.	Williams, Samuel.
Reed, James.	Wilton, George W.
Rodkey, Robert L.	Wood, Moses.
Rogers, George W.	Wood, Henry D.
Robbins, Arthur.	Williams, Richard.
Rarnard, Jacob.	Whipple, Abraham.
Rue, James.	Wadsworth, A.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY.

Companies A, C, and H of this regiment were raised in Blair county. The regiment saw its first active service in a fight with "Stonewall" Jackson at Hancock, Mary-

land, and afterward helped to charge and drive the famous Confederate chieftain from his defenses at Kernstown. It was attached, after serving under Pope, to the Army of the Potomac, and fought bravely in nearly all the great battles of that army from the Peninsular to Appomattox Court House.

COMPANY A.—OFFICERS.

David M. Jones, captain.
 Fleming Holliday, captain.
 W. H. Stevens, captain.
 Samuel McCune, captain.
 Hiram H. Hopkins, 1st lieutenant.
 David Copelin, 1st lieutenant.
 William H. Shelow, 1st lieutenant.
 Adam Wright, 1st sergeant.
 Joseph C. Core, 1st sergeant, died.
 George W. Buck, sergeant.
 George W. Troxell, sergeant.
 Aaron Rodgers, sergeant.
 Lisle F. McCully, sergeant.
 Joseph Goss, sergeant.
 Thomas Weight, sergeant.
 Thomas Eckley, sergeant, killed at Deep Bottom.
 Andrew L. Ganoe, sergeant.
 Francis M. Burley, sergeant, died.
 John L. Hill, sergeant.
 William Stephens, sergeant.
 Adam Gross, corporal.
 Simon Kephart, corporal.
 Ira C. Horn, corporal.
 Miles Dickson, corporal.
 Thomas Evans, corporal.
 Thomas S. Closson, corporal.
 John Shelow, corporal.
 William Spittler, corporal.
 George W. Weight, corporal.
 William Fettes, corporal.
 Edward H. Barnes, corporal, killed at Petersburg.

William Lytle, corporal, died at Washington.

David Miller, corporal.

Charles F. Brogan, musician.

Samuel Africa, musician.

John McDonald, musician.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, David.	Foreman, Joseph C.
Burns, William.	Fink, Isaac.
Boyer, William H.	Fink, William.
Burley, Wm. H. H.	Fiester, David.
Beyer, S. F., killed at Petersburg.	Feehan, Michael.
Barns, J. A., killed at Deep Bottom.	Foreman, John C.
Beamer, John.	Fink, Benj. V., died.
Bunnells, John R.	Ganoe, Elijah.
Barnes, Hayes, died June 16, 1864.	Green, James.
Barto, Benjamin H.	Ganoe, Isaac.
Bark, John.	Glasgow, Thomas.
Bilestine, Geo. W.	Goss, Elias.
Blake, Christopher.	Goss, Harrison.
Crowl, Francis.	Goshorn, Sol. B.
Clawson, Graham N.	Goderham, P. J., died at Harrisburg.
Carabaugh, J.	Goss, Fredk., died at Tyrone, Pa.
Caldwell, Thomas.	Hurdman, David.
Campbell, Robert M.	Hinchy, John F.
Crosby, William E.	Hugo, Henry.
Cherry, Edw., died at Huntingdon, Pa.	Homan, William H.
Dearmett, Geo. W.	Hoover, Samuel.
Denny, Joseph.	Hunter, John A.
Dickson, James.	Isett, Washington.
Eakens, Stephen I.	Isett, George.
Eckley, Henry L.	Jones, Levi.
Everly, Sam'l, died March 24, 186-.	Kreps, James.
Everly, Charles.	Keare, Andrew.
Fink, Reuben.	Kephart, Perry.
Foust, Henry.	Kephart, Samuel.
	Kinney, Thomas.
	Litzinger, Joseph.
	Lausane, Moses.

Logan, Jas. A., died from wounds.

Long, Anthony.

Mirchire, Patrick.

Miles, John M.

Mays, William.

Meaher, Thomas.

Morsey, James.

Morgan, Joshua.

Monahan, Patrick.

Mulhollen, William.

Mottson, William.

Medara, Samuel.

Miller, Peter.

McQuillan, Wm. H.

McAdams, William.

Newman, John.

Newman, Richard.

Newman, Benj., died July 12, 1862.

Nipple, John.

Nixdorf, Joseph.

Neely, Rob't, died at Cumberland.

Parsons, J. F., killed at Deep Bottom.

Plummer, Amos J., died of wounds.

Plummer, Henry E.

Renner, Isaac.

Rounds, William.

Richards, Geo. W.

Rodgers, Samuel.

Ross, Joseph.

Ryan, Michael.

Stonebraker, Abel.

Stephens, William.

Stoddart, Thomas.

Stone, John H.

Swatts, Jacob.

Stoddart, Jas., died at Hagerstown.

Shimmell, John J.

Spitter, Berry.

Shea, William.

Stewart, John P.

Stoddart, Jno., killed at Gettysburg.

Stewart, William.

Tozer, Robert.

Toxell, John.

Valance, James.

Wiser, Emanuel.

Warfield, John.

Williams, John.

White, John M.

Worts, Martin.

Wilson, Emery E.

Weight D., died at Chamberlain, Md.

Wilson, Wm., died at Harrisburg, Pa.

Weight, D. E., died at Hagerstown.

COMPANY C.—OFFICERS.

Ezra D. Brisbin, captain.

John R. Kookan, captain, died of wound.

Isaac F. Hamilton, captain.

James C. Hamilton, captain.

George W. Burley, 1st lieutenant.

H. C. H. Kay, 1st lieutenant.

Charles Copelin, 1st lieutenant.

Samuel Kinley, 1st lieutenant.

William Roberts, 2d lieutenant.	Andrews, William A.	Fitzharris, Michael.
Martin M. Maxwell, 2d lieutenant.	killed at Wilder-	Ferguson, Jno. kill'd.
Thomas G. Livingston, 1st sergeant.	ness, Va.	Fluke, Oliver.
James C. Bell, 1st sergeant.	Allen, William.	Garrett, Albert T.
Samuel Tobias, 1st sergeant, killed at	Brooks, Jonas W.	Gailey, Joseph.
Gettysburg.	Broombaugh, F. M.	Garrett, John C.
David C. Lane, sergeant.	Banks, John.	Gilson, Jackson.
Benjamin Shoemaker, sergeant.	Bowman, Daniel H.,	Gates, Martin.
John W. Plummer, sergeant.	died in 1864.	Gates, Sam'l, died at
William H. H. Shimer, sergeant.	Bailey, John, killed	Cumberland, Md.
John Moore, sergeant.	in action.	Gates, William H.
Charles McAndrews, sergeant.	Beard, George W.	Householder, M. C.
Samuel B. Schwartz, sergeant.	Bulger, Andrew.	Harwood, Richard.
Simon B. Stonerook, sergeant.	Blake, Samuel.	Hicks, Jackson.
Ambrose K. Taylor, sergeant, killed at	Border, John S.	Hartman, J. P. C.
Deep Bottom.	Blake, Thomas.	Holsinger, Josiah.
William Ralston, sergeant.	Bowman, George.	Householder, Jacob.
Alexander Croft, sergeant, died at Bed-	Border, John.	Hays, Alexander G.
ford, Pa.	Blake, Simon.	Heltzell, J. D., killed
John A. Beegle, corporal.	Coble, John.	at Wilderness.
D. R. P. Swaney, corporal.	Chilcoat, Hilany.	Helm, Edward.
Andrew Border, corporal.	Chilcoat, Isaac.	Hamilton, John C.
William Kane, corporal.	Copelin, Isaiah.	Hart, Thomas.
Levi M. Bulger, corporal.	Castner, John W.	Irwin, James.
George P. Kelly, corporal.	Cramer, Jacob.	Irwin, Jerrett.
John W. Smith, corporal.	College, David.	Justice, Edward S.,
David Price, corporal.	College, James, died	died of wounds.
George W. Maxwell, corporal, killed at	at Yellow Creek.	Johnson, Sam'l, died.
Deep Bottom.	College, J. W., died	Kelly, David.
Thomas J. Greenland, corporal, killed at	in March 1862.	Knobe, Thomas.
Wilderness.	Carpenter, David.	Leer, William.
George W. Smith, corporal, killed at	Davis, John N.	Lauxman, John.
Petersburg.	Diveley, Jno., died at	Lindsey, Ephriam U.,
Joseph Gates, corporal.	Andersonville, Ga.	died of wounds.
George L. Hartman, corporal.	Davis, Porter R.	Lang, James, died at
Charles Schroder, musician.	Dougherty, James.	Andersonville.
Samuel H. Tyson, musician.	Davis, Martin.	Lammison, Thomas,
	Evans, O. D., died at	died at Stoneman's
	Washington, D. C.	Switch.
	Everhart, David L.	Lightner, John.
	Fackler, Samuel.	Lammison, George.
	Fishel, Geo. W.	Lightner, John.

PRIVATES.

Ainsworth, Jas. W.	Afflesback, George.
Abbott, Amos.	Atwell, John.
Aimaker, John.	Andrews, Charles.

Monchan, James.	Shoemaker, Austin.
Murray, Samuel.	Smith, Samuel H.
Mimminger, Jacob.	Stonerook, Aaron B.
Miller, H., died at Washington.	Stout, Richard F.
Myers, Daniel, died.	Smith, David. S.
Morgan, Dennis.	Seabrooks, George.
Miller, Andrew.	Schmittle, George.
Miller, John E.	Straley, James.
McCoy, James.	Tetwiler, William.
McIneay, Jas., died.	Thompson, D., died at Lynchburg.
Newton, James.	Tetwiler, Jacob.
Olinger, George W.	Tasker, George.
Powley, Henry.	Wilt, Silas D.
Plastic, William H.	Wilson, James A.
Pearson, Francis.	Wallace, Samuel G.
Ralston, David E., killed at Chancel- lorsville.	Woodward, Jas. A.
Swaney, Samuel G.	Woodcock, C., killed at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Swaney, William S.	Woollett, S. B.
Sutton, Jonathan A.	Young, Edwin.
Speer, William H.	Young, George N.

COMPANY H.—OFFICERS.

Hiram R. Hopkins, captain.
Francis Cassidy, captain.
Frank B. Stewart, captain.
Jacob Beckhart, captain.
John Cotterell, 1st lieutenant.
Patrick F. Holland, 1st lieutenant.
Matthias H. Jolly, 1st lieutenant.
John W. Manning, 1st lieutenant, killed at Spottsylvania.
David W. Smythe, 1st sergeant.
John H. Ermine, 1st sergeant.
George Herrick, 1st sergeant, died from wounds.
Solomon Beyer, sergeant.
James Morgan, sergeant.
Michael Fether, sergeant.
William V. Holliday, sergeant.

Thomas Beamer, sergeant.
 Samuel Holes, sergeant.
 Frank A. Lias, sergeant.
 Jacob R. Bossart, corporal.
 Cyrus Valentine, corporal.
 James Harding, corporal.
 Joseph Eckley, corporal.
 Edward Wallace, musician.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Johnson.	Evans, Llewellyn.
Anderson, Sample.	Fry, John.
Baker, Henry N.	Funk, Harrison.
Brannen, William.	Gates, Phillip.
Burley, David.	Glasgow, T., died.
Brubaker, Jacob.	Huntsbarger, S.
Bratton, John D.	Hench, Henry.
Baker, Thomas J.	Hemphill, Joseph D.
Bratton, Henry D.	Haslet, James.
Bell, Lemon.	Hollen, Wm. S.
Beegle, H. W., died.	Henderson, Sam'l T.
Beegle, Jacob, died near Falmouth.	Hunsbarger, David.
Bailey, Wm. T.	Henderson, John A.
Boyles, Wm. T.	Harper, S. G., killed at Petersburg.
Cassiday, George E.	Hamilton, Joseph S., died of wounds.
Crayton, John A.	Hayden, Patrick, died of wounds.
Cochran, Peter.	Hook, A. B., killed at Chancellorsville.
Cowen, Robert.	Irwin, James.
Cowen, T., killed at Wilderness, Va.	Krise, John M.
Creamer, A. A., died.	Knepper, Henry S.
Cowen, W., killed at Chancellorsville.	Kelly, William A.
Dougherty, John.	Kinsel, H. M., killed at Gettysburg.
Davidson, John W.	Kinsel, Thomas.
Davis, Peter, killed at Deep Bottom.	Lambright, Samuel.
Duncan, David R.	Leighty, Joseph.
Dixon, James.	Lumadue, William.
Empfield, Thos. S.	Moore, Daniel.
Edmundson, Lisle.	

Miles, Henry H.	Rigg, J.W., killed at
Mulholland, And'w.	Chancellorsville.
Meyer, Samuel, died	Stover, Uriah.
in 1863.	Stiles, William.
Makin, Abram. C.,	Stiles, Samuel.
died of wounds.	Stiffler, Peter.
Montgomery, Thos.,	Snyder, W. G., killed
killed at Sailor's	at Wilderness.
Creek.	Staum, Jacob, killed
Miller, William M.	at Wilderness.
McConnell, Wm. T.	Snyder, John.
McMullen, Thomas.	Smith, Sample.
McPherson, Adam.	Taylor, Charles.
McDonald, Wm.	Thomas, George D.,
North, Henry.	died in 1864.
Nolen, John.	Tries, James.
Nash, Edwin M.	Thomas, Isaac.
Pickle, David.	Vanscoyoc, Benj. F.
Plummer, John R.	Vanscoyoc, Aaron.
Pryor, Henry.	Wolf, Daniel J.
Post, Jacob.	Wallace, John.
Robinson, Abraham.	Wilt, William P.
Robinson, William.	Weigherman, W. H.
Reep, Adam.	Williams, Jos., died.
Rough, Val., died at	Williams, Gideon.
Germantown.	Wilt, Joseph.
Rager, John L., died	Williams, Joseph.
at Andersonville.	Wilson, John T.
Robinson, William.	

TWELFTH CAVALRY (ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT).

This regiment, which was designated as the 113th of the Pennsylvania line, contained one company (G) raised in Blair and Cambria counties. At Bristow's Station it lost two hundred and sixty men, who were captured. It fought bravely under Sheridan, was in several severe raids, helped to repulse Early from Washington city, and did valuable service toward the close of the war in fighting guerrilla bands.

COMPANY G. — OFFICERS.

Adam Hartman, captain.
 Patrick H. McAteer, captain.
 Thad. S. Shannon, 1st lieutenant.
 Thomas Morley, 1st lieutenant.
 John H. Black, 1st lieutenant.
 Andrew McGough, 2d lieutenant.
 David M. Ginter, 1st sergeant.
 Aaron Daugherty, quartermaster - sergeant.
 Jer. H. Ivory, commissary-sergeant.
 Joseph W. Lafferty, sergeant.
 Felix Beck, sergeant.
 Edward McCarty, sergeant.
 Matthew Aiken, sergeant.
 J. H. Daugherty, sergeant.
 Samuel O. Evans, sergeant.
 William J. Stiffler, sergeant, died at Andersonville, Ga.
 John F. Gardner, corporal.
 Silas Middleton, corporal.
 Joseph Cramer, corporal.
 Jacob C. Brown, corporal.
 Henry Tomlinson, corporal.
 John McIntyre, corporal.
 Simeon McAteer, corporal.
 John Bateman, corporal.
 James P. Stewart, corporal.
 Gabriel Miller, bugler.
 William A. D. Reed, bugler.
 John F. Pfeiffer, blacksmith.
 Joseph E. Engle, farrier.
 John Frederick, saddler.

PRIVATES.

Ayers, William.	Brown, John T.
Ake, Joseph W.	Blackwood, Wm. J.
Byrne, Patrick.	Brissell, John.
Bowser, John J.	Boley, William, died
Black, David M.	July 9, 1864.
Baker, Benedict B.	Brannan, Thomas.
Boyles, John.	Bruce, Peter.

Bergur, Nathan.	Hodson, Robert W.	Reed, John H.	Turnbaugh, Martin.
Brady, Michael.	Hartman, Nicholas.	Rhodes, Samuel J.	Tomlinson, Francis.
Bleiffer, C. F.	Haas, Conrad.	Rice, Thomas.	Thompson, William.
Conrad, Augustine.	Hoffman, John.	Reigh, Frederick.	Turnbaugh, Wm.
Cherry, George.	Ivory, Francis.	Smith, John R.	Trout, Mayberry G.
Coons, David.	Ivory, Thomas.	Smeltzer, Jacob.	Tyler, David.
Cramer, Francis.	Johnston, Joseph C.	Smeltzer, Ferd.	Trout, Ephraim R.
Cunningham, J. W.	James, Edward.	Schlay, Adolph.	Utley, James E.
Cassidy, Michael.	Kantner, David.	Swanger, Hugh.	Valentine, William.
Cope, Abraham V.	Kaler, Michael.	Speece, Christian.	Valentine, Malden.
Dally, James W.	Lee, John.	Stevens, Louis.	Valentine, Levi.
Douglas, Wm. K.	Louder, W. H.	Stewart, Benj. F.	Valentine, John P.
Demazon, Lewis.	Lunday, Joseph F.	Shaffer, John.	Williamson, J. H.
Davis, Thompson.	Little, Peter J.	Springer, Henry.	Wonderly, Forrest.
Daugherty, J. H., sr.	Little, Aug., died at	Specht, William.	Walters, Jacob.
Davis, William.	Sandy Hook, Md.	Shingler, William.	Williamson, Alfred.
Engle, Barney.	Lynn, James.	Skelton, Jason.	Wilson, James.
Eberly, Henry.	Lehr, John.	Thompson, David.	Wilson, Francis.
Emfield, David.	Mountain, William.	Turnbaugh, John.	Yingling, Thos. C.
Eagle, Henry, died at	Mountain, David.		
Annapolis, Md.	Mountain, Asbury.		
Fausnaught, Isaac S.	Meyer, George W.		
Fultz, Elisha.	Matthew, James.		
Funk, David P.	Magraw, Emanuel.		
Funk, James.	Mally, James.		
Fultz, William M.	McCauley, William.		
Fleck, Conrad.	McKinney, James.		
Fetters, Louis.	McKinney, Henry.		
Fry, John, killed at	McKinney, James A.		
Charlestown, Va.	McKee, Albert.		
Funk, Milton.	McFeeley, Barnabas.		
Gates, Frederick.	McAteer, John J.		
Green, John W.	McHugh, J. E., killed		
Gwin, William W.	at Charlestown.		
Glant, Henry.	McCloskey, Joseph.		
Green, John.	McAteer, Aug.		
Hall, George W.	McClain, David.		
Hollin, William R.	Nelson, John.		
Hamilton, Charles H.	Oakwood, John.		
Heltzel, Joseph.	Orr, Aaron F.		
Hollis, William K.	Parks, Amos.		
Hileman, Samuel.	Pfoff, Frederick.		

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised in Huntingdon and Blair counties in August, 1862, to serve for nine months. The men fought like veterans at Antietam, and helped check the terrific charge of "Stonewall" Jackson at Chancellorsville. Six companies of this splendid fighting regiment were recruited in Blair county: A, B, D, E, G, and K.

COMPANY A. — OFFICERS.

Francis M. Bell, captain.
 Jesse S. Stewart, 1st lieutenant, killed at Chancellorsville.
 Wilbur F. Martin, 1st lieutenant.
 David G. Ganoe, 2d lieutenant.
 Alfred Abbott, 1st sergeant.
 Oliver G. Smith, sergeant.
 Charles Merriman, sergeant.
 William B. Meredith, sergeant.
 William Funk, sergeant.
 William Miller, corporal.

O. F. Kirkpatrick, corporal.
 William H. H. Berry, corporal.
 J. W. Hendershot, corporal.
 Henry B. Duck, corporal.
 George C. Davidson, corporal.
 H. I. Binghamer, corporal.
 John W. Grazier, corporal.
 William C. Kean, corporal.
 Amon G. Edwards, corporal, died of wounds.

Andrew Womer, corporal, killed at Antietam.

David S. Johnson, musician.

Stephen V. Haslet, musician.

PRIVATES.

Ayers, Jacob.	Esterline, John M.
Ake, Joseph.	Funk, George.
Baker, Isaac F.	Garman, Philip.
Beaty, Jos. W. K.	Green, William.
Bennett, Alexander.	Hart, Jonathan.
Bayer, Ezra C.	Hicks, Daniel.
Bowls, James B.	Heard, Thomas W.
Bresler, L. H., died at Alexandria.	Hook, Samuel.
Beamer, T. W., died at Stafford Court House.	Houseman, James.
Crane, Andrew.	Hunter, Thomas.
Crocker, Henry H.	Herman, Moses.
Crone, William.	Huff, Charles.
Crowl, John.	Hunter, J. H., killed at Antietam.
Cunningham, D. T.	Henckey, S. A., died at Harper's Ferry.
Clodious, Charles.	Genberg, John W.
Coy, John.	Jones, Daniel.
Crissman, Austin, died of wounds.	Keatly, John.
Deahle, Henry.	Keatly, Calvin F.
Dell, John.	Kinsel, John M.
Dunmire, George B.	Kerr, Robert.
Dickson, David F.	Kinsel, Erastus, died of wounds.
Eakins, David W.	LaPorte, Adolph M.
	Lago, William F.

Merriman, Wm. F.	Sharrer, George W.
Myers, Thomas.	Sloan, John.
Myers, John.	Smith, Thomas.
Miles, George.	Sturtsman, Henry.
McIlvaine, Henry C.	Stevens, David M.
McAvoy, Michael.	Shaw, Daniel, died of wounds.
McQuillen, A. W.	
McQuillen, William.	Templeton, John R.
McCarney, Geo. S.	Thomas, George W.
McCoy, John.	Thomas, Jerry B.
McGill, Thomas T.	Vaughn, Henry.
McFarland, John A., died at Stafford Court House.	Vaughn, George.
Osborne, David P.	Vanscoyoc, Abram.
Orr, George W.	Watson, Jerry.
Robison, James.	Wilson, Joseph W.
Rosberry, James.	Wolf, Isaac P.
Rosberry, John T.	Wesley, Charles.
	Wolf, Theawalt, died of wounds.

COMPANY B.—OFFICERS.

Ulyssus L. Huyett, captain.
 Joseph R. Higgins, 1st lieutenant.
 G. Schollenberger, 2d lieutenant.
 Hill P. Wilson, 1st sergeant.
 James Houck, sergeant.
 James Schollar, sergeant.
 Ephraim Gerst, sergeant.
 James D. Allender, sergeant.
 Samuel G. Baker, sergeant, died at Stafford Court House.
 Joseph Sias, corporal.
 James Geiser, corporal.
 Robert Feay, corporal.
 Robert McFalls, corporal.
 James C. Carey, corporal.
 F. M. McKinnan, corporal.
 Daniel I. Irwin, corporal.
 Elijah Estep, corporal.
 John D. Patterson, corporal.
 J. A. B. McKamey, musician.
 Calvin Hewitt, musician.

PRIVATES.

Ambizer, Daniel.	McGonigal, G. W.
Aurandt, Jacob F.	McManaway, Wm.
Blake, William B.	McManamy, John.
Brantner, James S.	McMichaels, John.
Brunnell, William.	Nicodemus, John H.
Brunnell, Thomas N.	Powell, Milton P.
Brumbaugh, J. C.	Philip, Ralph.
Butts, William G.	Reiger, August.
Brantner, John H.	Rhody, Geo. H.
Carles, Henry D.	Rhody, William H.
Cooper, James M.	Richards, John.
Cooper, T. N., died	Riley, William N.
at Fairfax Station.	Shaffer, Samuel B.
Dougherty, Vic. V.	Shinefelt, John C.
DeHaven, Wesley.	Slonecker, Lem. A.
Donnelly, David R.	Stuart, Asbury H.
Eicholtz, Alfred.	Stuart, Madison W.
Ewing, Levi M., died	Sparr, Samuel.
of wounds.	Simms, Andrew J.
Fouse, William D.	Straithoof, J., died
Feay, David.	in 1862.
Feats, John A., died	Straithoof, Johnson,
of wounds.	died in 1863.
Garner, Joseph C.	Tresse, William.
Geiser, Tillman.	Tresse, Harry.
Heller, Edward W.	Trout, Alexander.
Houck, George A.	Tresse, David, died at
Huyott, Miles C.	Maryland Heights.
Lang, Joseph H.	Teats, John A., died
Lang, William.	of wounds.
Lower, Henry G.	Withers, Henry.
Love, John D.	Walters, Joseph.
Lucas, John H.	Westbrooke, Wm.
Lucas, Abraham.	Winters, George.
Lucas, Gabriel.	Whitehead, John.
Metz, Thomas J.	Wolford, Edward.
Metz, Thornton B.	Wolfkill, Benj. F.
Mock, John E.	Yerger, George W.
McCoy, William.	

COMPANY D. — OFFICERS.

Jacob Szink, captain.
 Christ. R. Hostetter, captain.
 Alexander W. Marshall, captain.
 Thomas E. Campbell, 1st lieutenant.
 Peter S. Treese, 2d lieutenant.
 G. W. Hawksworth, 2d lieutenant.
 James H. Attie, 1st sergeant.
 Edwin Hammond, sergeant.
 Isaac E. Brown, sergeant.
 William Burley, sergeant.
 James C. Tresse, sergeant.
 Edward L. Russ, sergeant.
 David A. Burtnett, corporal.
 George A. Burtram, corporal.
 Mordecai McMahon, corporal.
 Alfred Bomgardner, corporal.
 James G. Kerr, corporal.
 William Springer, corporal.
 Morris Davis, corporal.
 John M. Dougherty, corporal.
 Robert Try, corporal.
 John A. Kelley, corporal, killed at Antietam.
 W. A. Brambaugh, musician.
 Augustus Boyden, musician.

PRIVATES.

Aiken, Stephen.	Cochrane, Robert.
Boyer, Albert.	Cowrey, J. W., died
Burley, Levi.	at Harper's Ferry
Blake, Samuel.	Dasher, John.
Brumbaugh, Jacob.	Davis, Able.
Blake, Wilbur E.	Davis, Jno. E., killed
Bowen, Francis.	at Antietam.
Baker, John.	Davis, Leonard, died
Brubaker, George.	at Acquia Creek.
Burley, E., killed at	Evans, Andrew.
Antietam.	Finney, Andrew W.
Brown, J. A., killed	died in 1862.
at Antietam.	Green, Samuel.

Glass, John R.	McLaughlin, Jno. S.
Gearhart, Fred. W.	killed at Antietam.
Howell, John C.	Oswalt, D.W., killed
Higgen, John.	at Chancellorsville.
Haney, Patrick, jr.	Owens, Matthew.
Haney, Patrick, sr.	Painter, Jacob.
Hoar, William S.	Patton, Edward.
Homan, Thos., died	Parsons, Charles A.
at Fairfax Station.	Richmond, Sam'l S.
Irvin, George M.	Rhinehart, Rice.
Kissell, John G.	Richmond, Albert E.
Keagy, John.	Robertson, Joseph.
Keresey, John.	Rollin, John.
Lingerfelter, Josiah.	Rose, John, killed at
Laub, Wm. A. B.	Antietam.
Long, Samuel A.	Shaffer, Joseph.
Madison, John.	Schlag, Adolph.
Myers, William H.	Sharier, Philip.
Minchert, Lewis.	Steel, Samuel.
Miller, Andrew.	Stackhouse, Henry.
Myers, Andrew.	Stewart, Andrew.
Myers, Joseph.	Szink, Henry C.
Marshall, Winfield S.	Stoner, Charles A.,
Miller, William T.	died in 1862.
Mackley, I., killed at	Urich, John.
Antietam.	Walton, John.
Mahon, John.	Woods, Thomas.
McCloskey, David.	West, William.
McCloskey, Geo. A.	Williamson, S. H.

COMPANY E.—OFFICERS.

William McGraw, captain.
 Samuel A. Kephart, 1st lieutenant.
 John G. Cain, 2d lieutenant.
 John H. Robertson, 2d lieutenant.
 John Bryan, 1st sergeant.
 William Nosker, sergeant, missing at
 Chancellorsville.
 George W. Perkins, sergeant.
 William Rounds, sergeant.
 James Gardner, sergeant.
 Peter Stroup, corporal.

Samuel Stroup, corporal.
 James Mathews, corporal.
 William McClure, corporal.
 Charles Butler, corporal.
 Adam Rough, corporal.
 George S. Beers, corporal.
 Daniel Deihl, corporal.
 William McGinnis, corporal.
 George Hoopengartner, corporal.
 John Scullin, musician.
 Charles H. Suder, musician.

PRIVATES

Benton, Emanuel M.	Hanly, David.
Buck, William.	Heverly, William P.
Bottorf, David.	Heverly, William.
Burknet, John.	Hoover, George W.
Brindle, George W.	Hale, Henry.
Butler, David.	Kephart, Jacob.
Benton J., missing at	Kough, John S.
Chancellorsville.	Leighty, George.
Beigle, John A.	Langham, Solomon.
Benton, Jesse L.	Leedom, Levi.
Baker, F., killed at	Long, Daniel.
Antietam.	Lambright J.
Burg, Adam, died of	Lier, John, killed at
wounds.	Antietam.
Carnell, David.	Millward, Luke.
Dunlap, Essington.	Miller, Stanley.
Dell, Peter.	Mauk, Geo. W., died
Dunn, Patrick.	at Washington.
Dasher, James.	McCoy, Dennis.
Dunlap, John.	Noll, Henry S.
Dively, Gabriel.	Osborn, William R.
Dodson, Andrew.	Phagans, James.
Earlenbaugh, A.	Pressell, Samuel.
Ginter, John.	Rhodes, John.
Gardner, Robert.	Roach, Thomas.
Gesler, Lewis H.	Stanley, Joseph B.
Gallagher, John.	Swither, Daniel.
Harklerode, A. H.	Strayer, John.
Harklerode, David.	Summers, George.

Summers, William.	Troxell, A., died.
Snyder, George, jr.	Wright, Thomas.
Stiffler, Sylvanus L.	Weyandt, Samuel.
Smith, David.	Wheeler, William.
Shoff, David.	Wagner, John.
Snyder, George, sr.	Wilt, Henry H.

COMPANY G. — OFFICERS.

John McKeage, captain.
 Samuel A. Andrews, 1st lieutenant.
 Thomas McCamant, 2d lieutenant.
 Augustus Batton, 1st sergeant.
 John Swires, sergeant.
 George W. Vaughn, sergeant.
 John Hellwig, sergeant.
 James Rodgers, sergeant.
 David E. McCahan, sergeant.
 James R. Robison, corporal.
 Moses Garland, corporal.
 Joseph Carroll, corporal.
 Thomas M. Barr, corporal.
 Horace Kemp, corporal.
 Alexander Boggs, corporal.
 John G. Christian, corporal.
 Reese Williams, corporal.
 James H. Gibbony, corporal, killed at Antietam.
 John Miller, musician.
 Thomas Lloyd, musician.

PRIVATES.

Andrews, David.	Classon, Josiah S.
Barr, Theodore.	Clarke, Robert.
Burns, Thomas.	Charles, Thomas.
Bollinger, Henry L.	Davis, John.
Black, David M.	Dasher, Samuel D.
Buterbaugh, Sam'l.	Dunn, James.
Beamer, Albert.	Dannals, Charles R.
Cameron, Wm. S.	Fulton, Samuel A.
Curtis, George R.	Gibboney, Benj. F.
Canan, William H.	Holler, James M.
Christy, Liv. L.	Hewit, Henry.

Hewit, William.	McGinnis, James.
Hicks, Philemon N.	McClellan, Adolphus.
Hammers, James J.	Ounkest, Martin.
Irvine, Alfred C.	Ounkest, Daniel.
Isett, Aaron B.	Price, Joseph C.
Irvine, Henry L.	Phillips, Benj. F.
Jones, Thaddeus.	Phillips, David, jr.
Johnson, Frank R.	Prounkard, J. E.
Johnson, James R.	Piper, Jos. H., died
Johnson, David R. P.	at Harper's Ferry.
London, George W.	Robison, Albert.
London, James G.	Ruggles, Benj. F.
Leet, Callahan M.	Reed, Joseph H.
Lovett, John.	Reffner, Joseph.
Long, James, died at	Russ, Calvin.
Frederick, Md.	Riddle, Jas. D., died
Miller, Thomas.	of wounds.
Martin, William.	Snyder, William H.
Mans, John H.	Scott, James P.
Martin, Henry.	Stuff, Valentine.
Metzler, Joseph F.	Sellers, David M.
Morrow, James.	Sanders, John.
McRea, Wm. J.	Sharar, H. Bascom.
McKee, Thomas G.	Tippery, Mayberry.
McCord, Henry.	Taylor, Henry C.
McClellan, Thomas.	Taylor, Samuel.
McClellan, Hugh T.	Thompson, R. D.
McClellan, Wm. H.	Williams, David P.

COMPANY K. — OFFICERS.

Joseph W. Gardner, captain.
 Edward R. Dunegan, 1st lieutenant.
 Daniel J. Traves, 2d lieutenant.
 Henry B. Huff, 1st sergeant.
 Joseph H. Bryan, sergeant.
 William Graw, sergeant.
 Hugh G. Krise, sergeant.
 John Kahoe, sergeant.
 William J. Bradley, corporal.
 Frank Beatty, corporal.
 George W. Russell, corporal.
 James Cummerford, corporal.

Britton E. Cluck, corporal.
 Henry M. Shots, corporal.
 John A. McIntyre, corporal.
 Bernard J. McFeely, corporal.
 Caleb Tipten, musician.

PRIVATES.

Akers, Wilson L.	Hicks, Josiah D.
Able, John H.	Hobart, Barth.
Arbel, Thomas G.	Inlow, Francis.
Beatty, Jacob.	Jones, George W.
Burkheimer, M.	Kearney, Patrick F.
Brunt, William.	King, James.
Bendin, Simon.	Lee, Martin.
Bierman, Frederick.	Louden, G. M., died
Beal, John S.	at Harper's Ferry,
Beal, William.	Va.
Bell, Joseph.	Mathews, John.
Brudin, James.	Myers, William.
Boartman, A.H., died	Mauer, Joseph.
at Harrisburg, Pa.	Mabus, Leon'rd, died
Cluck, Jacob.	in Maryland.
Collin, Elisha B.	McLune, George.
Cook, Henry H.	McMullen, John E.
Crook, Peter.	McCleary, Samuel.
Callaghan, Andrew.	McGough, Charles.
Conway, John A.	McGough, Silas A.
Cratin, Josh., killed	McGuire, Hiram.
at Antietam.	McDemitt, M.A., died
Dillon, Charles.	of wounds.
Donahoe, Patrick.	McDemitt, L.C., died
Ehnfeldt, Jacob M.	at Booneville, Pa.
Edmonson, Sam'l B.	Noel, Michael J.
Elder, Henry R.	Orr, Aaron F.
Engles, Robt. P., died	Rodman, John.
in Washington.	Rhodes, Jacob.
Finney, Francis.	Rhodes, Abraham.
Farrell, James.	Rhodes, Isaac.
Grey, George W.	Ramiley, William R.
Gates, Henry A.	Robinson, James H.
Huttler, Frederick.	Reinhart, Joseph.
Hall, Edmund.	Richard, George.

Speilman, William P.	Tainey, Francis P.
String, William.	Weakfield, Thomas.
Sueger, Hugh.	Ward, Fred. C., died
Smith, Robert.	of wounds.
Shafer, Jacob.	Wright, William L.
Trought, Frederick.	Yerger, Henry.

NINETEENTH CAVALRY (180TH REGIMENT).

The 19th cavalry, or 180th regiment, contained one company (L) from Blair county. The regiment was recruited in the fall of 1863, served in Grierson's famous raid through Mississippi, fought in several engagements in Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, and was then sent to Tennessee, where it made several gallant charges under Thomas in the great battle of Nashville.

COMPANY L. — OFFICERS.

D. Ross Miller, captain.
 Wilbur B. Blake, 1st lieutenant.
 James A. Rothermel, 2d lieutenant.
 Eli H. Myers, 1st sergeant.
 Samuel Baker, quartermaster-sergeant.
 Samuel B. Blake, commissary-sergeant.
 Robert W. Davis, sergeant.
 James Morrison (2), sergeant.
 Alban G. Knode, sergeant.
 James Morrison (1), sergeant.
 Daniel Hicks, sergeant.
 Adrew Dodson, corporal.
 Joseph L. Wilson, corporal.
 Thomas Wolfkill, corporal.
 Thomas Taylor, corporal.
 Miles L. Davis, corporal.
 Philip Shiro, corporal.
 Alexander Funk, corporal.
 Augustus S. DeWitt, corporal.
 William H. Anspach, corporal.
 William H. Bidaman, bugler.
 Abraham Lucas, bugler.
 Andrew G. Partchey, blacksmith.

John Aungst, farrier.

Josiah M. Hite, saddler.

PRIVATES.

Allen, George.	Kesler, Davis.
Appo, Christian.	Lahiff, James.
Arnold, John A.	Longenecker, Jas.
Brian, Isaiah W.,	Lewis, James.
died, 1864.	Lingfelter, Michael.
Baker, Henry.	Moorehead, John,
Burket, William.	died at Memphis.
Boyle, Martin L.	Moore, James.
Brady, John B.	Myers, John.
Brininger, George.	Miller, Josiah.
Bolinger, James.	Montgomery, Mat.
Croyle, Wm., dro'ned	Miles, Samuel G.
at Island No. 10.	Myers, Frederick.
Croyle, Peter.	Myers, Henry.
Coughenour, Wm.	McClure, Wm., died
Coughenour, Elijah.	at Memphis.
Cunningham, John.	McLaughlin, Corn's.
Deer, John.	Nelson, Harris.
Dodson, Al., died at	Pressil, David, died
Mound City, Ill.	at Memphis.
Dunn, Edward.	Partchey, Wm. R.
Dodson, Samuel.	Rothrock, Sam'l A.
Fraley, Samuel.	Smith, Alexander.
Franklin, Thomas.	Stratford, John F.
Grier, Samuel.	Saltsman, A. W.
Gehrett, David N.	Simpson, Mayberry.
Greenwood, George.	Spang, David.
Havens, John.	Starry, Howard C.
Harris, James.	Taylor, William.
Heiges, John H.	Treister, Elijah.
Hampshire, Samuel.	Walter, Joseph H.,
Hoar, Samuel L.	died at Memphis.
Hoover, John M.	Wilson, John C.
Hanley, Samuel.	Wilson, Henry S.
Havens, Jackson.	Walter, Samuel H.
Harrison, Frank.	Walters, Joseph.
Johnson, James.	Wertz, Joseph S. L.
Johnson, Joseph C.	Zeth, George W.
Knipple, Andrew J.	

TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY (185TH REGIMENT).

Company D, of this regiment was raised in Blair county, in July, 1863, and served six months. During its term of service the company was employed in guarding bridges and fords of the Susquehanna river against Lee's advance, and after the Confederate retreat from Gettysburg, served in the Shenandoah valley.

COMPANY D. — OFFICERS.

William L. Neff, captain.
 William Gayton, 1st lieutenant.
 J. Brown Wingate, 2d lieutenant.
 H. M. Strausbaugh, 1st sergeant.
 Robert A. Laird, 1st sergeant.
 Geo. B. Taylor, quartermaster-sergeant.
 Geo. M. Shade, commissary-sergeant.
 John W. Eaby, sergeant.
 William D. Fouse, sergeant.
 Andrew J. Henderson, sergeant.
 Lewis Irwin, sergeant.
 Leighman Geiser, sergeant.
 Samuel B. Hood, sergeant.
 George W. Yeager, sergeant.
 George W. Ambiser, corporal.
 John Ward, corporal.
 Joseph F. Chilcoat, corporal.
 Philip Hooper, corporal.
 Simon College, corporal.
 John W. Foust, corporal.
 William A. Chambers, corporal.
 Jacob L. Moore, corporal.
 Michael Moaghan, corporal.
 Charles F. Bittle, bugler.
 William L. Snyder, bugler.
 James M. Yingling, blacksmith.
 Joseph Slonaker, farrier.
 Seth F. Myers, saddler.

PRIVATES.

Buchanan, William.	Bookhammer, T. R.
Buckley, George.	Boner William F.

Cook, George L.	Moyer, Martin.
Clambaugh, Thos.	Matthias, William.
Dickens, James H.	Metz, George M.
Embish, Elijah S.	Norris, Robert H.
Eckerd, Winfield S.	Noland, Joshua.
Evans, Henry.	Nealy, William W.
Fisher, John.	Powell, Joseph.
Fisher, Benjamin.	Patterson, Andrew J.
Fisher, Joseph.	Powell, Milton.
Fox, Watson.	Palmer, Harvey C.
Fisher, Harry L.	Postlethwaite, A. G.
Goslin, David M.	Patterson, Geo. M.
Geraghty, Hugh M.	Phillips, John H.
Hanawalt, David.	Rodeay, William H.
Hedding, James.	Shaw, Daniel.
Hetrich, Jacob A.	Smith, James M.
Harkins, Albert.	Saylor, Harrison.
Houck, George A.	Smith, Andrew.
Hartzell, David R.	Smith, Benjamin F.
Irvin, Daniel P.	Shinefelt, Joseph H.
Johnston, David.	Stowder, Nelson W.
Johnston, William.	Truax, Andrew W.
Kelly, John.	Urick, Joseph H.
Lang, William L.	Wright, Abram.
Miller, Andrew J.	Yingling, Benj. F.
Moore, George.	

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY.

In February, 1865, the second regiment designated by this name was raised, and served in central Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge, until August, 1865. One company (D) was from Blair county, but we have failed to secure any roster of its officers and men.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized September 2, 1864, and served until June 2, 1865. It participated in the retaking of Ft. Steadman, and bravely charged, on April 3d, the inner line of the defenses of Petersburg, capturing and holding Battery No. 30, with

a loss of one hundred and twenty men. Three companies, A, C and I, were from Blair county.

COMPANY A.—OFFICERS.

George C. Gwinner, captain.
 Levi W. Port, 1st lieutenant.
 Morris Davis, 2d lieutenant.
 Ephraim Burket, 1st sergeant.
 Samuel Kulp, sergeant.
 Turbot Keim, sergeant.
 John R. Plummer, sergeant.
 John Walton, sergeant.
 Thomas C. Yingling, corporal.
 William R. Jones, corporal.
 Jacob Broombaugh, corporal.
 Martin L. Robison, corporal.
 John Miller, corporal.
 Thomas G. Bell, corporal.
 Adam Bowers, corporal.
 Alexander Beard, corporal.
 Charles Crasta, musician.
 Peter B. Spanogle, musician.

PRIVATES.

Barkheimer, Jacob.	Dixon, Matthew.
Barkheimer, Martin.	Davis, Benjamin S.
Briney, John.	Dixon, Samuel F.
Bare, Francis.	Daughenbaugh, W.
Burns, Alexander.	Davis, William.
Broombaugh, Sam'l.	Edmiston, William.
Bowers, Michael D.	Fink, John H.
Bratton, Harvey A.	Fink, David A.
Burkett, John.	Fleck, Martin.
Boyles, Henry.	Feeny, C., killed at
Boyles, Andrew A.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Briney, Henry.	Ganoe, Benjamin.
Cox, Henry.	Ginter, James.
Crum, Abram., died	Gibson, William.
at Washington.	Good, Samuel.
Davis, James.	Gill, William.
Dixon, John C.	Hudson, Edward.
Davis, Thomas W.	Hostler, Jacob F.

Hartzell, Solomon.	McCormick, John.
Hall, George.	McClelland, Jacob.
Hollin, Thomas.	McMonigal, Jacob.
Kantner, J. H., sr.	McGuire, Cornelius
Kantner, J. H., jr.	L., died in 1865.
Kirkpatrick, Wm.	Olewine, Joseph A.
Lindsey, Miller.	Patterson, Samuel.
Lotz, David M.	Price, Robert.
Lochard, Joseph R.	Peck, Reuben.
Lautz, Daniel.	Roberts, John H.
Long, Daniel.	Ruggles, William.
Long, Samuel.	Rasberry, John.
Myers, Joseph.	Richardson, Jonat'n.
Moore, Joseph.	Stumpff, Edward.
Mouzart, Lewis.	Swanger, David.
Mayer, David.	Swanger, Chris.
Miller, Henry.	Swanger, Fred.
Montgomery, Al.	Saterfield, Geo. B.
Middleton, James.	Slogenhop, Wm.
Meadville, Henry.	Stover, Henry.
McKeehan, David.	Sellers, James.
McConnell, Frank.	Walton, James.
McConnell, Jos. D.	Willis, James.
McConnell, Jerome.	Weston, William.
McConnell, Samuel.	Watkins, John W.
McCormick, Sam'l.	Wolf, John G.

COMPANY C.—OFFICERS.

Lewis D Spiece, captain.
 Henry A. Lower, 1st lieutenant, killed at Petersburg.
 David M. Butler, 1st lieutenant.
 John Robertson, 2d lieutenant.
 John H. Stephens, 1st sergeant.
 Reuben Bunn, sergeant.
 Oliver B. Fluke, sergeant.
 George H. Cowen, sergeant.
 Henry Naber, sergeant.
 A. S. Earlenbaugh, corporal.
 Jacob R. Grimes, corporal.
 Michael Burns, corporal.
 Henry Whitaker, corporal.

John J. Garber, corporal.
 George C. Emigh, corporal.
 Rufus E. Smith, corporal.
 M. I. Haddeman, corporal.
 John W. Young, musician.

PRIVATES.

Bryan, George W.	Hanely, John S.
Benton, John.	Harn, David K.
Burget, Henry.	Harn, John K.
Buskin, George W.	Horton, Jacob L.
Barr, Henry.	Hamilton, E. K.
Bowser, Joseph M.	Imler, Jonas C.
Butler, John B.	Kauffman, John.
Benton, Franklin.	Knollen, William.
Bowser, Joab, died at City Point.	Lingenfelter, G. W.
Bittle, Geo. C., died of wounds.	Lingenfelter, Martin.
Cartwright, Frank J.	Lynn, Levi M.
Cowen, William L.	Lamburn, Thomas.
Conrad, Henry.	Moyers, George C.
Daugherty, C. W.	Moyer, Abel.
Dick, Michael P.	Moore, Charles.
Dick, Daniel P.	Mobley, Ezekiel.
Emigh, Christopher.	Musselman, George.
Emigh, George.	Morris, G. W. L., died at Alexandria, Va.
Feather, John.	Nicewonger, T.
Feather, Samuel.	Otto, Henry.
Feather, Henry C.	Otto, Jacob W.
Forsht, David.	Pates, Thomas.
Fairbanks, Ira.	Penrose, Joseph.
Fluke, Samuel B.	Priar, William A.
Garretson, B. H., died at Philadelphia.	Price, Daniel M.
Gunsman, Fred'k.	Querry, William C.
Grass, Cephas.	Rorabaugh, John.
Garretson, Fred'k.	Rhodes, George H.
Ginter, John.	Ridenour, Jacob D.
Harbaugh, John.	Swartz, George W.
Hamilton, Baxter.	Shiffler, Nathan B.
Hayes, James W.	Shiffler, Martin J.
	Shafer, William.
	Snowberger, A. M.

Smith, Eli.	Shafer, Abraham.
Simpkins, John A.	Strayer, N., died in
Snyder, George.	1865.
Shock, John.	Templeton, John.
Snowden, Alex. S.	Walter, Moses.
Smeltzer, John B.	Wagner, John M.
Strayer, John D.	Weaver, Mitchell G.
Smith, George.	Walker, Isaac.
Simonton, T. W., died	Walter, George.
at Alexandria.	Womer, Aaron.

COMPANY I.—OFFICERS.

Ira Shipley, captain.
 John A. McCahan, captain.
 Henry Hawk, 1st lieutenant.
 Henry Elway, 2d lieutenant.
 Robert T. McClellan, 1st sergeant.
 Alexander W. Little, sergeant.
 John S. Elway, sergeant.
 Jacob Lott, sergeant.
 Andrew A. McClure, sergeant.
 George W. Ross, corporal.
 Anson Laport, corporal.
 Israel S. Trastle, corporal.
 Thomas M. Johnson, corporal.
 John York, corporal.
 George W. Lightner, corporal.
 G. F. Miller, corporal.
 Jeremiah Cochran, corporal.
 Franklin Noel, musician.
 William V. Ganoe, musician.

PRIVATES.

Atwine, Francis.	Colabine, Wm. D.
Albert, Henry.	Constable, Philip.
Bowers, William A.	Carl, Lemuel.
Bowers, William M.	Daniels, Charles.
Buckmaster, Henry.	Ewing, Alexander.
Baird, Jacob.	Felix, Daniel.
Cramer, Matthew.	Felix, Francis.
Crum, Moses.	Feltenburger, Jacob.
Claubaugh, John E.	Fields, John.

Gardner, Winfield S.	Orndorf, John.
Gardner, Peter.	Powell, S. D., died
Garver, Daniel.	at Baltimore.
Hollen, Joseph G.	Plunkett, William.
Hollen, John.	Rutherford, John.
Hollen, William C.	Ross, Christian.
Houck, Jesse H.	Ruggles, Benj. F.
Harshbarger, Wm.	Rhodes, Jacob.
Hill, Oliver.	Richardson, Jon.
Hossler, Henry H.	Sharp, Fleming.
Hannah, Robert F.	Schwerdt, David.
Harbaugh, Allen.	Snare, Abraham.
Howard, Andrew H.	Sortman, Jacob.
Hite, John, killed at	Stephens, Shad. G.
Petersburg, Va.	Snyder, William.
Harman, George.	Snider, Hezekiah.
Kyle, Hugh.	Snyder, Jesse W.
Keffer, Francis.	Sipe, John A.
Keffer, Andrew.	Smith, Levi.
Kessler, Matthias.	Sauto, Andrew.
Keely, John.	Slonaker, John.
Kelly, Joseph E.	Stewart, James.
King, Joseph E.	Smith, George.
Keffer, Matt., killed	Trostle, Moses.
at Petersburg, Va.	Trostle, Daniel.
Kelly, Matthias.	Thompson, Sam'l D.
Laughlin, William.	Tates, Jacob.
Lockard, Geo. W.	Tates, Joseph.
Little, Samuel.	Taylor, James R.
Lias, John W.	Wright, John.
Lenard, James.	Walters, John.
Murphy, Edmund.	Warrick, John.
Myers, Michael.	Wilson, David A.
Myers, Benjamin F.	Wintrobe, Wm. S.
Myers, George W.	Wilt, Isaac W.
Myers, Amos.	Webb, John H.
Miller, Nathaniel.	Wolf, David W.
McDonald, James.	Williams, John R.
McCormick, Chas.	Widensall, John H.
Noel, Addison.	Womer, Aaron.
Noel, Henry.	Young, Charles F.
Noel, Jacob.	

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized September 12, 1864, and was actively engaged in front of Petersburg, where it bore a conspicuous part in the retaking of Fort Steadman, and made a gallant and daring charge on April 2d on the inner line of the works of that place. One company (B) was from Blair county.

COMPANY B. — OFFICERS.

James S. Shollar, captain.
 Calvin C. Hewitt, 1st lieutenant.
 William B. Blake, 2d lieutenant.
 Miles C. Huyett, 1st sergeant.
 James Houck, sergeant.
 Robert Feay, sergeant.
 Joseph H. Long, sergeant.
 George M. Metz, sergeant.
 Thomas L. Houck, corporal.
 William T. Brunnell, corporal.
 Samuel Buterbaugh, corporal.
 Samuel H. Brubaker, corporal.
 Thomas L. Enyeart, corporal.
 Enoch Piper, corporal.
 William G. Butts, corporal.
 Daniel Stitzel, corporal.
 J. A. B. McKamey, musician.
 Thomas N. Brunnell, musician.

PRIVATES.

Alexander, John S.	Decker, Isaac J.
Alexander, W. H.	Daughenbaugh, E.
Boyles, John.	Deck, Frederick.
Blake, James.	Eckard, Winfield S.
Bookhammer, W. G.	Edmiston, Lewis.
Brantner, James.	Everheart, William.
Briney, Michael.	Estright, Henry.
Bertram, Peter A.	Fouse, William D.
Clapper, Daniel.	Fouse, Henry G.
Carles, Henry V.	Fleigle, William W.
Conaghan, Cyrus.	Fox, W. R., killed at
Ditch, John.	Petersburg, Va.

Ginter, John E.	Riley, Thomas.
Hershel, Anthony.	Riley, James K.
Hetrick, Michael.	Royer, Martin.
Hainley, John D.	Rosenberger, Matt.
Hershel, L., killed at	Schollenberger, G.
Petersburg.	Sleighter, Levi.
Kutchell, Geo. W.	Snyder, Isaac.
Kyle, William F.	Sniveley, Daniel.
Kyle, Silas.	Shively, Samuel L.
Keyes, John M.	Slonaker, Lemuel A.
Kennedy, Johnston.	Smith, Andrew J.
Kifer, Jacob.	Schwedner, Fred'k.
Lang, Benjamin F.	Sharer, Christian.
Long, Elijah.	Shaffer, Sam'l B.
Moyer, Martin.	Shives, I. W., killed
Megahan, Wm. B.	at Petersburg.
Miller, Hezekiah.	Trees, Francis.
Myers, George W.	Tetwiler, William.
Merretts, John.	Troxell, James, died
Morgan, Zach. T.	in 1865.
Miller, Henry T., died	Wentling, Jacob R.
in 1865.	White, Lysander M.
Nash, Benjamin.	Withers, Henry.
Negley, John C.	Wagner, Joseph.
Nupper, Charles.	Weysel, John.
Pugh, Henry.	Whitesel, James.
Richards, John.	Yohn, Henry.

Blair Men in Other Regiments.—There were some soldiers from Blair county in the following companies and regiments: Battery D, 1st artillery; Co. I, 55th regiment; the 191st and 195th regiments, and the 14th United States infantry. Many men from the county went to the field with the militia of 1862, and two companies—F and G—of the 3d regiment emergency men of that year, were partly raised in the county, and served from September 11th to 25th.

Industrial Development.—The early settlers in Blair county were drawn by the well-watered and exceedingly fertile valleys

of the county, and no wonder, for to-day there are no better farms in the world than those of Morrison's cove and Sinking valley. For a quarter of a century after the Indian troubles had ceased the growth of the county was very slow, and was confined to agricultural pursuits. Then the discovered iron ores were worked, and furnaces and forges erected by Canan, Stewart, Moore, Bell, Royer, and Shoenberger. These men were the master spirits of their day in the Juniata valley, and by their wonderful energy made Blair one of the great iron producing counties of the State. The iron industry that sprang into life under their hands has gradually increased until to-day it has attained such proportions that several thousand tons of iron per week are produced to supply the foundries, rolling mills, nail factories and machine shops that are within the present boundaries of the county.

One reason of the prosperity enjoyed by Blair county is that its development has not been confined to the iron branch of industry alone. It offers good advantages to farmer, miner and mechanic alike, and while its fertile valleys, its coal mines, its iron beds, wonderful railroad shops, and planing mills offer employment and wealth, yet it has not neglected the mental and moral growth of its people, who are well provided for by schools, academies and churches. This progress, so substantial, is an unerring index of future prosperity.

Present Railways.—The railways in the county are operated by three companies: The Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania & Northwestern, and the Altoona & Wapsononock. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns the principal lines in the county, which are operated from four main centers: Altoona,

on the greatest highway of travel in the United States and the world; Tyrone, connecting with roads of northern Pennsylvania and southern New York; Hollidaysburg, from which branches radiate to Duncansville and Newry, Williamsburg and Roaring Spring, Martinsburg and Henrietta, extending mainly southward through Morrison's cove to form direct connection with the southern part of the State; and Bellwood, from which the Pennsylvania & Northwestern runs into Clearfield and Jefferson counties. The Altoona & Wapsononock railway runs from the Mountain City to the celebrated Wapsononock summer resort on the Alleghenies, and is being built to Coal Port in order to make it an avenue of commerce, as well as being used for a route to pleasure grounds.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company occupy for business purposes one hundred and twenty-two acres of ground at Altoona, where their buildings have an aggregate frontage of over two miles. They have there the largest railroad plant in the world, in whose successful operation they employ a small army of workmen, having between two and three thousand of a regular force. In addition to their depots, they have round houses, iron and brass foundries, machine, paint, blacksmith, car, tin, cabinet and upholstery shops, car works, and store houses, all of which are most intelligently and accurately described in Ewing & Slep's History of Altoona and Blair County.

Political History.—Before Blair county was formed, in 1846, its territory (nearly all) as a part of Huntingdon county, was embraced in the following Congressional districts:

1791. Sixth. Huntingdon, Franklin, Bedford, Northumberland, and Mifflin counties.

1794. Tenth. Huntingdon, Bedford, and Franklin.

1802. Fourth. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Dauphin, and Cumberland.

1812. Ninth. Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Clearfield, and McKean.

1822. Twelfth. Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, and Clearfield.

1832. Fourteenth. Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and Clinton.

1843. Seventeenth. Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, and Juniata.

STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1790. Huntingdon, Luzerne, and Northumberland.

1794. Huntingdon and Bedford.

1801. Huntingdon, Bedford, and Somerset.

1808. Huntingdon and Mifflin.

1829. Huntingdon, Mifflin and Cambria.

1836. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Perry, Union, and Juniata.

1843. Huntingdon and Bedford.

STATE SENATORS. — 1848 TO 1892.

Huntingdon, Bedford, and Blair District.

1848-50. Alexander King.

Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria District.

1851-53. Robert A. McMurtrie.

1854-59. John Cresswell, jr.

Blair, Cambria, and Clearfield District.

1860-62. Louis W. Hall.

1863-64. William A. Wallace.

Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry District.

1865-67. Louis W. Hall and Kirk Haines.

1868-70. C. J. T. McIntyre and J. K. Robinson.

1871-73. P. B. Petriken and D. M. Crawford.

Blair and Cambria District.

1874-80. John A. Lemon.

1881-88. Henry A. Boggs.

1889-91. John A. Lemon.

William A. Wallace was from Clearfield county, Kirk Haines and C. J. T. McIntyre were from Perry, J. K. Robinson and D. M. Crawford from Juniata, P. B. Petriken from Huntingdon, and Henry A. Boggs from Cambria county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Blair.

1847. Henry Bridenthall and David Blair.

1848. Henry Bridenthall.

1849. Joseph Higgins.

1850. Charles Kinkead.

Blair and Huntingdon.

1851. Seth R. McCune and W. B. Smith.

1852. Seth R. McCune and W. B. Smith.

1853. James L. Gwin and S. S. Wharton.

1854. James L. Gwin and James Maguire.

1855. George Leas and G. W. Smith.

1856. John M. Gibbony and J. H. Wintrose.

Blair.

1857. John M. Gibbony and J. H. Wintrose.

1858. Robert W. Christy.

1859. Jacob Burley.

1860. Jacob Burley.

1861. James Roller.

1862. Thaddeus Banks.

1863. R. A. McMurtrie.

1864. R. A. McMurtrie.

1865. James G. Adlum.

1866. James G. Adlum.

1867. Samuel McCamant.

1868. Samuel McCamant.

1869. Joseph Robinson.

1870. Joseph Robinson.

1871. B. L. Hewit.
 1872. B. L. Hewit.
 1873. Seth R. McCune.
 1874. Seth R. McCune.
 1875. J. C. Everhart and I. H. Rawlins.
 1876. J. C. Everhart and I. H. Rawlins.
 1877. Daniel Shock and David M. Jones.
 1878. Daniel Shock and M. Edgar King.
 1879. B. L. Hewit and D. A. Gilland.
 1880. B. L. Hewit and D. A. Gilland.
 1881. B. L. Hewit and Theo. Burchfield.
 1882. B. L. Hewit and Theo. Burchfield.
 1883. J. A. Rohrer and Theo. Burchfield.
 1884. J. A. Rohrer and Theo. Burchfield.
 1885. S. B. Isenberg and Edmund Shaw.
 1886. S. B. Isenberg and Edmund Shaw.
 1887. S. B. Isenberg and Edmund Shaw.
 1888. S. B. Isenberg and Edmund Shaw.
 1889. A. P. McDonald and Dr. A. S.

Strayer.

1890. A. P. McDonald and Dr. A. S.
 Strayer.

1891. A. P. McDonald and Dr. A. S.
 Strayer.

1892. A. P. McDonald and Dr. A. S.
 Strayer.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

In 1872 Ulysses S. Grant received 4,251 votes in Blair county, to 2,183 cast for Horace Greeley. In 1876, in a total vote of 8,720, Hayes had a plurality of 819 votes over Tilden, Cooper, and Smith; and in 1880, Garfield, in a total vote of 10,731, had a plurality of 1,080 votes over Hancock, Weaver, and Dow.

1884.

Republican—James G. Blaine..... 6,396
 Democrat—Grover Cleveland 4,649
 Prohibition—John P. St. John 252
 Greenback—Benjamin F. Butler..... 133

1888.

Republican—Benjamin Harrison..... 7,311
 Democrat—Grover Cleveland 5,175
 Prohibition—Clinton B. Fisk..... 316
 Greenback—Alson J. Streeter..... 35

Postal History.—In the postmaster-general's report of 1805, Hollidaysburg is given as one of the few postoffices of the Juniata valley. In 1822 we have the following postal record of what is now Blair county:

POSTOFFICES.

POSTMASTERS.

Blair's Gap.....John Blair.
 HollidaysburgJohn Swoope.
 Frankstown.....Joseph Patton.
 Sinking Valley.....D. Beyer.
 Williamsburg.....Samuel ———.

In 1846, after Blair county was formed, the United States postal reports give the following postoffices and postmasters of the new county:

POSTOFFICES.

POSTMASTERS.

Altoona.....George C. Ferree.
 Antestown.....John Bell.
 Blair Furnace.....Hugh McNeal.
 CloverJacob L. Daugherty.
 Duncansville.....John Stanley.
 East FreedomRobert Todd.
 East Sharpsburg.....George L. Cowen.
 FostoriaEstablished.
 FrankstownJames L. Morrow.
 HollidaysburgJoseph Baldrige.
 Martinsburg.....Jacob McIntyre.
 NewryPeter O'Hagan.
 SarahPaul Mauk.
 Sinking Valley Mills..David P. Tussey.
 Springfield Furnace..Samuel Royer.
 TyroneJohn T. Mathias.
 WilliamsburgSamuel Hoover.
 Yellow Spring.....James M. Kinkead.

From 1846 to 1892 the postoffices increased in number from eighteen to forty-

one, and the following table gives the name of each office now in the county, together with its location and population:

POSTOFFICES IN 1892.	TOWNSHIP.	POPULATION, 1890.
Altoona	Logan	30,337
Arch Spring	Tyrone	102
Bellwood	Antis	1,146
Be'nington Fu'ce ..	Allegheny	1,054
Blue Knob	Juniata	67
Bushman		
Canoe Creek	Frankstown	78
Claysburg	Greenfield	178
Clover Creek	Huston	
Cove Forge	Woodbury	139
Culp		
Curryville	N. Woodbury	75
Drab		
Duncansville	Allegheny	1,277
East Freedom	Freedom	217
East Sharpsburg ..	Taylor	
East Tyrone	Snyder	435
Eldorado	Allegheny	229
Fostoria	Antis	96
Frankstown	Frankstown	392
Ganister	Catharine	
Glen White	Logan	
Henrietta	N. Woodbury	369
Hollidaysburg	Blair	2,975
Kipple	Logan	
McKee's Gap	Freedom	164
Martinsburg	N. Woodbury	588
Mines	Woodbury	211
Newry	Blair	335
Olivia	Snyder	63
Ore Hill	Taylor	153
Poplar Run	Freedom	82
Roaring Spring ..	Taylor	920
Royer	Woodbury	197
Sabbath Rest	Antis	70
Sinking Valley ..	Tyrone	82
Tipton	Antis	173
Tyrone	Snyder	4,705

POSTOFFICES IN 1892.	TOWNSHIP.	POPULATION, 1890.
Vail	Snyder	
Williamsburg	Woodbury	884
Yellow Spring	Catharine	82

The Press.—The first newspaper published in what is now Blair county was the Hollidaysburg *Aurora*, established August 9, 1833. From 1834 to 1835, the period of its existence, it was conducted in the interests of the anti-Masonic party. Its successor was the Hollidaysburg *Sentinel* and Huntingdon, Cambria, and Bedford County *Democrat*, whose career commenced October 6, 1835, and ended within two years. The third paper was the *Standard*, and after it came the Canal and Portage *Register*, a whig sheet, established July 2, 1836, and after having its name changed several times, it became, on March 16, 1868, the present Hollidaysburg *Register*, which has always been a staunch republican paper. The fifth newspaper was the present Hollidaysburg *Democratic Standard*, a strong democratic sheet, which was founded in the spring of 1838. The Blair County *Whig* was founded in 1846 at Hollidaysburg, and in 1868 became the *Radical*, of Altoona. In 1849 Hayden Smith commenced the publication of a Catholic paper called the *Shield*, but it was soon discontinued. The eighth paper in the county was the Altoona *Register*, which was established in the spring of 1855. After six months of publication it was discontinued, while its material went to help start, on January 1, 1856, the Altoona *Tribune*, now edited by H. C. Dern. In the same year the Tyrone *Herald* was established as the *American Era*, and after being issued under different names, was reestablished in 1867 under its present name. The eleventh paper was the *Leader*, of Hollidaysburg, founded in 1866, and after two years

its material went to start the *Temperance Vindicator*, of Williamsburg, a sheet that only existed two years. The *Altoona Sun* was founded May 1, 1868, as the *Altoona Vindicator*, while the *Tyrone Democrat*, established in 1870 as the *Tyrone Blade*, was burned out in 1880, and has never been resurrected. In 1873 the *Altoona Baptist* was commenced, but only ran one year.

The *Altoona Mirror* was started June 13, 1874, as the *Evening Mirror*, and after various changes is now published by Harry and W. H. Slep. In the same year the *Living Age* made its appearance, and for several years was known successively as the *Globe*, and then as a greenback paper. In 1875 the *Cove Echo* was published at Martinsburg. In 1876 the *Home Base*, a base ball paper, was issued in Altoona, followed in 1877, in the same city, by the *Musical Advocate*, and on March 28, 1878, the *Deutsche Volksfuhrer* (the German Peoples' Leader) was founded by Harry Slep. The year 1879 witnessed the start of one paper at Altoona, the *Youth's Mirror*, while the next year gave three papers to the county: *Overwork*, and the *Book-keeper and Penman*, of Altoona, and the *Tyrone Times*. The year 1881 was marked by the establishment of two papers, the *Sunday Morning*, of Altoona, and the *Williamsburg Independent*, and since then among the papers that have appeared and are still in existence are the *Morning Tribune*, the *Chronicle*, *Sunday Graphic News* (1882), the *Loyal American* (1885), and the *Gazette* (1892), all of which are published in Altoona.

Churches.—We compile the following table of the number of churches in the county from 1850 to 1870 from the United States census reports:

NUMBER OF CHURCHES IN BLAIR COUNTY.

DENOMINATION.	1850	1860	1870
Presbyterian.....	6	12	8
Lutheran.....	10	16	12
Methodist.....	6	14	17
Baptist.....	5	11	15
Reformed.....	5	9	5
Catholic.....	3	8	7
Tunker.....	1	2	0
Mennonite.....	0	1	0
Union.....	0	3	0
Episcopal.....	0	0	1
Minor sects.....	3	0	7
Total.....	39	76	72

At considerable labor, the following lists of churches of the different denominations in the county, and the time of their establishment, have been secured:

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Williamsburg, about.....	1800
Martinsburg, about.....	1819
Hollidaysburg.....	1832
Logan Valley (Bellwood).....	1844
East Freedom (McKee's Gap), before.....	1845
First, of Altoona.....	1851
Tyrone, before.....	1855
Roaring Spring.....	1866
Duncansville, before.....	1867
Second, of Altoona.....	1867
Third, of Altoona.....	1872
Simpson Chapel (Altoona).....	1881
Tipton.....	
Claysburg.....	
East Tyrone.....	
Ore Hill.....	
Fifth Avenue (Altoona).....	
Eighth Avenue (Altoona).....	
Chestnut Avenue (Altoona).....	
Walnut Avenue (Logantown).....	

Fairview.....
Juniata.....

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Newry, before.....1816
Zion (Williamsburg).....1820
First, of Hollidaysburg, about.....1824
First, of Altoona.....1834
St. John's, before.....1840
Claysburg.....1846
St. Luke's (Roaring Spring).....1856
Duncansville.....1858
St. James (Altoona).....1860
Second, of Altoona.....1871
First, of Tyrone.....1872
Grace (Bellwood).....1876
Fourth, of Altoona.....1882
East Freedom.....
St. Paul's (Altoona).....
Juniata.....

The First Lutheran church of Hollidaysburg was first organized at Frankstown.

CATHOLIC.

St. Luke's, about.....1800
St. Mary's (Hollidaysburg), about.....1800
St. Patrick's (Newry), about.....1800
St. Matthews (Tyrone), before.....1851
St. John's (Altoona).....1852
St. Mary's (Altoona).....1860
St. Michael's (Hollidaysburg), before.....1862
St. Mark's (Altoona).....
Sacred Heart (Altoona).....1892

REFORMED.

St. John's (Martinsburg).....1804
Clover Creek, before.....1829
Sinking Valley, before.....1846
Claysburg.....1846
Sharpsburg.....1850
Christ's (Altoona).....1863
Millerstown.....1875
Ore Hill.....
Trinity (Altoona).....

PRESBYTERIAN.

First, of Hollidaysburg, about.....1772
Williamsburg.....1816
Sinking Valley, before.....1818
Logan Valley (Bellwood).....1837
First, of Altoona.....1841
Duncansville.....1846
Tyrone.....1857
Catharine.....1860
Tipton.....
Second, of Altoona.....
Third, of Altoona.....

BAPTIST.

Williamsburg.....1829
First, of Hollidaysburg.....1833
Logan Valley.....1837
First, of Altoona.....1842
Duncansville.....1844
Tyrone.....1870
Second, of Altoona.....1873
Tipton.....
Memorial (Altoona).....

The First Baptist church of Altoona was first organized under the name of Pleasant Valley.

CHURCH OF GOD.

Williamsburg.....1842
Altoona.....1862
Roaring Spring.....1872

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

St. Luke's (Altoona), before.....1858

TUNKER.

Tyrone, before.....1855
Williamsburg.....
Altoona, about.....1869

The Tunker church is known as the Dunkard, and also as the German Baptist church.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

Altoona, about	1855
East Freedom.....	1879

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Zion (Tyrone), before.....	1860
Emanuel (Altoona)	

HEBREW (SYNAGOGUE).

Ahabath Achim (Altoona).....	1857
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AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Allen Chapel (Altoona).....	1858
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Early Schools.—From the “Centennial” school report of the State superintendent of Pennsylvania we glean the following facts:

In 1809—no matter what may have been the character of the schools up to that time—the first law was enacted tending toward a general system of public free schools for the “education of the poor gratis.” In 1834 the present law was passed, which has been modified at various times. Two schools were established within the present limits of the county as early as 1790—one at Williamsburg, the other near “Red Ore Bank,” on Clover creek. Williamsburg was formerly called Aketown, and Jacob Ake owned the land upon which it was built. Believing that the education of the youth in his vicinity was a matter of importance, Mr. Ake secured teachers and paid all expenses out of his own purse. The system of instruction Mr. Ake established lasted fifteen years, when subscription schools began. Mr. James Martin taught until 1825. He was followed by Messrs. Cassel, Irvin, Opdyke, and Spencer, and Miss Nancy Anderson. The school on Clover creek was taught by John Bridenbath, in a house which stood on what is now the Hyle farm. John Diltz taught a school in a private house in the vicinity of Leather

Cracker (now Henrietta), about 1795. William Loose, George Glass, and ——— Ketting were among other teachers who taught in this vicinity during that period. Another school was established near Aetna Furnace at an early day, which was in operation in 1797. In 1800 the house was destroyed by fire, and another to take its place was located near Keller’s church. James Martin is the only teacher of this school whose name has been handed down to posterity. About 1800 John Fisher taught a school in a private house near Sharpsburg, and in 1802 a school house was built in the same vicinity, known as the Hauser school. Most of the schools were German. The first English school taught in the “Cove” was in 1800, by Mr. Roach, in a house which stood near Roaring Spring. Thomas Kinney taught a school near Elizabeth furnace in 1800. Another school was taught near Bell’s Mills in 1809. Alexander Kerr and Dudley Burnham were the leading teachers in this community. Sixty-seven years ago John Steele taught in a private house in Gaysport. Thomas Stearns, John Knox, Joshua Williamson, William Anderson, John Wertz, Robert McNamara, Joseph Cadwalder, S. F. Henry, and Ephraim Galbraith are among the teachers who taught in Frankstown. (At the time Frankstown included the present territory of Allegheny and Blair townships.) In 1812 James Langham taught a school near Black’s Mills, Greenfield township. John Dodson also taught in this neighborhood. John Swoveland built a school house at his own expense and donated it for school purposes. In 1815 a school house was built near Allegheny Furnace, called the Beales school. John Gwin and a Mr. Summerville were among the teachers here. Within the

present limits of Allegheny township, the first school house with shingle roof was built (in Duncansville) in 1815.

Banks.—The inhabitants of the territory of Blair county were dependent for banking facilities upon the Huntingdon bank, until 1836 or 1837, when the "Branch of Exchange bank of Pittsburg, at Hollidaysburg," was established. In 1849 it was succeeded by the First National bank, which, in 1863, was changed into the present First National bank of Hollidaysburg. In 1850 a branch of the Farmers' bank, of Lancaster, was started at Hollidaysburg, and has been succeeded by the banking houses of Bryan, Gleim & Co., Bryan, Gardner & Co., James Gardner, and Gardner, Morrow & Co., which last firm has existed since 1874.

The first banking house at Altoona was that of Bell, Johnson, Jack & Co., which continued until 1873. The present banks of the city were established as follows: First National, in 1864; Mechanics' Savings, 1870; and the Altoona bank, in 1872.

The banks of Tyrone are the Tyrone bank, established April 1, 1871, and the Blair County Banking Company, organized December 15, 1874.

The Williamsburg bank was established on September 25, 1873; and the Bank of Bellwood has been lately organized.

County Societies.—The Blair County Medical society was organized at Hollidaysburg, July 25, 1848. The Blair County Agricultural association was chartered in March, 1873, and on January 30, 1875, officers were elected. The first fair was opened on September 28th of that year, at Dell Delight, near Hollidaysburg, and the second and third fairs were held at Altoona park, respectively in 1878 and 1880.

Insurance.—The Blair County Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized May 4, 1849, under the provisions of a special act of the legislature, approved April 8, 1848, and did a successful business in Centre, Cambria, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Blair counties until 1880, when it went out of existence by mutual dissolution. For the last quarter of a century the leading fire, life, and accident insurance companies of the United States and Great Britain have been well represented in all the cities and larger town of the county.

Secret Orders.—The leading secret and beneficial orders of the United States are well represented in Blair county.

Odd Fellowship.—We compile the following statistics of the lodges in Blair county for the year 1890:

No.	Name.	Members.	Relief Afforded
119	Hollidaysburg.....	157	\$1029
152	Tyrone.....	122	902
227	Vandalia.....	63	793
315	Orphan's Home.....	97	643
445	Roaring Spring.....	85	254
473	Altoona.....	180	1665
497	Bellview.....	59	72
532	Verandah.....	170	896
713	Claysburg.....	38	53
819	Bellwood.....	56	59
837	Mountain City.....	214	1536
856	Model.....	114	651
Totals.....		1355	\$8553

The amount of relief in the above table embraces what was paid by these twelve lodges to relieve sick brothers, widowed families, burying the dead, and educating the orphans.

The order has the following degree lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah in the county:

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.
21.....	Eleanor.....	Altoona.
174.....	Winona.....	Roaring Springs.
213.....	Lady Viola.....	Tyrone.

An account of the other different orders will be found in this volume under the heading of miscellaneous.

Townships.—Blair county at this time contains fifteen townships, which were organized from the following townships and counties in the years named:

TOWNSHIP.	FROM.	YEAR.
Allegheny.....	Frankstown.....	1793
Antis.....	Allegheny.....	1810
Blair.....	Frankstown.....	1839
Catharine.....	Morris	1846
Frankstown	Bedford county.....	1775
Freedom.....	Juniata	1857
Greenfield.....	Bedford county.....	1846
Huston.....	Woodbury	1842
Juniata	Greenfield.....	1847
Logan	Allé'ny and Antis..	1850
N. Woodbury.....	Bedford county.....	1846
Snyder.....	W. Mark and Antis	1841
Taylor.....	Huston and North Woodbury.....	1855
Tyrone.....	Bedford Co., before	1787
Woodbury	Bedford Co., before	1787

Allegheny.—This township is bounded on the north by Logan township; on the east by Logan, Frankstown and Blair townships; on the south by Blair and Juniata townships; and on the west by Juniata township and Cambria county. It originally embraced the territory of the townships of Antis and Logan. Coal mining, farming and the manufacture of lime and iron are the principal occupations of its inhabitants. Its greatest distance is from east to west, and its surface is drained by streams flowing toward the southwest.

In the western part of the township is to

be found the Kittanning Lower coal bed, which forms a coke-producing zone, in which coke is produced second only to the celebrated Connellsville coke. One hundred bee-hive ovens were erected in 1880, at Bennington, by the Cambria Iron Company, and since then the coke industry has slowly increased until it has attained its present favorable proportions.

The iron ores were developed at an early day. The Portage Iron works, at Duncansville, were built in 1833, and Bennington furnace was erected in 1846 at Bennington, which is one of the iron centres of the county.

In 1787 among those living in the township were: Thomas Armstrong, Jacob Burgoon, Capt. Thomas Blair, Hon. John Blair, Robert Curry, Henry Caldwell, John Edmiston, John Fetter, Michael Fetter, jr., George Fetter, Matthew Hofstadet, James Hart, John Kerr, William McFarland, Hugh McFarland, Luke McGuire, Christopher Nipps, Matthew Patton, Daniel Titus, John Williams, Francis Whittinger, Jacob Whittinger, Matthew White, Charles Wellbaum, Henry Wertz, William Williams.

Jacob Burgoon settled on Burgoon's run, which takes its name from him. Captain Thomas Blair was a prominent resident of the township, in which, in 1788, he owned, at Blair's Gap, a grist and saw mill, one negro slave, four horses, four head of cattle, and three hundred acres of land. His son, Hon. John Blair, for whom the county was named, was also prominent in township as well as county affairs.

In this township, near the mouth of Sugar run, occurred the massacre of the "Bedford Scout."

Its principal villages are Duncansville, Bennington, and Germany, or "Foot of

Ten." Duncansville is situated partly in Blair township, and lies on the Blairsville & Newry branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the Huntingdon, Cambria & Indiana turnpike. The Gibboney foundry of the place was erected in 1842.

Bennington is in the northwestern part of the township, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and is near to vast coal beds. Foot of Ten, or Germanyville, derives its name from being at the foot of the tenth inclined plane of the old Portage railroad.

The population of Allegheny township since the formation of the county has been as follows:

U. S. Census	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850	2352	2329	23
1860	1649	1642	7
1870	1913	1902	11
1880	2149	.....	...
1890	2850	.....	...

Antis Township.—It is one of the six western townships of the county, and is bounded on the north by Cambria county and Snyder township; on the east by Snyder and Tyrone townships; on the south by Tyrone and Logan townships; and on the west by Logan township and Cambria county. It embraces a considerable part of the Tuckahoe valley, and the slope of its surface is to the northward. Workable beds of coal have been opened in the northern part, near the Snyder township line. One of these beds is 500 feet above Tipton station, and, therefore, 1,480 feet above ocean level, while the crest of the Allegheny mountain is only 790 feet above the coal vein at Kramer & Hart's mine. The main line of the Pennsylvania railroad northward through the eastern part of the township, and the main centers of popula-

tion, are at the towns of Bellwood, Fostoria, Tipton, and Elizabeth Furnace. Bellwood is the starting point of the Pennsylvania & Northwestern (formerly Bell's Gap) railroad. This road was built in 1872 to bring coal from the mines on the mountain, but was afterward extended to Coalport, and to-day is much traveled by tourists and sight-seers, on account of the grand and romantic scenery along its course. It has been described by one who has passed over it in the following language: "This wonderful little road is a narrow gauge, and the average grade for seven miles from the starting point is at the rate of one hundred and fifty-five feet to the mile. The great cañon up which it threads its way is called Bell's Gap, although there are plenty of tourists who sigh for a more romantic name. In laying out the road the engineers were compelled to wind along the frowning precipice in order to successfully make the ascent, and as this track is necessarily very crooked, it has not inaptly been compared to a huge serpent coiled about the hills. Starting from the little station on the main track of the Pennsylvania railroad, the cars are pushed up by a locomotive, and return of their own gravity with carefully managed brakes. Some very high trestle-bridges are passed over, which are now being obviated to a certain extent by fillings. The first trestle is eighty feet in height, and the curve has a radius of twenty-eight degrees, which makes it sharp and graceful. Another trestle over Shaw's run is seventy-six feet in height, with a similar curve. As the ascent is being made the view is very fine, and as the little locomotive sweeps around the graceful curves and dashes over the high bridges, it resembles a thing of life in these mountain solitudes.

After crossing Shaw's run trestle, which is appropriately termed the Horse Shoe Bend of the Bell's Gap road, the track rapidly pushes up the mountain at a grade of one hundred and fifty-five feet to the mile. A better idea of the sharpness of the curve may be formed when it is stated that it is two miles around from heel to heel, and probably not more than six hundred feet across from where the curve commences. From this sharp bend the road climbs the mountain rapidly, and when Point Lookout is rounded, a scene of unsurpassed grandeur is unfolded to the eye. In sweeping up from the great curve an altitude of three hundred feet has been gained, which puts the tourist nine hundred feet above the track of the main line at Bell's Mills (Bellwood), only a few miles distant. But it is the sublime magnificence of the scene which is presented from the Point that captivates the eye and causes the traveler to stand spell-bound as he gazes upon it. As he looks down the wild gorge, bounded on either side by graceful mountains, clothed from base to summit with dark green foliage, and away beyond for six miles the view is exceedingly fine, until it is shut out by Brush mountain, which rises like an immense green curtain to form the background of the picture. The scene resembles an immense panorama suddenly unveiled before the vision by some giant hands, and as the little locomotive halts at the point to breathe, as it were, excursionists never fail to avail themselves of the opportunity to drink in the glorious scene. The writer has seen wilder gorges in the Sierra Nevada mountains, but nothing to compare with this in softness of beauty, graceful outlines, and richness of foliage. The journey over the Switchback

has been extolled in rapturous language, but it must sink into comparative insignificance when compared with the Allegheny scene."

There is account preserved of the following settlers in the township in 1787:

William Allen.	John Glasgow.
James Crawford.	Robert Ricketts.
Jonathan Edington.	Edward Tipton.
Philip Edington.	Mesaugh Tipton.

In 1793 among the additional residents were:

Christian Black.	Jacob Myers.
Manasseh Bradley.	Daniel Swartz.
William Clark.	John Swartz.
John Clark.	Giles Stephens.
Abraham Crane.	John Tussey.
Robert Edington.	Caleb Tipton.
Samuel Edington.	Tim'y Van Schoick.
Jacob Fetter.	Aaron Van Schoick.
John Hunter, jr.	Peter Wertz.

In 1811 John Ake owned a grist and saw mill; Edward Bell a grist mill and distillery; Shepley Priestly a distillery; and Michael Wallace a saw mill.

After Bellwood, which is described in the list of boroughs, the most important places in the township are Tipton and Fostoria. Tipton was laid out January 1, 1856, by Herman Haupt, its proprietor. It was named for the Tiptons, who settled at its site in an early day, and Antis forge, whose fires went out in 1855, was built at the place in 1828 by Dysart & Lloyd. Fostoria is a promising railroad town between Bellwood and Tipton. Davidsburg was a place of importance on the old wagon road from Bellefonte to the Portage railroad, but its glory departed with the coming of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The population of Antis township since 1850 has been:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.....	2452	2450	2
1860.....	2204	2204	0
1870.....	1893	1893	0
1880.....	2281	.....	..
1890.....	2060	.....	..

Blair Township.—It is one of the three central townships, and is bounded on the north by Allegheny and Frankstown townships; on the east by Frankstown and Taylor; on the south by Taylor and Freedom; and on the west by Freedom and Allegheny. Its territory lies in the Clinton red shale, or geological formation V, which carries several lime veins and the fossil iron ore bed, whose southern outcrop is just northeast of Hollidaysburg. The surface, although broken, is mostly adapted to farming. The iron manufacturing of the township is carried on principally in the boroughs of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport. It is well supplied with railroads. From Hollidaysburg, one minor branch of the Pennsylvania railroad runs through the western part of the township to Newry; and another branch runs south through the eastern part into Bedford county.

We have account of the following settlers in Blair township between 1768 and 1788:

Patrick Cassidy.	Thomas McCune.
Henry Champinour.	John McCune.
Michael Fetter, sr.	John McDonald.
Michael Fetter, jr.	James McDonald.
George Fetter.	Angus McDonald.
Samuel Fetter.	Patrick McDonald.
John Fetter.	William Pringle.
Paul Frazier.	Jacob Shingletaker.
Wm. Holliday, sr.	— Stockleather.
Maj. John Holliday.	James Somerville.
Wm. Holliday, jr.	John Wareham.
John Holliday, jr.	

Since 1850 the population of Blair town-

ship at each United States census has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.....	991	972	19
1860.....	1176	1171	5
1870.....	1571	1561	10
1880.....	1094	.....	...
1890.....	1143	.....	...

Catharine Township.—It is one of the east central townships of the county, and is bounded on the north by Tyrone township and Huntingdon county; on the east by Huntingdon county and Woodbury township; on the south by Woodbury and Frankstown townships; and on the west by Frankstown and Tyrone townships. The township lies principally in Canoe valley, and is in the Trenton, or No. II geological formation, which carries limestone veins and the brown hematite iron ores. The surface is much broken by mountains and ridges, yet there is considerable good farming land and many fine farms. It is drained by Canoe creek and the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river. Among the pioneer settlers of Canoe valley in this township, between the French and Indian and revolutionary wars, were: John Bell, John and Matthew Dean, the Beattys, Ferguses, Moreheads, Lowrys, and Stewarts, Jacob Roller, sr., John Sanders, Samuel Davis, Edward Milligan, and the Simontons and Van Zants.

Yellow Springs postoffice is in the central part of the township, and during the palmy days of the old turnpikes the Yellow Springs tavern was a noted place in Blair county. Etna furnace, which was blown out in 1877, was the first iron furnace erected in the county. It was built in 1809, and passed sometime afterward from the hands of its owners, Canan, Stewart & Moore, to Mr.

Stewart, who sold it in 1823 to Thomas Jackson, and since Mr. Jackson's ownership it has been successively the property of Henry Fisher, Henry Spang, Henry A. Spang, Spang, Keller & Co., and Isett, Keller & Co.

In speaking of what is now Catharine township, Jones says: "Water street is an old place, and was settled prior to the revolution. A stream of water from the Canoe mountain, supposed to be the Arch spring of Sinking valley, passes down a ravine and empties into the Juniata at this place. For some distance through a narrow defile the road passed directly through the bed of this stream, a circumstance which induced the settlers to call it Water Street when the original settlement was made.

"This for a long time was an important point, being the canoe landing for the interior country; hence the name of Canoe valley, applied to the country now known as Catharine township, in Blair county. At this place was General Roberdeau's landing, where he received his stores for the lead mines in Sinking valley, and where he shipped the lead ore to be taken to Middletown for smelting."

The population of Catharine township since the formation of the county has been:

U. S. Census.	Population	White.	Colored.
1850.....	889	885	4
1860.....	815	815	0
1870.....	907	907	0
1880.....	596	.....	..
1890.....	513	.....	..

Frankstown Township.—It originally embraced the present territory of Allegheny, Antis, Blair, Frankstown, and Logan townships and a part of Catharine township. It is bounded on the north by Logan and Tyrone townships; on the east by Catharine,

Woodbury, and Huston; on the south by Woodbury and Huston; and on the west by Taylor, Blair, Allegheny, Logan, and Tyrone. It has much rugged surface, but contains excellent farming lands in the northern part in Scotch valley, or Frankstown cove. Geologically it lies in formation No. V., Clinton shale; No. VI., lower Helderberg; and No. VII., Oriskany sandstone; and is rich in limestone, iron ores, and building rock. "The Frankstown ore bed is opened and worked near Frankstown. The ore bed can be found in a regular position, four hundred feet below the double fossil bed, for a limited distance, as shown on the map; but beyond that short run it thins out to nothing. Numerous openings on the outcrop of the horizon show the measures which overlie and underlie the ore wherever it is a workable bed, in their usual position and thickness, but the ore bed entirely lacking. The ore is so valuable that diligent search has been made for it along the mountain flanks in the vicinity of the Hollidaysburg and Frankstown region, but so far without success, except along the small outcrop line back of Frankstown.

"The ore is overlaid by blue slate, fossiliferous for forty feet or more. In this blue slate there occur three regular and persistent 'ore pins,' as they are usually called. These are reddish colored, with numerous small fossils, usually siliceous, and of no practical value as iron ore. They range from one-half inch to two inches in thickness. The upper one is thirty-seven feet above the Frankstown ore bed; the middle one is twenty-six feet above the ore, and the lower one is seventeen feet above the Frankstown ore bed. The Frankstown ore bed is, on the average, about fifteen inches

to sixteen inches in thickness, ranging from eight inches at the lowest to say twenty-two inches at the greatest thickness.

"Two small 'ore pins' come in under the ore bed—one four inches below the ore, and one ten inches below it. They are of no value."

The early history of the township, and the founding of Frankstown, is given in the account of the early settlement of the county. The first assessment of the township was made in 1788, by Daniel Moore, assisted by Capt. Thomas Blair and Patrick Cassidy, and by their return the resident taxpayers of Frankstown township in 1788 were:

Jasper Brough.	Lazarus Lowry.
Henry Baker.	John Laird.
Patrick Cassidy.	John McDonald.
Richard Clawson.	James McDonald.
Abraham Crum.	Angus McDonald.
Henry Champinore.	Patrick McDonald.
William Crawford.	Simon Mason.
Samuel Davis.	John Mansfield.
Samuel Edges.	Thomas McCune.
Thomas Ferguson.	John McCune.
John Freeman.	John McPherson.
Michael Fetter, sr.	Hugh Murray.
Adam Fleck.	Andrew McIntosh.
Thomas Flynn.	Donald McIntosh.
Alex. Fulton.	Samuel Moore.
Michael Fink.	Daniel Moore.
Paul Frazier.	James Moore.
John Gripe.	John North.
Samuel Gripe.	John Newcomer.
John Henry.	Daniel Nelson.
Benoni Halbert.	William Pringle.
Wm. Holliday, sr.	John Royster.
John Holliday.	Abraham Robinson.
Wm. Holliday, jr.	William Reed.
John B. Hess.	Jacob Stephens.
Nicholas Keene.	Jacob Shingletaker.

James Smith.	John Wise.
Charles Stewart.	Michael Waters.
Christopher Shively.	John Warren.
Peter Titus.	John Wareham.
Samuel Thomas.	John Waggoner.
John Vineman.	William Wright.
Leonard Wolf.	

The single freemen by the same assessment list were: Andrew and William Devenny, Dr. John McCloskey, John Davis, James Farrell, Stephen Atchinson, James Kerr, John Reed, Matthew Huffstader, John Thompson, David McRoberts, Daniel McDonald, Patrick Sullivan, William Patterson, Samuel Caldwell, William Blair, William Blair (from Ireland), John Babes, and Alexander McDonald.

Thomas Blair was assessed with one grist mill, one saw mill, and one negro slave; Samuel Davis, one negro slave; William Holliday, sr., one negro slave; Lazarus Lowry, one negro slave; and John Torrance, four negro slaves.

Frankstown village is now a station on the Hollidaysburg and Williamsburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, but has never recovered from the effects of losing the Pennsylvania canal reservoir. In 1790 Lazarus Lowry sold goods here, and twenty years later it contained twenty houses, and Dr. John Buchanan was the resident physician. It then had several distilleries, a tannery, mill, and two or three stores. It was incorporatated as a borough about 1831-32, but on account of Hollidaysburg securing the reservoir, and many of its leading men moving there, Frankstown never reported any borough officers, except a few constables, to the county authorities. About 1836 Frankstown furnace was erected by Daniel Hileman and Stephen Hammond, and has contributed much to keeping up

the town. After several changes in ownership it came into possession of the Blair Iron and Coal Company, and under their management has regularly employed from fifty to seventy-five men.

The population of Frankstown township, since the formation of the county, by each United States census, has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.....	1482	1478	4
1860.....	1363	1363	0
1870.....	1553	1551	2
1880.....	1753	.....	..
1890.....	1505	.....	..

Freedom Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Juniata and Blair townships; on the east by Blair and Taylor; on the south by Greenfield township, and on the west by Juniata. It is drained by the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river and several of its tributary runs, and while broken in surface, yet contains some fine farming lands. Iron ore is mined in the township, which has received but mere mention in the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

Among the pioneer settlers and early residents of the township were:

Stephen Delaney.	Jacob Glass.
George Myers.	John Dodson.
William Earley.	Nicholas McGuire.
John Shadle.	John Stiffler.
John Gost.	William Shaw.
Christopher Gost.	William Dickey.
Edward McGraw.	Samuel West.
Peter McGraw.	Joachim Storm.
George McKee.	John Tickerhoof.
William Leamer.	Charles Malone.
Richard Shirley.	Nicholas Burke.
Peter Miller.	Peter Hetrick.
Samuel Donner.	Jere. Reinhart.

Matthew Ivry.	Alex. Knox, sr.
John McConnell.	Dr. Wallace.
William Crawford.	Henry Colclesser.
David Crawford.	John G. McKee.
Harmon Forber.	Philip Beight.
William Riddle.	Frederick Singer.
John Riddle.	

There are three villages in the township: Poplar Run, in the western part; East Freedom, on the Frankstown branch; and McKee's, on the Morrison Cove railroad.

Poplar Run was founded in 1840 by a man named Baird, under the quaint name of Puzzletown. Its present population is about ninety.

The first building at East Freedom was a log school house. The first house was built in 1838 by Joseph McCormick, and is now a part of the "Freedom House." The town was laid out in 1839 or 1840, and contained two hundred and seventeen inhabitants by the census of 1890.

McKee's Gap was owned before 1810 by George Myers, who had a grist and saw mill on the site of the present town. Sometime after 1810 George McKee purchased the Gap property, and since then the place has gone by his name. The stream of water passing through the Gap was utilized in 1830 by Dr. Peter Shoenberger for driving his iron forges. His son, Edward, built Martha forge in 1838 and Martha furnace in 1844. This furnace has been rebuilt and enlarged, and is now known as the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron works. In operating it, its owners, in 1880, employed over two hundred men. On April 4, 1871, McKee's Gap was laid out as a town, and by the last census contained a population of one hundred and sixty-four.

The population of Freedom township, since 1860, has been as follows:

U. S. Census	Population.	White.	Colored.
1860.....	792	792	0
1870.....	1020	1020	0
1880.....	1228	.....	..
1890.....	1140	.....	..

Greenfield Township.—It was detached in 1846 from Bedford to form a part of Blair county, and comprised, besides its present territory, the townships of Juniata and Freedom. It is bounded on the north by Juniata and Freedom townships; on the east by Taylor township and Bedford county; on the south by Bedford county; and on the west by Bedford and Cambria counties. Its surface is broken by precipitous mountain sides and narrow valleys, which are fertile and productive. The Blue Knobs run through the centre of the township and divide it into an eastern and a western (Swites) part.

The early settlers were of German descent, and came from Bedford to the vicinity of Sarah furnace about 1770, and of that number were:

Thomas Ives.	Jacob Lingenfelter.
—— Dively.	Geo. Lingenfelter.
Val. Lingenfelter.	John Nicholas.

From 1783 to 1788 we find record of the following persons as having settled in the township:

Henry Bennett.	Henry Walters.
George Barnhart.	David Walters.
Adam Black.	John Walters.
—— Dodson.	Joseph Walters.
—— Justice.	

The only town in the township is Claysburg. It is situated near the mouth of Beaver Dam creek. John Ulrich Zeth settled on the site of the village in 1804, and in the following year built a grist and saw mill. In 1838 Conrad Lang built a stone house, and on March 23, 1839, lots were

laid on the east side of Main street. From that time the village grew and prospered, and now has a population of nearly two hundred.

The only iron works ever built was Sarah furnace. It was erected by Dr. Peter Shoenberger in 1831–32, and the ore for running it was obtained in Taylor township. The furnace was never a paying investment after it passed out of Dr. Shoenberger's hands, and was torn down in 1882.

The population of Greenfield township since 1850 has been:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.....	1032	1032	0
1860.....	1099	1099	0
1870.....	1233	1229	4
1880.....	1285	.....	..
1890.....	1319	.....	..

Huston Township.—This township is in the southeastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Woodbury township; on the east by Huntingdon county; on the south by North Woodbury and Taylor townships; and on the west by Taylor and Frankstown townships. The western and central parts of the township lie in No. II geological formation, while the eastern part is in No. III, No. IV, and No. V. The township is well watered, contains many excellent farms, and has an industrious and thrifty population. Rebecca furnace was the first furnace, built in 1817, by Doctor Shoenberger, the great iron master. It afterward became the property of Edward Lytle, and was operated as late as 1881 by Dr. S. M. Royer, of Martinsburg.

Among the early settlers in Huston township prior to 1776 were:

Jacob Brumbaugh.	John Clapper.
Conrad Brumbaugh.	Jacob Clapper.
Harmonus Clapper.	Henry Clapper.

David Coughenour.	Jacob Smith, jr.
Isaac Hutson.	James Spencer.
Christian Hoover.	William Shirley.
Paul Rhodes.	John Shirley.
Jacob Rhodes.	Christopher Shrom.
Philip Metzker.	Henry Wesour.
Jacob Smith.	

The only postoffice in the township is Clover Creek, which was known in an early day by the name of "Clappertown." The population of Huston township at each United States census from 1850 has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.....	1174	1165	9
1860.....	1214	1214	0
1870.....	1335	1335	0
1880.....	1533	.....	..
1890.....	1391	.....	..

Juniata Township.—Juniata was erected in 1847 from Greenfield township, and ten years later Freedom was taken from its territory. It is bounded on the north by Allegheny township; on the east by Freedom; on the south by Greenfield; and on the west by Cambria county. The surface of the township is rough, yet most of its inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Beds of iron ore and bituminous coal exist in many localities.

Among the early settled families of the township prior to 1800, were the Wilts, Burgers, Bousers, Costlows, Champenours, Deihls, Beegles, Feathers, Gaileys, Hellsels, Conrads, Leightys, Lingenfelters, McIntoshes, Mashers, Morgans, Rhodes, Stiffers, Shows, Longs, and Yinglings.

The only village in Juniata township is Blue Knob, which has a population of sixty-seven. The population of Juniata township since the formation of the county has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.....	1752	1752	0
1860.....	545	545	0
1870.....	621	621	0
1880.....	729	.....	..
1890.....	684	.....	..

Logan Township.—It was formed from Allegheny and Antis in 1850, and is bounded on the north by Cambria county and Antis township; on the east by Antis, Tyrone and Frankstown townships; on the south by Frankstown and Allegheny townships; and on the west by Allegheny township and Cambria county. Logan township is said to have been named for Captain Logan, the Cayuga chieftain. Jones says:

"The most prominent friendly Indian that ever resided in the valley (Logan), however, was Captain Logan. This, of course, was not his proper name, but a title bestowed upon him by the settlers. He is represented as having been a noble and honorable Indian, warm in his attachment to a friend, but, like all Indians, revengeful in his character. A kindness and an insult alike remained indelibly stamped upon the book and page of his memory; and to make a suitable return for the former he would have laid down his life—shed the last drop of his heart's blood. He was a man of medium height and heavy frame; notwithstanding which he was fleet of foot, and ever on the move. He came to the valley before Chillaway did, and settled with his family in the little valley east of Martin Bell's furnace, which is still known as Logan's valley. He had previously resided on the Susquehanna, where he was the captain of a brave band of warriors; but, unfortunately, in some engagement with another tribe, he had an eye destroyed by an arrow from the enemy. This was

considered a mark of disgrace, and he was deposed; and it was owing to that cause that he abandoned his tribe and took up his residence in the Juniata valley. One day, while hunting, he happened to pass the beautiful spring near the mouth of the Bald Eagle—now in the heart of Tyrone city. The favorable location for both hunting and fishing, as well as the charming scenery, fascinated Logan; and he built himself a wigwam, immediately above the spring, to which he removed his family. Here he lived during the revolutionary war, not altogether inactive, for his sympathies were on the side of liberty. During that time he formed a strong attachment to Captain Ricketts, of Warrior's Mark, and they became fast friends. It was to Ricketts that Captain Logan first disclosed the plot of the Tories under John Weston; and Edward Bell gave it as his firm conviction that Logan was among the Indians who shot down Weston and his men on their arrival at Kittanning. Although Logan had learned to read from the Moravian missionaries when quite a lad, he knew very little of the formula of land purchases; so he failed to make a regular purchase of the spot on which his cabin stood, the consequence of which was that, after the war, some envious white man bought the land and warned the friendly savage off. Logan was too proud and haughty to contest the matter, or even bandy words with the intruder; so he left, and located at Chickalacamoose, where Clearfield now stands, on the west branch of the Susquehanna. Captain Logan continued visiting the valley, and especially when any of his friends among the pioneers died. On such occasions he generally discarded his red and blue eagle feathers, and appeared in a plain suit of citizens' clothes.

But at length Logan came no more. The Great Spirit called him to a happier hunting-ground; and all that is mortal of him—unless his remains have been ruthlessly torn from the bosom of mother earth—lies beneath the sod, near the mouth of Chickalacamoose creek. It is to be regretted that more of his history has not been preserved, for, according to all accounts of him, he possessed many noble traits of character. Unlike Logan, the Mingo chief, Captain Logan, the Cayuga chief, had no biographer like Thomas Jefferson to embellish the pages of history with his eloquence. Well may we say, 'The evil that men do lives after them, while the good is oft interred with their bones.'"

From east to west the following geological formations are found in Logan township: IV, Medina and Oneida sandstone; VIII, Chemung Shale and other rocks; IX, Catskill red sandstone; X, Pocono sandstone; XI, Mauch Chunk red shale; XII, Pottsville conglomerate; and XIII, Coal measures. The coal and iron ore lie in the central and western parts of the township, which are mountainous, while in the southeast and northeast good farming land is to be found. The township is well drained by streams affording good water power. The early iron manufactories were Allegheny and Blair furnace, and Coleless-er's ax and pick factory. Allegheny furnace was built in 1811 by Allison & Henderson, and was run on charcoal until 1867. In 1835 it was purchased by Elias Baker and Roland Diller, of Lancaster county. In 1854 Mr. Baker erected a massive stone dwelling at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, and a mill which cost nearly twenty thousand dollars. Since his death, in 1854, his son, S. C. Baker, has managed the estate.

Daniel Colclessor established the Colclessor ax and pick manufactory, near Eldorado, in 1832.

Among the early settlers of Logan township prior to the revolutionary war were:

Thomas Coleman.	James Hart.
Michael Coleman.	John Torrance.
Michael Wallack.	John Guilleford.
James Hardin.	Wm. Guilleford.

In 1810 we have account of the Crawfords, Colclessors, Crissmans, Gibboneys, Grays, Gwins, Hamiltons, Glunts, Hartsocks, Longs, Loudons, Kinsels, Lantz', McCauleys, McCartneys, McAteers, Ruggles, Rees', Shomos, Trouts, Youngs, Akes, Burdines, Boyles, Hutchinsons, Hunters, Irwins, Myers, Matthews, Robinsons, Smiths, Snyders, Stewarts, and Yinglings.

The postoffices of Glen White and Kipple are in Logan township.

The population of Logan township by each United States census since 1860 has been:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1860.....	2538	2517	21
1870.....	2422	2409	13
1880.....	4950	.....	- ...
1890.....	7688	.....	...

North Woodbury Township.—This township is described by one writer as follows:

"This township is the southeastern division of Blair county. From the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in this region, in 1758, to the time of the formation of Bedford county, in 1771, this bit of the vast domain of the commonwealth was included within the boundaries of Cumberland, and from the latter year until the erection of Blair, in 1846, it formed part of Bedford. In 1855 a considerable portion was detached to form the present township of Taylor. Hence, as now organized, North

Woodbury is bounded on the north by Huston township; east by Huntingdon and Bedford counties; south by Bedford county; and west by the latter county and Taylor township.

"With Tussey's mountain on the east, it embraces a portion of the beautiful and fertile region known as the Great, or Morrison's Cove. Martinsburg borough is situated in the northwest part. About three miles east of Martinsburg, near Clover creek, is the small village of Fredericksburg, otherwise known as Clover Creek postoffice, southward from the latter place the hamlet known as Millerstown, and in the southeastern part of the township is Henrietta, also a postoffice station, and the terminus of the Morrison's Cove branch of the Pennsylvania railroad.

"Iron ore abounds in many localities. Fine farms and farm buildings are seen on every side, and many evidences of prosperity and contentment prevail. Its only considerable water course, Clover creek, flows northerly through the eastern part, and in doing so turns the wheels of several grist and saw mills.

"About 1755 a colony of Dunkards, otherwise known as German Baptists, began to settle in the southern portion of the cove. They gradually worked their way northward until many of them became residents of the present townships of North Woodbury, Taylor, and Huston, and numbers of their descendants hold possession to this day.

"It is an historical fact that the Great Cove, now known as Morrison's, which commences at Pattonville, in Bedford county, and ends at Williamsburg, on the Frankstown branch of the Juniata, bounded by Dunnings and Lock mountains on the

west, and Tussey's mountain on the east, was settled by Scotch-Irish as early as 1749; but these lands were yet owned by the Indians, and, in answer to their prayers, the bold squatters were expelled by officials representing the Penn family. Nothing daunted, however, many of them returned soon after and continued their improvements. Yet the northern, or Blair county portion of the cove, was almost unexplored until the Penns made the new purchase in 1754."

During the Indian wars from 1754 to 1765 numerous murders were committed in Morrison's cove, and some in what is now North Woodbury township. King Shingas and Beaver led one incursion in person. After the commencement of the revolutionary war the Indians again raided Morrison's cove, so that life and property were unsafe and insecure until that great struggle terminated in favor of the thirteen colonies.

Of the pioneer settlers of the township from 1781 to 1800, we have record of the Albrights, Allenbaughs, Blakes, Burkets, Bridenthals, Bowers, Brumbaughs, Beners, Bulgers, Cowans, Camerers, Conrods, Dillingers, Deeters, Eversoles, Enricks, Flemers, Faulkners, Grabills, Gensingers, Hoovers, Holsingers, Knees, Lowers, Looses, Longeneckers, Martins, Metzkers, Myers, Moores, Nicodemuses, Nisewangers, Oungsts, Puderbaughs, Rhodes, Roemers, Strayers, Shoenfelts, Stoners, Skyleses, Stoufflers, Smiths, Stoudenones, Tetwillers, Winelands, and Zooks.

The township lies principally in geological formation II. "Extensive brown hematite iron ore mines of the Cambria Iron Company are located in Leathercracker cove, at Henrietta postoffice, in the extreme

southeast corner of the township, close to the Bedford county line; the most southern openings, in fact, lying almost on the boundary line. Henrietta postoffice is only six miles north of Pattonville Gap, in Tussey mountain; but its railroad communication is through McKee's Gap, of Dunning mountain, to Hollidaysburg and Altoona, the distance being twenty-eight miles to the latter. The mines are all in Leathercracker cove, and the chief features of its complicated geological structure have already been given in the detail of the structure of Blair county. The ore line has a different strike from the line of Tussey mountain, and the effect is to bring the ore the closer to the mountain in going to the southward.

"The main open cut of the Henrietta mines (mine No. 1) is the most northern point from which ore has been taken. It is opened on what was a very heavy surface outcrop; the ground having been covered deep with loose ore lumps and wash ore. To the north of the mine there is no ore outcrop, and trial pits put down around the north end of the mine failed to strike any ore. Some ore, however, was thrown out in digging the cellar of the store, which is two hundred and fifty yards north of the north end of the mine; this latter is the most northern point at which any ore has been found on this ore line. The cut has been gradually widened and deepened until it is now six hundred feet long, by two hundred feet wide, by sixty feet deep. Nearly all the stuff from the large opening has been washed, for it has been almost all ore clay. Projecting boulders of limestone, much rounded and decomposed, stand up irregularly on the floor; and occasional masses of lean clay, bearing almost no iron ore, are left standing, the ore being followed around and

between them, as in the case with the limestone boulders. Always on the east side of the pit is the black clay overlying the ore; always the west side the mass of limestone clay underlying; the solid limestone coming into and just west of the mine. The dip as given by the limestones is not over thirty degrees south, seventy degrees east; as given by the ore from its outcrop to where it shows in the bottom it would be much steeper. But the ore dip is not the dip of the measures, for the hollow in which the ore lies does clearly not conform to the dip of the solid limestones. The uncertain and ever varying disintegration of the underlying limestone throws the ore mass either back or forward, as the case may be, and gives it a locally steeper or gentler dip.

Some of the main features of the mine are similar to features found in nearly all the brown hematite deposits of the Lower Siluro-Cambrian limestones. While nearly all of the ground removed was washed (except the stripping from the present east side of the mine), and while all the exposed face is wash ore (except the surface on east side), yet this wash stuff presents extremely varied characteristics. At times the ore runs in great masses, packed together and like a regular ore bed; but this fades out more or less gradually, plainly in sight, into a clay, carrying perhaps not so much as ten per cent. of ore in it. The streaks of clay follow no dip; they are folded and rolled in all shapes; come in suddenly and as suddenly entirely disappear; are in places white and perfectly free either from ferruginous coloring matter, or from wash ore; and are again deep red or brown, and sticky."

The Henrietta ores are rich in iron and high in phosphorus. They are cheaply

mined, work easily in the furnace, and were very valuable ores when the heavy demand for iron rails made a constant market for such pig metal as would be yielded by these ores when judiciously admixed with some others.

When some one shall discover an economical way of eliminating phosphorus in the Bessemer converter, these ores will take a high grade. Such a discovery is claimed in the Thomas & Gilchrist process, which was brought to public notice in England in 1880.

The Millerstown Red Ore mine is one-half mile northeast of Millerstown. The mine is one large open pit, and was long since abandoned. The outcrop at the mine is very heavy, but does not extend to any distance from the mine, and trial pits put down in different directions around the mine failed to reveal any deep deposit of wash ore.

North Woodbury township contains the villages of Henrietta, Fredericksburg, and Millerstown. Henrietta is the southern terminus of the Morrison Cove branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, and contains over one hundred inhabitants.

By each United States census since 1850, the population of North Woodbury township has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.....	1836	1829	7
1860.....	907	906	1
1870.....	953	953	0
1880.....	1695	.....	..
1890.....	1651	.....	..

Snyder Township.—It is in the northern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Centre county; on the east by Huntingdon county; on the south by Antis and Tyrone; and on the west by Cambria and Clearfield counties. The western

part of the township lies almost wholly on the Allegheny mountains, and its heavily timbered tracts of land were cut over for charcoal making. Well watered and fertile land abounds in the southeastern part of the township.

Among the earliest settlers in the township were the celebrated seven Ricket brothers, noted for their daring as Indian scouts, and many others whose names have passed away even beyond the traditions of the Juniata valley.

The villages of the township are Tyrone Forge, Ironville, and Graziersville.

The population of Snyder township has been, since 1850, as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.....	1090	1083	7
1860.....	1422	1422	0
1870.....	1412	1412	0
1880.....	1424	.....	..
1890.....	2011	.....	..

Taylor Township.—This township is on the southern border of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Blair and Frankstown townships; on the east by Huston, Frankstown, and North Woodbury; on the south by Bedford county; and on the west by Greenfield, Freedom, and Blair townships. The southern and central parts of the township lie in the geological formation V, or the Clinton shale. The western part is rich in iron ore, and the eastern part contains fine farming lands.

The celebrated Soister iron ore mine, which is now abandoned, lies in Taylor township. The ore is a limonite, hard and compact, and in color varies from a reddish brown to a vermilion. The Bloomfield iron ore mines are three miles south of Roaring Spring. These mines have been extensively worked to supply Bloomfield, Sarah,

Martha, and Rodman furnaces. The ores of these mines exist in unusually large quantities, and are free from phosphoric acid. The mines have a fine and costly appointment for washing and shipping the ore, which is widely known for its excellent character. Captain Rodman preferred the Bloomfield pig metal for making heavy ordnance, and urged the United States government to purchase the whole Bloomfield iron ore deposits.

Among the residents in this township from 1763 to 1775 were:

Jacob Neff.	Martin Houser.
Christian Hoover.	Jacob Houser.

In 1787:

John Brumbach.	Jacob Plummer.
Daniel Ellrich.	Peter Hoover.
Christ. Markle.	Philip Stoner.
Abraham Plummer.	Peter Stoner.

From 1790 to 1800:

Jacob Shoenfelt, sr.	Adam Lower.
John Ullery.	Frederick Hartle.
Edward Cowen.	John Morgan.
— Neterer.	Tobias Shiffler.
John Lower.	

The main places in the township are Roaring Spring and East Sharpesburg. The Upper, Middle, and Lower Maria forges, now gone, were built by Dr. Shoenberger, respectively in 1828, 1830, and 1832. Rodman furnace was built in ninety days, in 1862, to furnish metal for the construction of Rodman guns.

Since 1860 the population of Taylor township, by each United States census, has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1860.....	1137	1137	0
1870.....	1368	1368	0
1880.....	2011	.....	..
1890.....	1116	.....	..

Tyrone Township. — This township, whose territory is better known as Sinking valley, is bounded on the north by Snyder township and Huntingdon county; on the east by Huntingdon county and Catharine and Frankstown townships; on the south by Frankstown township; and on the west by Logan and Antis townships.

In 1787 the original township of Tyrone contained the following free holders:

James Armitage.	William Davis.	William Johnston.	Daniel O'Hara.
Robert Adair.	John Dennison.	Thomas Kerr.	Andrew Porter.
Edward Burke.	Abraham Elrod.	William Kelley.	William Porter.
George Baxter.	Peter Fleck.	Samuel Kyle.	John Porter.
—— Burgess.	Alexus Fowler.	Joseph Kyle.	Theo. Prigmore.
Andrew Boyd.	Joseph Galbraith.	Hugh Kennedy.	Samuel Peden.
Thomas Ball.	Absalom Gray.	Hugh Logan.	Daniel Peck.
John Bell.	Jacob Gray.	John Lindsay.	James Parks.
Joshua Burley, sr.	George Gibson.	William Lindsay.	Daniel Pennington.
Joshua Burley, jr.	Samuel Gess.	David Lowry.	Richard Ricketts.
John Burley.	Peter Graffius.	William Laird.	John Rogers.
Charles Bradley.	Moses Gray.	John Lewis.	John Roller.
Henry Block.	Jacob Genner.	Thomas McCune.	Joseph Ross.
Edward Beatty.	Peter Gilson.	Thomas Moorehead.	Edward Ricketts.
Andrew Cook.	Francis Gardner.	William McCain.	David Ramsey.
Henry Climing.	Harmon Gray.	William Moore.	Alexander Ramsey.
James Champion.	John Gray.	David Mains.	Michael Roller.
James Creswell.	William Gadowner.	Joseph McCain.	Jacob Roller.
William Crossman.	Wm. Hendrickson.	Thos. McGonnery.	Samuel Reaugh.
James Caldwell.	John Hays.	David McClure.	David Stewart.
Joseph Cox.	David Hagon.	John Musser.	Richard Shorts.
John Caven.	Ulrich Hoofstotter.	James McElroy.	William Spitler.
James Coleman.	Jonathan Hartsock.	Peter McIntosh.	Abraham Sells.
James Crawford.	Leonard Harthane.	John McCreery.	John Smith.
William Clark.	John Hunter.	George Mattern.	Alex. Stewart.
Richard Cheney.	James Jackson.	William McClellan.	William Stewart.
James Calderwood.	Benjamin Johnson.	John Mann.	Robert Stewart.
Robert Craig.	James Johnson.	Peter McMullen.	David Scott.
Joseph Drake.	Joshua Igo.	Henry Moore.	George Sexton.
Samuel Daniels.	James Igo.	M. McLain.	Giles Stephens.
James Dickson.	Anthony Johnston.	Hugh Murrain.	John Troxel.
Thomas Donaldy.	Henry Jervis.	John Maguire.	John Tussey.
		M. Mussey.	Samuel Thomas.
		Fred. Marcus.	Mary Travers.
		John Matter.	David Temple.
		Joseph Moore.	James Thompson.
		Patrick McGuire.	James Taylor.
		Chas. Montgomery.	George Templeton.
		George Meek.	William Thompson.
		Allen McKee.	Thomas Thompson.
		Richard Nolan.	Luke Tipton.
		Sarah Noble.	John Tipton.

Jesse Tipton.	Robert Wilson.
Thomas Vaughan.	John Wilson.
Zeph. Weekley.	Henry Whitsell.
James Williams.	Thomas Weston.

Single Freeman: Richard Beatty, Adam Carson, Samuel Clinton, John Dean, Alex. Ewing, Fred. Harpst, Thomas Henry, Chas. Lemon, George Mattern, John McGonnery, Robert McCartney, George Morgan, Henry Nearhoof, Erasmus Pennington, Andrew Porter, John Parks, John McQuitty (schoolmaster), Thomas Ricketts, Arch. Ramsey, Philip Roller, James Stewart, John Spanogle, William Templeton, and William Weston.

The limestone soil of Sinking valley is said to be as rich as any in the world. Its natural wonders, Arch Spring and Sinking run, have been described elsewhere, and it but remains, in connection with its topography and geology, to speak of its mineral wealth. The township, geologically, lies principally in formation II; or the Trenton with its veins of limestone, beds of iron ore, and deposits of lead and zinc. The pipe iron ore of its mines is very rich and good, and has been successfully mined at McCahan's and several other places in the township.

But the main interest in the minerals of Sinking valley has centered in its zinc and lead deposits, and to give the fullest information possible, we quote, at some length, from the *Geology of Blair County*, by Prof. Franklin Platt:

"It may be said that the valley (Sinking) occupies the center of the northern part of Blair county; that along its northern edge, from end to end, is the Little Juniata river; on its east side is one arm of Brush mountain; on its west side is another arm of Brush mountain; and at the south the valley ter-

minates in a point, where the two arms of the mountain unite.

"The valley is therefore cove-shaped or triangular. Its trend is northeast and southwest; its width, at its broadest part, namely along its northern edge, is five miles, which is the distance from the base of one mountain to the base of the other. Its length is nearly ten miles, measuring in a straight line from Birmingham on the Little Juniata, to the so-called "kettle," at the extreme southern end of the valley. The surface area, exclusive of the mountain flanks, amounts to about twenty-one miles.

"The topography presents, in brief, a gently undulating plain, with a slightly elevated ridge or hump running lengthwise through the center. At the sides of the valley on the northwest and southeast are precipitous but symmetrical mountain flanks, which rise a thousand feet and more above the bed of the valley, and end in the summits of the same even shape and height. These summits steadily approach each other towards the southwest, thus gradually narrowing the valley surface between, until finally this is terminated at the "kettle" by the two mountains uniting into a single ridge. The average elevation of the floor of the valley above mean tide Atlantic ocean is, in round numbers, 1100 feet; its elevation above the bed of the Juniata river ranges between 200 and 300 feet, the channel of this stream being only a few feet below the Pennsylvania railroad, which skirts its right bank, and which at Tyrone is 907 feet above the ocean level; 866 feet at Birmingham, and 777 feet at Spruce creek. The north end of the valley is open, being cut off from the country beyond by a narrow cañon-like ravine.

"The drainage is into the Juniata. The

high mountain walls on the east and west and south being unbroken, no water passes through them, but pours down their flanks into the valley below, whence it is carried into the river by means of two small streams, Sinking run and Elk run, which, heading close to one another in the "kettle," flow parallel with and at the base of the mountains. There are no cross streams; whatever water collects on the central ridge, flows down into the depressions on either side. Some of the drainage, and perhaps a considerable amount of it, is effected by subterranean passages.

"An anticlinal axis traverses the valley lengthwise. The exact path of this axis is rendered somewhat obscure, by reason of imperfect exposures, but it crosses the river from the Nittany valley, a little west of Birmingham; passes then close to the developments of the Keystone Zinc Company, near Mr. Kinch's house; runs past the deep shaft of the Borie farm, and so on into the "kettle," where it expires.

"Three features only of this anticlinal require special mention here:

"1. That the axis is almost overturned at its crest in the vicinity of Birmingham, where one group of zinc and lead fissures is found.

"2. That this overturn has nearly disappeared at the deep shaft, where there is a second group of fissures.

"3. That the anticlinal sinks southwestward along its central line, at the rate of 600 feet to the mile; or dips, in other words, along its strike at an angle of more than 6 degrees.

"For the rest, it may be said, that from the center of the anticlinal the rocks dip steadily, but at varying angles, toward and under the mountains on both sides. These mount-

ains are of monoclinical structure. The rocks, therefore, which make their summits and flanks are of a much later origin than those which occupy the bed of the valley.

"The decrease in the force of the anticlinal southwestward necessitates, of course, a constant change in the rock horizon in the same direction. The importance of this change is obvious, for while at the Keystone mines, near Birmingham, there are only a few *hundred* feet of limestone, there are several *thousand* feet of the same material at the deep shaft near the "kettle;" and if the zinc and lead fissures are confined to this limestone formation, as they perhaps are, the depth of the veins at the two places would stand in the proportion nearly of 1:10.

"The rocks exposed in the valley, from the lowest to the highest, belong to the Cambro-Silurian and Silurian epochs. Along the river, and at the center of the anticlinal, the Potsdam sandstone, formation I, appears, for a short distance above the water line. Over this, spread out in regular order, the limestones and dolomites of the next higher formation, II, the Calciferous, Chazy, Trenton, etc. As already intimated, these latter rocks make the greater part of the floor of the valley. They extend nearly to the base of the mountains, where they are overlapped by a deep black border of the slates of III, the Hudson river, Utica, etc.; finally formation IV, the Oneida and Medina sandstones, are piled up in regular order, stratum upon stratum, to form the high mountain ridges which make the sides of the valley.

"In April, 1778, an expedition of considerable strength, and under the command of General Roberdean (or Roberdeau?), started from Carlisle for the Sinking valley, where

a lead mine was subsequently opened and worked. Small reducing works were likewise built close by, in which the ores were treated as fast as they were mined, and the metal so obtained, was most likely shipped in flat boats down the Juniata, whenever the river was flooded.

"The Roberdeau expedition, though it continued work for some time, was in the end a failure. Various exaggerated notions, as to the probable yield of these mines, were entertained by those who had the work in charge; nor was the enterprise finally abandoned without some protestations on the part of General Roberdeau, against the slender support and assistance rendered him by the governmental authorities; a support, moreover, which seems to have been guaranteed to him at the outset of his undertaking. The failure of the enterprise may, perhaps, be ascribed as much to the expense of mining and treating the ores, as to the causes assigned for it by General Roberdeau.

"There is no record of the total amount of metal produced at this time in the Sinking valley, nor of the cost of it, nor of the time when the work was finally abandoned.

"After the abandonment of this enterprise, nothing was done with the zinc and lead deposits of the Sinking valley for several years.

"But that work on them was resumed before the close of last century, is shown by an agreement between John Musser and Robert Morris, who were 'equally concerned in a lead mine situated in Tyrone township.' By the terms of this agreement, which is dated August 4, 1795, Musser was to drive a 'level,' for drainage purposes, through to a certain shaft on which some work had already been done, but in which

the miners had been prevented from going deeper on account of water. Of the amount of work done during this latter period, even less is known than of the Roberdeau expedition, but it cannot have been extensive or there would be more evidences of it in the shape of shafts and pits.

"The third period is represented by the operations of the Keystone Zinc Company. This was the period when the mineral deposits of the valley were most fully explored and developed; indeed, it was the only period when anything of importance was done.

"The Keystone Zinc Company, an organization which still exists, was incorporated in 1864; it had a comprehensive charter and abundant capital, and work was begun by it on an extensive scale. The mining operations of the company were mainly directed to the so-called 'boulder deposits,' near Birmingham; several thousand tons of ore were mined; that large reducing works, with all the modern appliances, were erected at a considerable expense, on the south bank of the Juniata river, near Birmingham; that zinc oxide was made in these works, not only from the ores of the valley, but also from material brought hither from a distance; and finally it may be said, without entering further into the history of the enterprise, that having become embarrassed financially, the company suspended operations about 1870, since which time their mines have not only been idle, but, to a large extent, have fallen shut.

"So many years have elapsed since the mines were abandoned, and nothing having been done in the interval to prevent them from filling with water, or otherwise closing up, that they are now entirely inaccessible. It is unreasonable, in matters of this kind,

to admit without question, the evidence of persons not only unfamiliar with the subject of mineral deposits, but entirely unaccustomed to make critical examinations of them; and the evidence is still further weakened when it is furnished from memory, unaided by note or memorandum, and many years after the observations were made. Hence, in the following description, little attention is paid to the statements received from the residents of the valley, except when fully substantiated.

"But to the Keystone Zinc Company we are indebted for much information respecting the ore deposits, and particularly those at Birmingham. During the time covered by the operations of this company several experts were engaged to examine the mines and openings in their different stages of development, and to report upon their value. Prominent among these gentlemen, were Dr. W. Th. Roepper, of Bethlehem, an expert of deservedly high reputation; Mr. Williams, of Philadelphia; Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Spillsbury, and others.

"The Birmingham fissures are on the property of the Keystone Zinc Company, opposite the farm of Mr. E. Kinch, and about one-half mile southwest of Birmingham. The improvement consists of a number of shafts sunk from the top of a knoll raised about 80 feet above the township road. An adit driven from the level of the township road, connected with these shafts, or at least with some of them, for drainage purposes. This is the same adit that was begun at the close of last century. It was afterwards continued by the Keystone Company, in a southwest direction, for a distance of 347 feet under the hill. It is now shut, its sides having recently caved in.

"The shafts were ill-advisedly sunk, and

without much attempt at system. One line of pits, however, would seem to indicate the course of a vein running northeast and southwest, or parallel to the stratification of the enclosing measures. Other shafts were sunk on both sides of the line, to the north and south of it; that to the north, or between the line and the road, went down only some forty feet, and seems to have had little success, nothing more than indications of ore having been met with; but in that to the south of the line, and some three hundred feet away from it, the results were very encouraging.

"The deposit at this place is shut up within a small area. Along the river front an examination of the rocks exhibited there reveals no trace of the veins; and in the opposite direction, towards the southwest, every effort to trace the ore beyond the neighborhood of the adit has been a failure. What may be the condition of the vein between these points, its northeast and southwest limit, the work already done is not calculated to fully reveal. Mr. Williams states that the vein was disclosed for one hundred and sixty-six feet along its strike by a gallery leading from one shaft to another; but, with the exception of this, there seems to have been no effort made to connect the pits by trenches along the outcrop or by underground passage-ways, which would have served to show, not only the extent of the vein in a horizontal direction, but its exact condition and width.

"More than two thousand tons of ore were taken from the shafts during the time they were operated by the Keystone Company. It is said that the shaft furthest northeast yielded a very lean ore, with barely ten per cent. of zinc in it; but the specimens of ore exhibited as having come

from the main shafts, those near the adit, are of fine character, and vastly superior to the ores from the other group of veins at the southwest end of the valley.

"Nearly all the ore removed from these shafts was reduced in the works at Birmingham; several tons, however, remained over. An examination of these shows an ore of very even quality. Mr. Williams states that the best of the material averages 30 per cent. of metallic zinc; which statement the old dump heap at the works fully corroborates.

"The ore consists mainly of a mixture of the sulphides of zinc and lead, zinc blende, and galena. It is a compact, fine-grained mass of dark color, and when broken, has a waxy luster at the fracture. Some of the lumps are of the size of a man's head, from which they graduate down to fragments of all sizes. In the specimens representing the best of the ores, zinc blende largely predominates; galenite is always present, but subordinate to the other; there is also usually a small amount of calamine (hydrated silicate of zinc). The gangue matter is inconsiderable; there is some limestone, or rather some dolomitic limestone, and there is also some iron pyrite, but never very prominent.

"I have estimated that there have been produced about 1300 tons of rock ore (worth about 30 per cent. for metal), and some two thousand (2000) tons of wash or earthy ore, worth probably 8 per cent. for metal. The total cost (as given in the payroll of the company, from which it is to be deducted, the surface (farm) expenses, and those for permanent improvement), shows us that this ore has been produced at a cost not much exceeding \$3.00 per ton.

"The zinc and lead deposits at the south-

west end of the valley differ in many respects from those near Birmingham; particularly, however, in their more extended distribution, in the character and composition of the ores, in the narrowness of the fissures, and in the position these occupy in the rocks.

"Developments have been made on both sides of the valley and in the center of it; but no two openings have yet been connected by a continuous cross-cut, to show the actual course of any one vein, or its extent, although the fact that the fissures chiefly cross the measures transversely to the stratification, has been sufficiently established. Moreover, the shafts sunk on the different farms have shown that the veins are vertical, or nearly so; and further, that few of the veins exceed six inches in width.

"The ore when freshly mined is a smooth, compact mass of zinc blende, Smithsonite (carbonate of zinc), and galenite in a gangue of heavy spar and dolomite. Zinc blende is usually the most prominent of the minerals, though occasionally it is replaced somewhat by the galenite.

"The geological considerations arising out of the zinc and lead-bearing deposits of the Sinking valley may be very briefly presented.

"The question first in importance is, whether they are merely segregated deposits, pseudomorphs by replacement on an extended scale, or whether they are true fissure veins, extending indefinitely downward through the rocks, and owing their origin to some deep-seated mechanical cause.

"To answer this question satisfactorily would require somewhat more information about the deposits than we now possess; but in the light of such facts as we have it

seems to us that the deposits are fissures, formed by the same agencies that originally lifted the valley above the sea level, and threw its rocks into their present anticlinal structure.

The fact that the ores are mainly sulphides, and placed in the rock almost entirely unaccompanied by clay, excludes the idea of their being merely mechanically transported into already existing cavities of the rocks. The whole mode of occurrence contradicts such a supposition, and leads, irresistibly, to the conviction that the ores were formed in the place they are now found by geologico-chemical agencies; that the pocket shape of the lodes is merely the result of mechanical derangement and contortion of the hill, and that these pockets have been formed out of original true veins following the original northeast and southwest strike of the strata. It is only necessary to notice the shattered condition of the rock, and to observe the contortions exhibited by the section of the hill along the Pennsylvania railroad, readily to account for the transformation of regular veins into a more or less irregular system of pockets.

As to the process by which the fissures became in time filled up with the material we now find there, such considerations are rather chemical than geological.

The question relating to the depths to which these veins descend, has already been sufficiently answered by what has been said above. It may, however, be repeated, that the Birmingham fissures doubtless extend to indefinite depths, though not always in the same condition as we find them in the limestone. But confining them to this one formation, they are at least 500 feet deep; and at the southwest end of the valley, there are

several thousand feet of limestone resting on the back of the anticlinal, at the place where the fissures occur. Hence, their economic value will not, for the present, depend so much on the question of their ultimate depth, as upon other considerations, namely, upon their horizontal extent, their width, the character of their ores, and the cost of mining them. And upon these vital points our information is very meager.

Near Birmingham, the conditions for mining are much more simple than at the southwest end of the valley, and would involve considerably less expense in the production of the ore. Mr. Williams states that the ore taken out of this place by the Keystone Zinc Company, on the average, cost only \$3.00 per ton; Dr. Roepper gives the cost as \$4.00 per ton; and allowing this, or even something in excess of it, there should yet be a large margin of profit in mining ores so rich in metal as the analyzed samples would indicate these to be.

Yet the attempts to work and develop them have thus far been failures, even with large reducing works close at hand, to convert the ores into zinc oxide as fast as they were mined, and thus save almost all cost of transportation of the raw material. If the ores maintain what is asserted of them, it is impossible to explain this failure, except by mismanagement. Without such mismanagement, fair profits must have resulted from working mines esteemed so valuable by every expert who examined them. Doubtless, the work will again be undertaken at some future day; when it is, the efforts should be directed to the proper development of the Birmingham fissures; and unless other deposits are found at the southwest end of the valley, more valuable than those already discovered, the work of

development in that section should cease with what has already been done."

Tyrone township contains two villages—Arch Spring and Sinking Valley, or Laurelville—with a population respectively of 102 and 82. Sinking Valley was founded in 1808, by Henry Henchey.

The population of Tyrone township, since the formation of the county, has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.....	1068	1061	7
1860.....	1766	1723	43
1870.....	1006	1005	1
1880.....	1004	.....	..
1890.....	1239	.....	..

Woodbury Township.—It is bounded on the north by Catharine township; on the east by Huntingdon county; on the south by Huston township; and on the west by Frankstown. This township lies between Tussey and Lock mountains, and is a part of the Great Cove, which since 1770 has been known in what is now Blair county as Morrison's Cove. The larger part of the township is in geological formation No. II, and contains some very valuable beds of iron ore.

In 1778 we have account of the following heads of families as living in the present township of Woodbury:

John Boren.	Henry Painter.
Henry Boren.	Daniel Powell.
David Boyer.	Capt. Wm. Phillips.
Benjamin Beal.	Wm. Phillips, jr.
Peter Bowers.	Samuel Prawley.
Edmund Cullins.	Peter Rench.
David Coughenour.	Benjamin Tudor.
Joseph Chapman.	David Ulrich.
Rezin Davis.	Christian Wineland.
Isaac Hutson.	Peter Wineland.
Frederick Herron.	Philip Walker.

Henry Wesour. Nicholas Warner.
Ludwick Wesinger.

There were also the following single free-men: William and John Brumbaugh, John Doyle, Michael Fogel, John Houdurf, Nicholas and Daniel Stull, Jacob Server, jr., and Christley Wineland.

Of the iron works that have been erected in the township: Cove forge was built by John Royer, in 1811; Springfield furnace by Daniel and John Royer, in 1815; and Franklin forge by Samuel Royer, in about 1830. The villages of Woodbury township are Cove Forge, Mines, and Royer, whose population in 1890 were, respectively, 139, 211, and 197.

The population of Woodbury township, by each United States census since 1850, has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.....	1450	1448	2
1860.....	1279	1279	0
1870.....	2107	2091	16
1880.....	894	.....	..
1890.....	2112	.....	..

Cities and Boroughs.—Blair county contains one city—Altoona—and nine boroughs, which were laid out and organized in the years given:

Borough.	Laid Out.	Organized.
Hollidaysburg.....	1790	1836
Altoona (city).....	1849	1868
Tyrone.....	1851	1857
Bellwood.....	1877	before 1880
Martinsburg.....	1815	1832
Roaring Spring.....	1865	before 1880
Gaysport.....	.....	1841
East Tyrone.....	.....	1873
East Hollidaysburg...	.....	before 1890
Newry.....	1794	1876

Frankstown was organized as a borough in 1832, but never elected any borough

officers after the year of its incorporation, and Williamsburg was incorporated as a borough in 1827, but in 1841 let its municipal organization die and has figured since then as a village, although having over 900 of a population.

Hollidaysburg.—On the left bank of the Beaver Dam branch of the beautiful Juniata, is situated the borough of Hollidaysburg, founded by the pioneer and daring frontiersmen, Adam and William Holliday, and for fifty years the metropolis and great business center, of what is now Blair county, of which it has been the seat of justice since the county's formation. Geographically, it is located in the northern part of Blair township, and is somewhat south of the center of the county.

Adam and William Holliday were brothers, and natives of the north of Ireland, from which they came, in 1750, to settle in Lancaster county, which they soon left on account of the bitter feuds existing between the German and Irish settlers of that county, to seek a home in the Conococheague region. They remained there until 1768, and during that time served in the French and Indian war, and were with Armstrong in his march to Kittanning. Being frontiersmen and pioneers, they resolved, in 1768, to push further westward, and on their way to cross the Alleghenies stopped at the site of Hollidaysburg, where Adam was so favorably impressed with the country that he decided to settle there. He also prevailed upon his brother, William, to remain, and while Adam built his cabin on the site of the town which grew up and bears his name, William crossed the river, and became the first settler on land that is now included in the borough limits of Gaysport.

It is a matter of dispute as to where Adam Holliday's cabin stood. Jones says that it was near the present "American House," while H. H. Snyder claims that it stood on the southwest corner of Allegheny and Montgomery streets. Adam Holliday took up one thousand acres of land, but there was some flaw in his title, which Henry Gordon, a shrewd Scotchman, detected, and by course of law then won the land. Gordon went to Europe when the revolutionary war commenced, and was afterward attainted as a traitor by the council of Pennsylvania, who confiscated his land, which was bought by Adam Holliday at a nominal price, as no one would bid against him, in view that Gordon had wronged him out of it. After the war Gordon came back, and, proving that he had never taken up arms against the colonies, Congress agreed to purchase back his lands. "Thereupon, the commissioners to adjust claims, after examining the lands, reported them worth sixteen dollars an acre, and this amount was paid to Adam Holliday, who suddenly found himself the greatest moneyed man in this region, having in his possession sixteen or seventeen thousand dollars."

There is dispute as to what year Hollidaysburg was laid out. Africa's county history places the date at 1790, while H. H. Snyder claims that it was plotted as early as 1780. The original lots and their owners were as follows:

No.	Owner.
1.	Peter McLaughlin.
2.	James Reynolds.
3.	Sarah Holliday.
4.	Lazarus B. McLain.
5.	Peter Wort.
6.	William Clark.

7. William Henry.
8. Isaac Whetsel.
9. John Irwin.
10. Rev. D. Bard.
11. James Sommerville.
12. Martin Thompson.
13. Joseph Galbraith.
14. James McMurtrie, jr.
15. Alexander Holliday.
16. Samuel Galbraith.
17. Thomas Whittiker.
18. McMurtrie & Provines.
19. Robert Lawrence.
20. McMurtrie & Provines.
21. Joseph Patton.
22. McMurtrie & Co.
23. John Barber.
24. Adam Holliday.
25. John Holliday.
26. Alexander Young.
27. William Anderson.
28. James Morton.
29. Samuel Davis.
30. James Curry.
31. James Kerr & Lowry.
32. John Blair.
33. John Marshall.
34. Benjamin Elliott.
35. John Cadwallader.
36. Thomas Blair.
37. Daniel Rothrock.
38. Samuel Holliday.
39. John Waggoner.
40. Adam Holliday.
41. John Parks.
42. Peter Titus.
43. John Titus.
44. Thomas Provines.
45. John Parks.
46. Andrew Henderson.
47. Adam Holliday.
48. John Reynolds.
49. Adam Mahood.
50. Maj. John Holliday.
51. John Holliday, jr.
52. Robert Galbraith.
53. Benjamin Bears.
54. Samuel Marshall.
55. John Marshall.
56. Thomas Stewart.
57. Joseph Moore.
58. Robert Allison.
59. Andrew Divinny.
60. D. G. Wilson.
61. John Holliday.
62. Samuel Holliday.
63. John Thompson.
64. John Brown.
65. Sebastian Bouslough.
66. Richard Smith, Esq.
67. Lazarus Lowry.
68. Rev. D. Bard.
69. William Moore.
70. Andrew Henderson.
71. John Cadwallader.
72. Philip Christian.
73. William McConnell.
74. James Kerr.
75. McMurtrie & Provines.
76. Samuel Kerr.
77. Lazarus Lowry.
78. Samuel Davis.
79. Robert Galbraith.
80. Jean Holliday.
81. William Divinny.
82. William Campbell.
83. William Reynolds, jr.
84. Swank and R. Provines.
85. Maxwell McDowell.
86. William Holliday.
87. William Reynolds.
88. Samuel Holliday.
89. Peter McLaughlin.
90. John Holliday.

Hollidaysburg seems to have grown but very slowly from 1790 to 1814. John Adams' tavern was a favorite resort as early as 1800. In 1814 the town contained eight buildings: John Adams' and John Hollidays' taverns, John Agnew's house, a store, smith shop, and the log dwelling of Christian Garber, and the first house of the town, which was built by Adam Holliday. The completion of the turnpike, in 1818, helped the growth and prosperity of the village, and by 1829 there were over twenty resident families. The building of the canal caused the village to grow into a town, and its establishment as the county seat, in 1846, added to its prosperity. The building of the Pennsylvania railroad, in 1852, gave it a check, from which it did not recover until the Hollidaysburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad was completed.

The population of Hollidaysburg since 1850 has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850.....	2430	2289	141
1860.....	2469	2354	115
1870.....	2952	2815	137
1880.....	3150	.....	.....
1890.....	2975	.....	.....

"On the morning of the 19th of June, 1838, the town was visited by a terrible storm and flood. The rain began to fall about midnight, and continued, in unceasing torrents, until about six o'clock in the morning. The waters descended furiously in every direction from the high grounds, in immense columns, until all that portion of Gaysport lying between the railroad and the river was covered with a wild and almost irresistible flood. The Juniata had risen about fourteen feet above its ordinary level. The water in the dwellings near the river had risen as high as from four to five

feet. This terrible flood did much damage to the canal between Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon, amounting to about one million dollars." The town was visited by a second terrible freshet October 7, 1847, when, by three o'clock, the water was over the banks of the river and nearly four feet deep in the buildings nearest the stream in Gaysport. Serious damage was done to the canal, and the farmers along the river lost heavily.

Hollidaysburg was organized as a borough in August, 1836, and on September 13th of that year, its first borough officers were elected. They were: Dr. James Coffey, burgess; and Joseph Reed, John Walker, William McFarland, D. Mitchell, and S. F. Henry, councilmen; and Simon Brotherline, constable.

The first postmaster was William Holliday, who served as early as 1779, and the first canal boat that came to town was the John Blair, that made its first appearance in 1833.

The Washington Greys, organized October 5, 1839, was the first military organization of Hollidaysburg. They were succeeded by the Hollidaysburg Fencibles in 1856, and the Juniata Rifles, which were organized October 22, 1858. The Fencibles became Co. A of the 3d Pennsylvania infantry during the late war, and the Juniata Rifles was Co. H of the 2d Pennsylvania infantry, which served in the Army of the Potomac. Under the old militia system of the State, two weekly encampments were made at Hollidaysburg; the first one of six companies, commencing October 18, 1841; and the second, of seventeen companies, commencing October 11, 1843.

The reservoir was built in 1840 by Henry L. Patterson, the old market house was

erected in 1841, and the Hollidaysburg Gas and Water Company was incorporated in 1854, but the town was not lighted by gas until 1856, and the company did not succeed in their efforts to erect water works.

The Hollidaysburg water works were built by the borough authorities, in 1866 and 1867, at a cost of nearly \$50,000. The water is brought in pipes of wood wrapped with iron, from a beautiful spring of free-stone water on the Brush mountain farm of Hon. Thaddeus Banks, a distance of two and three-fourths miles from the borough limits. The first reservoir was soon found to be too small, and the present one, with a capacity of two and one-half million gallons, was then erected at a cost of \$15,000. It is from sixty to one hundred and twenty feet in elevation above all points in the borough.

In February, 1837, the borough purchased for \$225 a fire engine which proved to be of little value, and in 1841 the Diamond Engine company was formed as the successor of an attempted company in 1838. During 1841 and 1842 the borough purchased, for \$1,900, two good fire engines, called respectively the Juniata and the Allegheny; and in 1871 bought the steamer *Phoenix*, at a cost of \$2,500. The present fire companies are the *Phoenix*, Allegheny Hook and Ladder, and the Good Will Hose. On April 14, 1880, an incendiary fire originated in an unoccupied barn on Wayne, between Allegheny and Mulberry streets, and before it was extinguished destroyed property to the value of twenty thousand dollars, upon which there was insurance to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

Among the more prominent events in the history of Hollidaysburg may be mentioned the railroad war at the tunnel in

1851, among the Irish laborers employed there, which was suppressed without loss of life by the Hollidaysburg Guards; and the visit of the distinguished Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, in 1852.

The iron manufacturing industries of Hollidaysburg were inaugurated in 1855, when James Denison and others, under the firm name of Watson, White & Co., built Hollidaysburg furnace, No. 1, in Gaysport, at a cost of \$60,000. In the same year Gardner, Osterloh & Co. built Chimney Rock, now Hollidaysburg furnace, No. 2. About 1863 both of these furnaces became the property of the Cambria Iron Company. The Hollidaysburg Juniata Rolling mill was built at a cost of one half million dollars, and in 1879 was leased by the Blair Iron and Coal Company, and the Hollidaysburg Iron Nail Company rolling mill was built in 1860 by B. M. and Robert B. Johnson, and John L. Hemphill and Hugh McNeal.

The educational facilities of Hollidaysburg are good. It possesses an efficient system of public schools, while the Hollidaysburg Female seminary, which was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$75,000, is recognized as one of the leading institutions in the State for the education of women.

The present fine court house at Hollidaysburg is described by its architect, David S. Gendell, as follows:

"The building is in the modern Gothic style of architecture, with the Italian treatment. This style, while it is directly founded upon mediæval Gothic, omits many of the details of the latter, or adapts them to modern requirements. The exterior walls of the building are of stone. The facing is of cut stone (the greater portion of which is from the Massillon quarries). The color of the main body of the work is



PHOTO BY GONINE.

BLAIR COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

a warm, rich, sunny buff, while the alternate arch stones, with the hood mouldings over the arches, the string-courses, cornices, and many of the other ornamental portions of the work are of a beautiful deep peach-bloom color. The two colors present a sufficiently strong, and yet a very agreeable contrast. While the different points are thus sufficiently emphasized, the effect of the whole is exceedingly harmonious and pleasing, and free from that "patch-work" appearance which is the bane of much modern architecture where stones of two or more colors are employed. Inside the exterior stone walls are four and one-half inch brick walls, erected separately from the stone-work, to which they are tied with wrought-iron anchors. There is an air space of one and one-half inches between the stone walls and the brick lining. Thus, freedom from dampness is secured. The plan of the structure bears some resemblance to the letter T. In width it is seventy feet on the front, eighty-three and one-half feet on the rear, and fifty-five and one-half feet across the narrow part. Its total depth is one hundred and thirty-two and one-half feet. The front portion of the building is two stories in height, surmounted with a high slated roof. The rear part is three stories high, the upper story being contained within a mansard roof, having ornamental gabled stone dormers. The building is surmounted by two front and one main tower. The ventilating shaft is six and a half feet square, eighty feet high, and gives perfect ventilation to the whole building. The various county offices, court and jury rooms are in perfect keeping with the other beautiful and perfect architectural designs of this model structure."

Hollidaysburg is a pretty and healthful

town, with well shaded streets, and would make a very desirable summer resort.

Altoona.—Napoleon's daring march across the Alps has been preserved in history; but the name of the engineer who located and built his wonderful road across those snow and ice-covered mountains is not known. Altoona, the Metropolis of the Alleghenies, came into existence as the terminal of the low grade of the Pennsylvania railroad in the Juniata valley, which fact has been preserved in the history of Blair county; but the name of the engineer who located the spot for the low grade terminal, and the site of the city, is not known.

Altoona is situated in 40° and 32' north latitude; and 78° and 24' west longitude from Greenwich, England. The altitude of Altoona is 1208 feet above sea level. It is 236 miles from Philadelphia, 136 miles from Pittsburg, 164 miles from Buffalo, 125 miles from Wheeling, and 136 miles from Washington city. It contains the largest car and machine shops in the world, and is one of the most important railroad centers in North America.

"Altoona, well named the 'Mountain City,' is situated at the eastern base of the Allegheny mountains. Its name is not derived from the Latin word, *altus*, nor from the French word, *alto*, as has frequently been asserted and published, but from the beautiful liquid and expressive Cherokee word, 'Allatoona.' This is on the authority of the person who bestowed the name, Mr. Wright, of Philadelphia, who was long a resident of the Cherokee country, in Georgia, and an admirer of the musical names of that Indian language. 'Allatoona,' literally the 'high lands of great worth.' Upon the christening, Mr. Kneass suggested that the name was too long, and

it was shortened (by omitting the second syllable) to Altoona. It has a very romantic and un-city-like location upon the hillside, and is surrounded on all sides by some of the finest mountain scenery on the American continent. Within a radius of a few miles are Bell's Gap, Sinking Spring valley, with its subterranean streams and immense caverns, the Roaring Springs, Allegrippus, the famous Horse-Shoe Bend, and Cresson Springs beyond. The whole vicinage is popular as a place of resort for tourists during the summer months. The view from the top of Gospel Hill is a very fine one, and is thus described by a recent writer: 'We then climbed to the top of Gospel Hill, and got a glorious view for miles away. Here, standing on the Allegheny mountain side, we saw the city spread out at our feet, its houses scattered over a long, narrow strip of ground on the sloping sides of the valley, with the railroad and its shops and great buildings spread along the center. Far away to the southward, in the background, with the dark green ridge, known as Brush mountain, with the notch in it called the Kettle, through which could be seen the gray, the more distant mountains behind. Turning to the northward, was seen the distant slope of the Allegheny mountains, rising higher than any of the others, as they spread out, a series of flat-topped mountains, far away to the southwest, with the sun setting in the clouds behind. Such is Altoona; and the distant bell and whistle, and the long lines of smoke far down in the valley tell the story of the railway that has brought this busy city out of the wilderness.'

One hundred and twenty-two acres of ground are occupied for business purposes by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Its buildings are substantially constructed, on the most approved plans, and the tools and machinery used in them are the best that can be procured. As a consequence, the work is of the highest standard, and at the minimum cost. "It is a fact universally conceded that this company is the leader of the van of progress. Every month, every year it institutes the most exact scientific researches, tests, experiments, and observations, governed by the sole idea of obtaining railroad perfection; and the benefit of each year's chrystallized experience forms the basis of the operations, constantly progressive, of the following twelve months. A corps of scientists, regularly in the employ of the company, devotes its entire time, intelligence, acumen, and energy in determining what is best in everything, and the result is not only to furnish the road with what is wanted, but to gradually raise and purify the products of manufacturers of railroad supplies."

This company has the most perfect system of running trains in the world, and the immense business of its road is transacted with precision and regularity. Trains at every hour of the day and night arrive and depart from Altoona, but under the supervision of William C. Snyder, the present train master, and one of the most efficient railway men in the State, perfect system prevails, and passengers and freight are speedily handled without confusion or mistake.

William Clark describes the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as follows:

"In them are manufactured, or repaired every year, thousands of the best freight, and finest passenger cars in the world, and hundreds of the largest and most powerful as well as most perfect locomotive engines.

The machine or upper shops as they are usually called to distinguish them from the car shops or lower shops, are presided over directly by master mechanic G. W. Strattan. They are located in the triangular plot of ground bounded by Ninth and Tenth avenues and Ninth street and Sixteenth street, the greater part of them being close to Twelfth street and between it and Sixteenth. These shops consist of three round houses, two erecting shops, two wheel foundries, a soft iron foundry, brass foundry, blacksmith shop, cab and tender shop, tin and sheet-iron shop, boiler shop, flue shop, a two-story lathe shop, a vise shop, wheel shop, telegraph shop, and air brake shop, a large storehouse, and office buildings. They have a floor surface of about twelve acres, and occupy thirty-one acres of ground. Three thousand men are employed, and the monthly pay roll is nearly two hundred thousand dollars. A new engine costs about nine thousand to construct. The car or lower shops, of which John P. Levan is general foreman, are located along Chestnut avenue from below city limits to Seventh street, and occupy the space between Chestnut avenue and the tracks of the main line P. R. R., on the line of Ninth avenue. They include a large round house which covers over three acres of ground, including the circle of four hundred feet diameter, which it encloses, which is not under roof, and in which is a one hundred foot turn-table, run by steam power, on which two of the largest freight cars and an engine can be turned with ease. There are also two large planing mills, a blacksmith shop, plumber's shop, upholsterer's shop, hair picking room, two paint shops, machine shop, truck shop (building iron car trucks), a cabinet shop in which the finest car furniture, etc., is made, a pas-

senger car shop, freight car shop—which occupies the round-house principally—and a very extensive lumber yard, in which is piled all the time from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet of the best lumber, of nearly all kinds, besides square timber—60 to 100 men being constantly employed handling lumber. Nearly 2,000 men are employed at the car shops.

“East of the car shops are the Juniata Locomotive Works recently completed, the shops and buildings of which occupy a tract of over 50 acres of ground, and are said to be the most extensive of their kind in the world. They employ about 1,000 men now but the number is to be largely increased, and they will soon be able to build many hundred locomotive engines yearly. They are the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and their continued operation will doubtless add 10,000 to Altoona's population in a few years.”

Of the other manufacturing industries of the city, are the Altoona iron and manufacturing companies.

The Altoona Iron Company, of which James Gardner is president; H. K. McCauley, secretary; T. S. Gardner, treasurer and correspondent; and Robert Smiley, mill manager, has a large rolling mill just south of the city limits, on the Hollidaysburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny station, where all kinds of merchant bar iron is manufactured. The capital stock of the company is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the plant is valued at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. 135 to 150 men are employed here.

The Altoona Manufacturing Company (formerly “Car Works”), are located on Broad and Twenty-sixth streets, at the

southern limit of the city. They were first built in 1868, were burned down May 23, 1879, but at once re-built, and the company is now in a very flourishing condition. They employ about one hundred and fifty men. They have no connection with the Pennsylvania railroad, except by their own tracks, and while they have the facilities for building cars and do make some freight cars, and repair cars for several coal companies, their principal business is that of a machine shop, the manufacture of castings, engines, and improved machinery, hoisting engines, etc., having every facility for the purpose. The officers of the company are: M. A. Green; president; Wm. B. Wigton, secretary, and John Lloyd, treasurer.

Altoona was laid out in 1849, by Archibald Wright, of Philadelphia, was organized as a borough February 6, 1854, and incorporated as a city in February, 1868.

There is a romantic story about Mr. Wright sending a Mr. Cadwalader to purchase the David Robison farm for the town site, and that Mr. Cadwalader dropped his letter of instructions, directing him to pay \$10,000 rather than fail to get the farm, which letter Mrs. Robison was said to have found, and as a result, Mr. Robison asked and received \$10,000 for the farm which he had intended to have parted with for \$6,000.

After the Robison farm had been laid out in lots, the adjoining farms of Andrew Green and John Loudon were laid out by their owners into town lots, and Green's addition, on the east, was named Greensburg, while Loudon's was called Loudonsburg. Several additions since then have been made, and the growth of Altoona from a hamlet to an important city, has been rapid, steady, and substantial. The streets, with one exception, originally bore

feminine names—given in honor of the sweethearts of the members of the engineer corps that located the railroad. The first building on the site of the town was the old Robison farm house, and the next one was a small frame, near the railroad, used as an engineer's office, for Strickland, Kneass and others. In 1851 there were less than a dozen buildings in the place, and among them were the Union church and school building, Adlum & Irvin's and Figarts' stores, Kneass' office, Dr. Thomas' residence, a tavern, and a brick building, in course of erection, on Virginia street (Eleventh avenue), for railroad offices.

Adlum & Irvin built the first store building in 1849, and among the early merchants were: John Loudon, James Lowther, William McDowell, John Morrow, Michael Hileman, George Wayne, Henry Sellers, and John M. Bush. Samuel Ettinger was the pioneer clothing merchant, and George W. Kessler was the first druggist, while William O'Donnell opened the first hardware store. John B. Westley was the first carpenter and builder. The first tailor was Richard Smith (1852); shoemaker, Benjamin Figart; butcher and baker, Nicholas Agnew; minister, Rev. Henry Baker; physician, Dr. Gabriel Thomas; telegraph operator, Howard Larcomb; and the first brewer was Albert Schultz.

The first tavern in the vicinity was the White Hall hotel, and the pioneer hotels of Altoona were the Red Lion hotel and the Mansion House.

Among the notable events in the history of Altoona are: The centennial celebration, of 1876; the railroad riot, of July, 1877; the conclave of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, of 1878; the reception of James Stewart Parnell, in the opera house,

February 12, 1880; and the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Medical society, in May, 1880.

The water department is controlled by a board of three commissioners. The source of supply is at Kittanning Point, the reservoir lying right in the bend of the famous Horse Shoe curve of the Pennsylvania railroad. From this point it is conducted to Altoona, a distance of six miles, through two twelve-inch iron pipes, which empty into a storage reservoir at the top of a hill at Twelfth street and First avenue. From here it is distributed to the various parts of the city by force of gravity.

This plant has cost the city more than half a million dollars, but, owing to continued and rapid growth, the supply is still inadequate, and arrangements are being made to increase it, a loan of two hundred thousand dollars for that purpose having been sanctioned at an election held in June, 1891.

The first fire company was organized in 1859, by the name of the Good Will Fire Company. They used a hand engine until 1868, when they received one of the two Amoskeag steamers, purchased by the city in that year. The present fire department consists of four steam fire engine companies, three hose companies, one hook and ladder company, and a fire patrol, with a membership of six hundred and fifty men.

The present gas company was a part of the old gas and water company, until 1871, when it was incorporated as a separate organization. Gas was first introduced into the pipes on December 15, 1859, and the capacity of the gas works is now over two hundred thousand cubic feet per day.

The postoffice was established November 11, 1817, by the name of Colliasville, and

so continued until November 1, 1850, when the name was changed to Altoona, with George C. Ferree as postmaster.

Altoona has ten planing mills in successful operation, whose owners are: M. H. Mackey, Leas & Bucher, Glunt & Crum, Geo. W. Rhine; Stoke, Kline, Parker & Co., and A. V. Price.

The City Passenger Railway Company of Altoona (operated by electricity) was incorporated March 10, 1882. Capital stock, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, all paid in. Length of line, including sidings, is six miles, and the first electric cars were run July 4, 1891. The line now extends from Juniata to the city line at First street and Chestnut avenue; along Chestnut avenue to Eleventh avenue; along Eleventh avenue to Bridge street; Bridge street to Seventeenth street; Seventeenth street to Eighth avenue; Eighth avenue to Fourth street; Fourth street to Sixth avenue; and along Sixth avenue to city line below Lloyd street. A branch, operated by horse power, extends from Seventeenth street and Eighth avenue to Seventh avenue, and along Seventh avenue to Twenty-fifth street. Other branches are in process of construction.

The silk mill, a large brick structure at Ninth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, is filled with the latest improved machinery, and has been in full operation for several years.

Vaughn's brick works are just outside the city limits; Miller's broom factory is near the corner of Ninth street, and three carriage factories are in successful operation, while several breweries furnish employment to several hundred men, directly or indirectly. There are twenty-five building and loan associations in the city.

The Edison Electric Light Company was organized in 1886, with a capital stock of fifty-six thousand dollars, and motors are supplied from the station, which is equipped with four thousand Edison lamps. The Mountain City Heat, Light and Power Company (electricity) has its plant on Ninth avenue.

The Railroad Men's Christian association have rooms and a library on Eleventh avenue, on which is also situated the Altoona Mechanics' library. The Altoona hospital was built in 1885, opened in 1886, and since then has received nearly three thousand patients for treatment. The city contains thirty-four churches, whose property is worth nearly a million dollars.

The public schools of Altoona are in a flourishing condition, there being now eleven school buildings, all brick, containing in the aggregate one hundred and twenty school rooms. The number of teachers employed for the coming year is one hundred and thirteen. The schools and number of rooms in each are as follows: Webster, 8 rooms; Penn, 12; Bryant, 11; Emerson, 14; Miller, 12; Franklin, 12; Adams, 11; Irving, 8; Madison, 10; Jefferson, 11; and Washington, 11 rooms. Attached to the Catholic churches, both English and German, are convent and parochial schools of a high order, attended by the children of the church who do not as a rule attend the public schools, and wherein a full educational course is pursued, from primary classes to the highest grades. The number of pupils in attendance at these schools is large. The Protestant Episcopal church also has a parochial school, which is attended by a considerable number of pupils.

Altoona has five cemeteries: Fairview, which contains twenty acres of ground, was

opened in 1857, and has over five thousand graves; Oak Ridge; the English and German Catholic cemeteries; and the Eastern Light, or colored people's cemetery.

The population of the city of Altoona has been, since 1860, as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1860.....	3,591	3,539	52
1870.....	10,610	10,462	148
1880.....	19,710	.....	.....
1890.....	30,337	.....	.....

Clark says that "Altoona is the phenomenal metropolis of central Pennsylvania; that in the history of such a country of surprise as this United States of America there are to be found few parallels of such rapid and substantial growth as that of Altoona; and that the situation of Altoona is peculiar in several respects, being far from the seaboard, lake coast and any navigable stream. Intrenched in her mountain fastness, the Alleghenies on three sides of her, and the Blue Ridge to the east, in case of the invasion of this country by a foreign army Altoona would be an important strategic point. Desirable to capture, but easy of defense, it would be the last city to be conquered in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Tyrone.—This borough, now almost a city, it seems was laid out as a town about 1851. It was incorporated as a borough on July 27, 1857, and the following account of its early history we extract from an interesting sketch of the borough by J. D. Hicks, esq.:

"Tyrone City, so called in its earliest day by its original proprietors, is one of the comparatively new towns in the central part of the State, and is, in nearly every respect, what may be called a 'railroad town,' owing, as it does, its prosperity to

the Pennsylvania railroad and its branches. It was originally laid out by Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., an old and much respected iron firm, that, until a few years since, carried on extensive iron works in different parts of the State. John T. Mathias, at the present day (1880) a venerable and highly respected citizen of the town, in 1850 assisted in planning the streets and laying out the lots. He was then the superintendent of what was known as Tyrone Forges. Hon. Jacob Burley built the first house, and moved into it in November, 1850, and Rev. John D. Stewart and Mr. Burley started business together in the building first then completed, adjoining, or in close proximity to the same ground now occupied by the City hotel. In 1852 the Central hotel was erected by Joshua Burley, and in 1853 Messrs. Edwin L. Study, Pius Sneeringer and Samuel Berlin, on their way to the far west from Adams county, were induced to interrupt their journey and look at the new town. They were so favorably impressed that they purchased lots, and ever afterward identified themselves with the growth and prosperity of Tyrone. Mr. Study died about a year ago, after being widely and favorably known over the entire State as an active and honorable business man. He was president of the Blair County Banking Company at the time of his decease. Mr. Berlin commenced in the drug business, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Sneeringer (now dead) started in general merchandising, and retired but a year or two since. In 1852 the first school house and Methodist Episcopal church were added to the many new buildings previously erected, and in the following year the Presbyterian and United Brethren churches were built. The railroad facilities of Tyrone are

second to no town of like population in the State, and the early completion of the Tyrone & Lewisburg railroad (soon to be effected) makes Tyrone in reality a railroad center, and a point which will be sought after by persons whose inclinations and means would lead them into the manufacturing business."

Lyon, Shorb & Co. purchased the site of Tyrone from John Gloninger & Co., iron masters, and in 1851 they had John T. Mathias to lay out seventy-five lots for a town, which was called successively Eagleville, Shorbsville and Tyrone City, and then by common consent became Tyrone. Among those who were active in the early development of the place were: Pius Sneeringer, E. L. Study, T. B. Heims, Samuel Berlin, E. J. Pruner, Samuel Jones, and J. L. Holmes.

The railroad facilities of Tyrone are second to no town of like population in the State, and it is to-day one of the important railroad and manufacturing centers of Pennsylvania. The Bellefonte Plank road was completed in 1853, and was superceded in 1862 by the Bald Eagle Valley railroad. The Tyrone & Clearfield railroad was commenced by David J. Pruner, and was completed in 1860 by the Pennsylvania Company. The Lewisburg & Tyrone railroad was built before 1880, and Tyrone to-day has four railroads and five branches. As early as 1868 the Pennsylvania Company established shops, which now employ a large force of hands. Among Tyrone's leading manufacturing establishments are: The paper mill erected by Morrison, Bare & Cass; Tyrone planing mills of F. D. Beyer; saw and planing mills erected by Beyer, Guyer & Co.; steam boiler works; Sinking Run and Bald Eagle tanneries; and

the office of the Study & Co. Mining Company.

The Tyrone Gas and Water Company was chartered in 1865, but was not completely organized until 1869, when it brought the waters of Sinking run in pipes to the borough. Several miles of pipe have been laid, and excellent water in unlimited quantities is supplied. The gas works were erected in 1873, at a cost of \$35,000, and gas was first used in October, 1874.

The fire department was organized in 1868, and in 1873 a steam engine, costing \$5,000, was purchased by the borough. Neptune Hose Company was formed in 1871, and Tyrone Fire Company, No. 1, was organized in 1873. At 3 o'clock on the morning of July 8, 1880, a fire broke out in the livery stable attached to the City hotel, and although the Neptune Fire Company worked nobly, the fire threatened the destruction of the whole borough. J. D. Hicks telegraphed to Altoona and Huntingdon, and with the assistance received from those places the fire was extinguished, after it had destroyed over \$150,000 worth of property, of which nearly one-half was not insured.

The pioneer physician was Dr. A. P. Calderwood, who came in 1852, and the first lawyer was D. J. Neff, while the pioneer hotel keeper was John D. Stewart, who opened the City hotel in 1853. The first military company was the Union Cavalry Company, which was succeeded in 1871 by the Sheridan Troop. Of the building and loan associations there are: Tyrone, No. 1, organized in March, 1870; Bald Eagle, in May, 1872; and Tyrone, No. 2, in March, 1878.

The first school building was a log house, 18x20 feet, which stood on the corner of

Main and Allegheny streets. The borough now has first-class school buildings and a good system of public schools. The Tyrone Cemetery association was formed in 1858 through the efforts of J. L. Holmes, who had purchased the site of the present beautiful Tyrone cemetery for the purpose of securing an appropriate burial ground for the borough.

J. D. Hicks, in speaking of the future of Tyrone, says: "The iron ore fields of Warrior's Mark and Nittany valleys, and the Spruce Creek and Half Moon valley mines on the east; the inexhaustible coal fields and lumber districts of Clearfield and Centre counties on the north and west, and the zinc and lead mines of Sinking valley on the south—these resources, coupled with the beautiful Juniata, which sends forth a never-failing supply of pure water, together with its agricultural resources, must in the near future make Tyrone one of the most important and populous railroad towns of Pennsylvania. The health-imparting influences of the atmosphere, and the beauty of natural scenery, combined with the advantages already recited, point with unerring certainty to this result."

The population of Tyrone at each United States census since 1860 has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1860.....	741	706	35
1870.....	1840	1810	30
1880.....	2678	.....	....
1890.....	4705	.....	...

Bellwood.—Is situated in Antis township, half-way between Altoona and Tyrone, and has been noted for years on account of its pure air and beautiful mountain scenery. On June 30, 1877, Dr. A. K. Bell had it laid out as a town, and it was incorporated as a borough before 1880. It is an important

railroad center of the county, and has grown within the last ten years from a village of three hundred to a town of nearly twelve hundred inhabitants.

The Edingtons were the first residents in the vicinity, settling some time between 1774 and 1785. About the year 1800 Edward Bell settled here and erected a grist mill and distillery, and afterward a saw mill. This gave the place the name of Bell's Mills, and the building of Mary Ann forge and Elizabeth furnace some thirty years later led to the settlement of several families at Bell's Mills. Some years after the building of the Pennsylvania railroad the village commenced to expand into a town that has grown wonderfully in the last decade in population and prosperity. It was incorporated as a borough by its present name of Bellwood, in honor of its founder, Edward Bell, who was one of the early prominent men of the county. "A few touches from the hand of art would make it as pretty as any place of its size along the Pennsylvania railroad."

The population of Bellwood since its incorporation has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.
1880	366
1890	1146

Martinsburg.—This thriving town is twenty-two miles southeast of Altoona, on the Morrison Cove branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. Its pioneer settlers were Daniel Camerer and Abraham Stoner, according to one authority, and Daniel Martin by another. The first lots were laid out by Camerer, about 1815, and Stoner's plot, east of Market street, was made in 1820. It was incorporated as a borough April 2, 1832, and has grown into quite a commercial center. The first house was built by

John Soyster, a son-in-law of Daniel Camerer, and among the earliest residents were Rev. Christian Winebrenner, James Shirley (surveyor), John Hysong, and William En-triken and Benjamin Wright (merchants), and Daniel Bloom (tanner), and Doctor Kane, the first physician of the place. Of those who settled there about 1820 and shortly afterward were: Henry Bridenthal, Hon. Alex. McFadden, Col. Samuel Swoope, Alex. Bobb, David Byers, Jonathan Graham, Adam Snyder, and Henry Shoemaker. Martinsburg has good public schools, and the interests of higher education are well provided for in Juniata Collegiate institute, which was chartered in 1859 as Franklin High school and Blair County Normal institute. The main building was erected in 1860, and an addition was built, by Prof. Lucian Cort, in 1867. The building is an elegant four-story brick structure, was built at a cost of nearly \$20,000, and is on an elevated site, where it commands a delightful view of the surrounding country.

The population of Martinsburg by each United States census since 1850 has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850	442	436	6
1860	464	456	8
1870	536	531	5
1880	567	.....	..
1890	588	.....	..

Roaring Spring.—This enterprising town is situated seventeen miles southeast of Altoona, on the Morrison Cove branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, at the junction of the Bloomfield railroad. It derives its name from the celebrated Roaring spring within its limits. The land on which the town stands was owned by George H. Spang and Job Mann, of Bedford, this State, from

whom it was purchased in 1863 by Daniel Bare and his son, Daniel M. Bare. The Bares, in connection with John Eby and John Morrison, immediately erected a paper mill. This mill burned down, and on its site they erected the present mill, which is now owned and operated by Daniel M. Bare, who is the founder of the town and has been the mainstay of its prosperity up to the present time. The first improvement was made about 1770 by Daniel Neff, the Dunkard miller, who built the mill, which was burned by an Indian war party, after he had killed two of their scouts, who were endeavoring to secure his scalp. John Ullery afterward built a mill on or near the site of the Neff mill, and this, with the Spang residence, a small log house, and a store building, was the hamlet of Roaring Spring, which the Bares purchased in 1863. The paper mill, which is often operated day and night, is the main industry of the place. It is one of the most complete paper manufactories in the State, and its extensive machinery is run by a mammoth Corliss engine. Roaring Spring was laid out in 1865 by D. M. Bare & Co., and was incorporated as a borough before 1880. From 1880 to 1890 the population increased from 489 to 920.

GaySPORT Borough.—This town, which lies just across the river from Hollidaysburg, is partly on the land taken up by William Holliday in 1768. Holliday's heirs owned the land until the building of the canal, when it passed into the virtual control of other parties, and a great lawsuit followed, in which Thaddeus Stevens was conspicuous as an attorney for one of the contesting parties. The town is said to have derived its name from an engineer by the name of Gay, who was prominent dur-

ing the construction of the canal and railroad. It was laid out some time before the building of the canal, and was incorporated as a borough June 9, 1841. It is pleasantly located on bottom lands, and its history to a large extent is the same as that of Hollidaysburg. It is a manufacturing town. Devine & Evans built Bellrough foundry in 1837, and in 1846 J. C. McLanahan engaged in the foundry business, and whose son, J. King, is now the senior member of the well known foundry and machine shop firm of McLanahan & Stone, the members of which are: J. King McLanahan, William Stone, a nephew of Hollidaysburg's pioneer founder and machinist, Hon. Geo. R. McFarlane, S. C. McLanahan, and A. T. Stone. GaySPORT also contains an iron furnace (No. 1), gas works, and a flouring mill.

The population of GaySPORT by each United States census since 1850 has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850	590	571	19
1860	601	587	14
1870	799	790	9
1880	764	.....	...
1890	867	.....	...

East Tyrone.—This borough is one mile east of the business part of Tyrone, and was laid out, under the instructions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by George C. Wilkins. It was incorporated as a borough on July 28, 1873. The town site is well adapted to serve the purpose of its projectors, to provide cheap and comfortable homes for their employees on the Tyrone division of their road. The first houses erected were those of J. Forshey, Thaddeus Kneiss, and a Mrs. Simpson. The first store was opened in 1872 by Gray & Co., and the first election was held in September,

1873, at the store of Hoover & Woods. The population of East Tyrone in 1880 was 279, and ten years later, in 1890, had increased to 435.

East Hollidaysburg.—This town is really but the east extension of Hollidaysburg, and is prosperous for its size. It was incorporated before 1890, and in that year had a population of 136.

Newry.—This borough is one of the oldest towns in the county, being laid out about 1793 or 1794. It is on Poplar run, in Blair township, four miles southwest of Hollidaysburg, and is the present terminus of the Newry branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. Its founder, Patrick Cassidy, was a native of Newry, Ireland, after which city he named his town. At an early day Newry was an active business center on the old pike, but its progress was checked by the growth of Hollidaysburg and the travel on the canal. With the building of the Newry branch of the Pennsylvania railroad the town received a new impetus, and promises to become a place of importance. Newry was incorporated March 25, 1876. Its population in 1880 was 326, and in 1890 was 335.

Among the prominent villages of the county which are really important towns, are Williamsburg, Duncansville and Henrietta.

Williamsburg Village.—This town and once borough is on the south bank of the Juniata river, in Woodbury township. It is the eastern terminus of the Hollidaysburg & Williamsburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1790 Jacob Ake purchased the site of the town from John Canan and John Swift. On August 14, 1795, Mr. Ake had Patrick Cassidy to survey and lay out

the town, which went for several years by the name of Akestown. In 1814 the town contained twenty families, and in 1827 was incorporated. It let its borough organization go down in 1840, and has never sought for incorporation since. The destruction of the old canal, and the dissolution of the Williamsburg Manufacturing Company effected the prosperity of the village for some years. Mr. Ake, the founder of the town, in 1790 established at his own expense, at Williamsburg, one of the first elementary schools in the county.

The population of Williamsburg by each United States census since 1850 has been as follows:

U. S. Census.	Population.	White.	Colored.
1850	747	737	10
1860	798	781	17
1870	821	815	6
1880	566	.....	...
1890	888	.....	...

Duncansville Village.—This important railroad and iron manufacturing town of Blair county is situated on the line between Allegheny and Blair townships, but the business part of the place lies in Allegheny. The Duncan family was settled here before 1810, in which year Francis Smith built a small tannery, and kept an inn on the site of the town. In 1828 William Gibboney built a woolen mill, and in 1830 John M. Gibboney opened the first store. In 1831 Samuel Duncan, as proprietor, laid out the village plot of Duncansville, while east of him Jacob Walter laid out Walterville, after which Duncan and Walter tossed up a penny to decide which of their names should be given to both plots, and Duncan won. Duncansville has also absorbed the following plots and villages: Lloydsville, Temperanceville, Henrysburg, and Mullen Ghar.

The Duncansville rolling mill (formerly Portage Iron works) was built in 1833-34 by Samuel Duncan and Thomas McNamara, who afterward erected the nail works. The Gibbony foundry was built in 1842, but was not operated until 1848. Duncansville has rapidly increased in population within the last decade. Its population in 1880 was about 350, but in 1890 had grown to 1,227 in numbers.

Henrietta Village.—This prosperous town is the southern terminus of the Morrison's Cove branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, and is in the southeastern part of North Woodbury township, where the Cambria Iron Company have large tracts of iron ore land. Its progress from 1880 to 1890 is best illustrated by its increase of population from 175 in the former, to 369 in the latter year.

Census Statistics.—We have carefully compiled, at considerable labor, from the United States census reports, the following statistics of population, manufactures and agriculture of Blair county:

1. STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

CENSUS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1850.....	11,181	10,588	21,777
1860.....	14,099	13,730	27,829
1870.....	18,878	19,173	38,051
1880.....	26,432	26,308	52,740
1890.....	35,892	34,974	70,866

RACE AND NATIVITY.

CENSUS.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.
1850.....	21,517	260	...	...
1860.....	27,546	283	25,195	2,634
1870.....	37,665	386	34,711	5,386
1880.....	52,257	483	48,882	4,936
1890.....	70,057	809	64,989	5,877

NATIVITY BY PLACE OF BIRTH.

PLACE.	Census 1870.	Census 1880.
Born in the State.....	33,865	47,233
Maryland.....	268	615
New York.....	99	201
Virginia.....	124	182
Ohio.....	60	134
New Jersey.....	78	104
Massachusetts.....	.....	43
Delaware.....	.....	32
Connecticut.....	.....	17
West Virginia.....	.....	11
British America.....	32	75
Ireland.....	1,491	1,515
German Empire.....	1,324	1,505
England and Wales...	339	415
Scotland.....	37	50
France.....	45	49
Sweden and Norway..	16	33
Switzerland.....	31	33
Poland.....	.....	22
Holland.....	2	.....

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

TOWNSHIP OR BOROUGH.	1850.	1860.
Allegheny.....	2,352	1,649
Antis.....	2,452	2,204
Altoona.....	.....	3,591
Blair.....	991	1,176
Catharine.....	889	815
Freedom.....	.....	792
Gaysport.....	590	601
Greenfield.....	1,032	1,099
Frankstown.....	1,482	1,363
Hollidaysburg boro.....	2,430	2,469
Huston.....	1,174	1,214
Juniata.....	1,752	545
Logan.....	.....	2,538
Martinsburg boro.....	442	464
North Woodbury.....	1,836	907
Snyder.....	1,090	1,422
Taylor.....	.....	1,137
Tyrone.....	1,068	1,766
Williamsburg boro.....	747	798
Woodbury.....	1,450	1,279
Totals.....	21,777	27,829

In preceding table Williamsburg is given
as a borough; below as a village.

TOWNSHIP OR BOROUGH.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Allegheny	1,913	2,149	2,850
Altoona city	10,610	19,710	30,337
Ward 1.....	1,925	2,734	3,273
Ward 2.....	2,521	3,340	4,680
Ward 3.....	1,687	2,491	3,049
Ward 4.....	1,771	2,587	3,415
Ward 5.....	1,387	2,708	4,457
Ward 6.....	1,319	3,058	4,996
Ward 7.....		823	1,985
Ward 8.....		1,969	4,482
Antis	1,893	2,281	2,060
Bellwood boro.....		366	1,146
Blair.....	1,571	1,094	1,143
Catharine.....	907	596	513
East Tyrone boro.....		279	435
E. Hollidaysburg boro.....			136
Frankstown.....	1,553	1,753	1,505
Freedom.....	1,020	1,228	1,140
Gaysport boro.....	799	764	867
Greenfield.....	1,233	1,285	1,319
Hollidaysburg boro.....	2,952	3,150	2,975
Ward 1.....	889		816
Ward 2.....	504		676
Ward 3.....	638		609
Ward 4.....	921		874
Huston	1,335	1,533	1,391
Juniata	621	729	684
Logan	2,422	4,590	7,688
Martinsburg boro.....	536	567	588
Newry boro		326	335
North Woodbury	953	1,695	1,651
Roaring Spring boro.....		489	920
Snyder	1,412	1,424	2,011
Taylor	1,368	2,011	1,116
Tyrone boro.....	1,840	2,678	4,705
Ward 1.....			830
Ward 2.....			1,171
Ward 3.....			1,288
Ward 4.....			1,416
Tyrone	1,006	1,004	1,239
Woodbury	2,107	894	2,112
Williamsburg village...	821	566	888
Totals	38,051	52,740	70,866

WHITE POPULATION.

TOWNSHIP OR BOROUGH.	1850	1860	1870
Allegheny.....	2,329	1,642	1,902
Altoona		3,539	10,462
Antis	2,450	2,204	1,893
Blair.....	972	1,171	1,561
Gaysport	571	587	790
Hollidaysburg	2,289	2,354	2,815
Catharine.....	885	815	907
Frankstown.....	1,478	1,363	1,551
Freedom.....		792	1,020
Greenfield.....	1,032	1,099	1,229
Huston	1,165	1,214	1,335
Juniata.....	1,752	545	621
Logan		2,517	2,409
North Woodbury.....	1,829	906	953
Martinsburg	436	456	531
Snyder.....	1,083	1,422	1,412
Tyrone boro.....		706	1,810
Taylor		1,137	1,368
Tyrone	1,061	1,758	1,005
Woodbury	1,448	1,279	2,091
Williamsburg vil..	737	781	815

COLORED POPULATION.

TOWNSHIP OR BOROUGH.	1850	1860	1870
Allegheny.....	23	7	11
Altoona.....		52	148
Antis	2	0	0
Blair.....	19	5	10
Gaysport.....	19	14	9
Hollidaysburg	141	115	137
Catharine.....	4	0	0
Frankstown.....	4	0	2
Freedom		0	0
Greenfield.....	0	0	4
Huston	9	0	0
Juniata	0	0	0
Logan.....		21	13
North Woodbury	7	1	0
Martinsburg.....	6	8	5
Snyder.....	7	0	0
Tyrone boro		35	30
Taylor		0	0
Tyrone	7	8	1
Woodbury	2	0	16
Williamsburg vil..	10	17	6

SCHOOL, MILITARY, AND VOTING AGES.

The following table gives the number of pupils, persons subject to military duty, and the voters in the county, from 1850 to 1880.

Census.	School.	Military.	Voters.
1850	8,421	3,743	5,118
1860	10,535	4,605	6,325
1870	12,593	6,885	8,155
1880	16,547	10,474	12,713

The statistics of 1850 and 1860, in the above table, are approximated. The school age of 1870 and 1880 is given in the United States reports from five to seventeen years of age, instead of six to twenty-one years, the true school age of the State. No statistics of 1890 are given, as the part of the census reports of that year relating to these subjects has not been issued yet by the United States government.

II. STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURE.

CONDENSED STATISTICS.

Census.	Establishments.	Employees.
1860	133	1,031
1870	440	3,624
1880	254	2,192

In this table and the one following, as in many other compilations in this work, no statistics for 1890 can be given, because the government has not yet (1892) issued those parts of the census containing the required information. Strange as it may appear, it seems impossible for the United States government to get one census completely issued until nearly time to undertake its successor.

Census.	Capital.	Material.	Products.
1860...	\$1,609,290	\$ 986,494	\$1,510,449
1870...	4,145,430	3,704,301	6,428,366
1880...	3,017,563	2,752,243	4,233,552

This table and the one following include every mechanical or manufacturing establishment in Blair county, returned at the Tenth census as having had during 1880 a product of five hundred dollars. In comparisons of values of 1870 and 1880, it must be recollected that the values of 1870 were expressed in a currency which was at a great discount in gold, and for purposes of comparison the values of 1870 should be reduced one-fifth. Also, while capital, products and the number of employees increased largely from 1870 to 1880, that there was not an appreciable increase of the number of establishments, on account of the concentration of labor and capital in large shops and factories. No United States census has ever embraced in its statistics of manufactures the full productions of the hand trades of mason, carpenter, blacksmith, cooper, painter, plumber, and several others of less importance.

SELECTED STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Bakeries	...	7	5
Boots and shoes	8	...	...
Carriages and wagons	3	13	1
Cars	...	3	1
Carpets	...	2	...
Coke	...	...	4
Flouring mills	35	36	35
Foundry and machine shops...	...	...	2
Furniture	1	15	13
Gas	...	1	1
Iron and steel	25	28	16
Leather, tanned	11	11	10
Liquors, malt	1	6	8
Lumber, planed	1	7	7
Lumber, sawed	...	...	8
Men's clothing	3	17	...
Saddlery and harness	4	9	...
Tin, copper, sheet iron	2	13	12
Woolen goods	3	4	...

In 1880 there were four coke works in Blair county, with one hundred and ninety ovens. Their output was 98,154 tons of coke, worth \$212,102. The capital invested in these works was \$110,000, while the land—two thousand three hundred and forty-five acres—cost \$470,000. They gave employment to one hundred and seven men, whose yearly wages was \$38,764.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Census.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.
1860.....	133	\$1,609,290	1,031
1870.....	440	4,145,430	3,624
1880.....	254	3,017,563	2,192

III. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Census.	No. Farms.	Acres Improved.	Unimproved.
1850.....	.....	80,033	55,150
1860.....	906	88,379	51,885
1870.....	1,053	98,285	52,500
1880.....	1,536	128,068	64,295

Of the 1,536 farms in the county in 1880, 1,045 were cultivated by their owners, while 62 were rented, and 429 were tilled for a share of their products.

Census.	Cash Value Farms.	Value Implements.
1850.....	\$3,869,205	\$120,778
1860.....	4,995,315	140,522
1870.....	8,098,146	277,788
1880.....	8,895,772	268,655

Farms as above referred to include all considerable nurseries, orchards, and market gardens, and no tract of land less than three acres in extent is considered as a farm unless the value of its yearly product is five hundred dollars or more.

Census.	Val. Orchard Products.	Val. Market Gardens.
1850.....	\$ 1,276	\$
1860.....	10,962	737
1870.....	40,863	3,859
1880.....	85,962	14,477

The census of 1860 only gave slight attention to the subject of the orchard and market garden values, and a thorough report of the subject was never made until 1880.

CEREALS.

Census.	Bus. Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
1850.....	267,349	145,851	173,017
1860.....	189,072	399,510	139,216
1870.....	259,599	339,922	266,348
1880.....	272,296	474,297	143,068

The above table gives the three leading cereals of the county, while the product of the three minor ones is presented in the following table:

Census.	Bus. Rye.	Barley.	Buckwheat.
1850.....	50,825	3,636	5,226
1860.....	77,526	21,015	18,716
1870.....	64,839	19,275	7,025
1880.....	39,167	20,986	14,959

MEADOW PRODUCTS.

Census.	Tons Hay.	Bu. Clover Seed.	Bu. Grass Seed.
1850.....	13,637	1,387	50
1860.....	15,778	7,813	85
1870.....	20,677	6,033	94
1880.....	12,876	3,056	327

The grass crop is the greatest of all the crops of the country, and in addition to the pasturage, the value of the hay crop nearly equals that of the greatest of the cereals.

PULSE AND ROOT CROP.

Census.	Bu. Peas and Beans.	Irish Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.
1850.....	.....	25,192	4
1860.....	77	95,575	118
1870.....	72	85,938	20
1880.....	285	142,626	329

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Census.	Lbs. Butter.	Gals. Milk Sold.	Lbs. Cheese.
1850.....	203,088	.....	1,758
1860.....	323,238	.....	2,083
1870.....	294,879	446,634	100
1880.....	409,690	141,316	124

Dairy products have to be secured by combining the statistics of agriculture with those of manufactures.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Census.	Lbs. Maple.	Gals. Maple.	Gals. Sorghum.
1850.....	2,550	40	...
1860.....	1,764	229	...
1870.....	762	30	20
1880.....	4,084	306	13

The production of sugar and molasses has been among the most difficult subjects of enumeration in the agricultural census.

APIARY AND VINEYARD PRODUCTS.

Census.	Lbs. Honey.	Beeswax.	Gals. Wine.
1850.....	.....	289	2
1860.....	4,070	125	.....
1870.....	1,275	78	1,583
1880.....	5,900	262	.....

In 1879 there were 60,664 fowls in the county, of which 52,789 were barn-yard, or common stock. The product of eggs was 222,402 dozen. The statistics of poultry and eggs were gathered, for the first time, by the census of 1880, which showed that over one hundred and twenty-five millions of fowls were in the United States in that year.

WOOL, HOPS AND FLAX.

Census.	Lbs. Wool.	Hops.	Flax.	Bus. Flax Seed.
1850.....	26,278	80	395	71
1860.....	21,850	299	709	57
1870.....	19,666	14	180	9
1880.....	35,499	.....	5	63

LIVE STOCK.

Census.	Horses.	Mules.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.
1850.....	3,512	89	3,768	5,897
1860.....	3,966	22	4,379	7,394
1870.....	4,322	41	4,242	6,006
1880.....	4,675	141	5,638	8,346

In the above table oxen are included under the head of other cattle, and the following table will give sheep and swine and the value of live and slaughtered stock.

Census.	Sheep.	Swine	Val. Live Stock.	Slaught. Stock.
1850..	10,227	9,712	\$348,644	\$ 73,615
1860..	7,710	9,059	551,118	111,867
1870..	8,372	6,781	798,164	187,971
1880..	7,843	10,428	.....	.....

The animals reported in the census are those which are found on farms only. The number of sheep and cattle thus omitted is so small as to be insignificant, while the number of milch cows is not inconsiderable, and the number of horses employed in trade and owned by professional men, livery stable keepers, and others not farmers, is large. The number of swine not kept by farmers exceed all other animals kept elsewhere than on the farm.

WEALTH.

Township.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.
Allegheny....	\$ 224,575	\$12,050	\$236,625
Antis.....	332,220	22,031	354,251
Blair.....	209,300	12,615	221,915
Catharine....	232,345	10,625	242,970
Frankstown..	349,503	17,998	367,501
Freedom.....	85,465	12,005	97,470
Greenfield....	106,220	10,145	116,365
Huston.....	317,572	14,872	332,444
Juniata.....	76,013	4,575	80,588
Logan.....	489,240	27,975	517,215
N. Woodbury	375,180	15,751	390,931
Snyder.....	171,603	7,785	179,388
Taylor.....	379,830	22,042	401,872
Tyrone.....	344,100	22,150	366,250
Woodbury....	421,965	24,001	445,966
City.			
Altoona.....	1,729,340	23,910	1,753,250
Boroughs.			
Holidaysb'g.	315,125	11,640	326,765
Tyrone.....	301,070	6,125	307,195
Total of towns			
under 1,000	193,000	23,501	216,501
Totals.....	\$6,653,666	301,796	6,955,462

Taxation.—The amount of taxes in Blair county in 1879 was: State, \$597; county, \$58,992; township, \$69,203; and school, \$64,927; making a total of \$193,719.

Indebtedness.—The indebtedness of the county in 1879 was as follows: County bonded debt, \$124,000; township floating debt, \$32; school distinct bonded debt, \$4,929; city and township bonded debt, \$451,819; and city and township floating debt, \$12,859; making a total of \$593,639.

Miscellaneous.—We give the following lists of county officers, which were not compiled in time to be placed under the civil roster commencing on page 56 of this work.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

- 1846. Jeremiah S. Black.
- 1849. George Taylor.
- 1871-91. John Dean.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

- 1846. George R. McFarlane.
 - 1847. Daniel McConnell.
 - 1848. Davis Brooke.
 - 1851. James Gardner.
 - 1851. Levi Slengluff.
 - 1854. James D. Rea.
 - 1855. James L. Gwin.
 - 1855. David Caldwell.
 - 1855. John Penn Jones.
 - 1860. Adam Moses.
 - 1860. Samuel Dean.
 - 1865. B. F. Rose.
 - 1870. George W. Patton.
 - 1870. Joseph Irwin.
 - 1875. Charles J. Mann.
 - 1875. Samuel Smith.
 - 1881 (Jan.) Robert Stewart.
 - 1881 (Jan.) Robert Gamble.
 - 1881 (Sept.) Joseph Fichtner.
- Robert Gamble died in a short time after

taking his seat. Joseph Fichtner was appointed in his place, and at the next election was elected for a term of five years.

Since the county was made a judicial circuit there have been no associate judges.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, FROM 1846 TO 1892.

- 1846. Col. John Cresswell.
David M. Hoffius.
- 1851. Joseph Kemp.
George A. Coffey.
- 1854. Essington Hammond.
- 1857. Benjamin L. Hewit.
- 1863. John H. Keatly.
- 1868. John Dean.
- 1871. Milton Alexander.
- 1874. James F. Milliken.
Thomas W. Jackson.
- 1880. J. D. Hicks.
- 1888. Martin Bell, jr.

CORONERS.

- 1855. James Funk.
- 1858. William Fox.
- 1864. Jacob Weidensall.
- 1869. John W. Humes.
- 1880. W. H. Glenn.
- 1889. Michael Poet.

SURVEYORS.

- 1862. Henry C. Nicodemus.
- 1875. John M. Gibboney.
- 1878. Francis Cassiday.
- 1883. Samuel Katterman.
- 1886. O. M. Irvine.
- 1889. H. C. Love.

AUDITORS.

- 1847. Charles E. Kinkead.
- 1847. William P. Dysart.
- 1847. James Wilson.
- 1848. William Reed.
- 1850. James L. Gwin.

1850. David Tate.
 1851. Jacob Walter.
 1851. George W. Smith.
 1852. James A. McCahan.
 1853. Samuel Smith.
 1854. Henry Lingenfelter.
 1855. John Hagerty.
 1856. John W. Tippery.
 1857. Samuel Morrow.
 1858. A. C. McCartney.
 1859. Joseph R. Hewit.
 1860. A. M. Lloyd.
 1861. R. M. Messimer.
 1862. L. Lowry Moore.
 1863. David Henshey.
 1863. John A. Crawford.
 1864. Alexander Knox.
 1864. George W. Reed.
 1865. M. D. Thatcher.
 1866. Abraham Robison.
 1866. James McKim.
 1867. D. E. McCahan.
 1868. S. A. Fulton.
 1868. George W. Hoover.
 1869. William H. Canan.
 1869. J. D. Hicks.
 1870. William H. Calvert.
 1871. John C. Robison.
 1872. J. J. Noffske.
 1873. Martin Bell, jr.
 1874. Alexander Knox.
 1875. Charles E. Butler.
 1876. J. Ross Mateer.
 1876. B. F. Custer.
 1876. J. E. Hagey.
 1879. S. C. Baker.
 1879. J. H. Isett.
 1879. A. C. Clapper.
 1881. A. T. Wilson.
 1881. H. C. Lorenze.
 1881. J. H. Patterson.
 1884. William L. Shellenberger.

1884. George R. Stiffler.
 1884. A. J. Filler.
 1887. George R. Stiffler.
 1887. David Koch.
 1887. A. J. Filler.
 1890. George A. Stiffler.
 1890. D. D. Coleman.
 1890. James Condrin.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

1849. William Bell.
 1849. Joseph Fay.
 1849. J. A. Landis.
 1851. Edward McGraw.
 1851. Jacob Igo.
 1851. J. G. McKee.
 1852. John Bennett.
 1852. George Cowen.
 1853. C. Stoner.
 1854. David Fleck.
 1855. C. Guyer.
 1856. M. Wike.
 1857. Samuel Shryver.
 1858. George Weaver.
 1859. John B. Riddle.
 1860. Peter Good.
 1861. William Burley.
 1862. David Aurandt.
 1863. Jacob Nicodemus.
 1864. Samuel Jones.
 1865. Samuel Moore.
 1866. Stephen Hammond.
 1867. Samuel Smith.
 1868. David Crawford.
 1869. Jacob Stiffler.
 1870. Abraham Loudon.
 1870. Andrew Biddle, appointed.
 1870. John M. Bush, appointed.
 1871. James M. Johnston.
 1872. F. D. Young.
 1873. Albert Wilson.
 1874. Joseph Riddle.

- 1875. David Bell.
- 1876. Edward Bell.
- 1877. John S. Biddle.
- 1878. David Bell.
- 1879. J. C. Mattern.
- 1880. Eli Smith.
- 1881. David Bell.
- 1882. William Richardson.
- 1883. John Loudon.
- 1884. John A. Crawford.
- 1885. Joseph Robison.
- 1886. John Loudon.
- 1887. John A. Crawford.
- 1888. Alex. J. McKee.
- 1889. John Loudon.
- 1890. John A. Crawford.
- 1891. Alex. J. McKee.

We extract the following interesting description of the history and progress of Blair county and the Juniata valley in 1855, from Jones' valuable History of the Juniata Valley:

"When the early settlers were apprised of the fact that some of the more enterprising contemplated cutting a pack-horse road over the Allegheny mountains, through Blair's Gap, they shook their heads ominously, and declared that the task was one which could not be accomplished. But it was accomplished; and after its completion, it was not many years until the pack-horse track was transformed into a wagon road. People were well satisfied with this arrangement; for no sooner was there a good road along the river than some daring men commenced taking produce to the east, by the use of arks, from the Frankstown branch, the Raystown branch, and the Little Juniata. With these advantages, a majority of the inhabitants labored under the impression that they were keeping pace with the age; but others, endowed with a fair share

of the progressive spirit which characterizes the American people, commenced agitating the project of making a turnpike between Huntingdon and Blairsville. The old fogies of the day gave this innovation the cold shoulder, spoke of the immense cost, and did not fail to count the expense of traveling upon such a road. But little were their murmurings heeded by the enterprising men of the valley. The fast friend of the turnpike was Mr. Blair, of Blair's Gap, west of Hollidaysburg. His influence was used in the halls of the legislature until he injured his political standing; nevertheless, he persevered until the company was chartered, and he soon had the satisfaction of seeing the turnpike road completed. Once built, it was found to be rather a desirable institution, and its value soon removed all opposition to it.

"Anon came the startling proposition of building a canal along the Juniata, and a railroad over the Allegheny mountains, to connect the waters of the Juniata and the Conemaugh. To men of limited information the project seemed vague and ill-defined; while knowing old fogies shook their heads, and declared that a canal and a turnpike both could not be sustained, and that, if the former could accomplish the wonders claimed for it, the teams that carried goods between Philadelphia and Pittsburg in the short space of from fifteen to twenty days would be compelled to suspend operations! But the opposition to the canal was too insignificant to claim notice; and when the building of it was once commenced an improvement mania raged. The stately and learned engineer, Moncure Robinson, was brought all the way from England to survey the route for the Portage road. Like a very colossus of Rhodes, he strode about

the mountain, and his nod and beck, like that of imperial Caesar upon his throne, was the law, from which there was no appeal. By dint of long labor, and at a vast expense to the Commonwealth, he demonstrated clearly that a road could be built across the mountain, and rendered practicable by the use of ten inclined planes. Alas! for the perishable nature of glory! Moncure Robinson had hardly time to reach his home, and boast of the honor and fame he achieved in the new world, before a Yankee engineer discovered that a railroad could be built across the Allegheny mountain without the use of a single plane! Of course, then, he was thought a visionary, and that not a quarter of a century ago; yet now we have two railroads crossing the mountain without the use of a plane, and the circumstance appears to attract no other remark than that of ineffable disgust at the old fogies who could not make a road to cross the Appalachian chain without the tedious operation of being hoisted up and lowered down by stationary engines.

"The era of 'flush times' in the valley must have been when the canal was building. Splendid fortunes were made, and vast sums of money sunk, by the wild speculations which followed the advent of the contractors and the sudden rise of property lying along the river. As an instance of the briskness of the times in the valley when the canal was building, an old settler informs us that Frankstown at that time contained fourteen stores, five taverns, and four roulette tables. At present, we believe, it contains but two or three stores, one tavern, and no gambling apparatus to relieve the reckless of their surplus change.

"The completion of the canal was the great event of the day, and the enthusiasm

of the people could scarcely be kept within bounds when the ponderous boats commenced ploughing the ditch. This will be readily believed by any one who will read the papers published at that time. From a paper printed in Lewistown on the 5th of November, 1829, we learn that a packet-boat arrived at that place from Mifflin on the Thursday previous, and departed again next day, having on board a number of members of the legislature, as well as citizens and strangers. The editor, in speaking of their departure, enthusiastically says: 'The boat was drawn by two white horses, when she set off in fine style, with the 'Star Spangled Banner' flying at her head, and amid the roar of cannon, the shouts of the populace, and the cheering music of the band which was on board.' Reader, this was a little over twenty-six years ago; and the jubilee was over a packet capable of accomplishing the mighty task of carrying some forty or fifty passengers at the rate of about four miles an hour. The climax of joy, however, appears to have been reached by the editor of the *Huntingdon Gazette*, on the 15th of July, 1831, when he became jubilant over the launch of a canal-boat, and gave vent to the following outburst: 'What! a canal-boat launched in the vicinity of Huntingdon! Had any one predicted an event of this kind some years back, he, in all probability, would have been yept a wizard, or set down as *beside himself*!'

"These gushings of intensified joy, although they serve to amuse now, do not fail to convey a useful lesson. Let us not glory too much over the demon scream of the locomotive as it comes rattling through the valley, belching forth fire and smoke, or the miraculous telegraph, which conveys messages from one end of the Union to the

other, with the rapidity with which a lover's sigh would be wafted from the Indies to the Pole; for who knows but that the succeeding generation, following in the footsteps made by the universal law of progress, will astonish the world with inventions not dreamed of in our philosophy, which will throw our electric telegraphs and railroads forever in the shade?

"For eighteen years, with the exception of the winter months, the canal packet held sway in the Juniata valley, carrying its average of about thirty passengers a day from the East to the West, and *vice versa*. When hoar old winter placed an embargo upon the canal craft, travel used to dwindle down to such a mere circumstance that a rickety old two-horse coach could easily carry all the passengers that offered. Who among us that has arrived at the age of manhood does not recollect the packet-boat, with its motley group of passengers, its snail pace, its consequential captain, and its non-communicative steersman, who used to wake the echoes with the 'to-to-to-to-toit' of his everlasting horn, and his hoarse cry of 'Lock ready?' The canal-packet was unquestionably a great institution in its day and generation, and we remember it with emotions almost akin to veneration. Right well do we remember, too, how contentedly people sat beneath the scorching rays of a broiling sun upon the packet, as it dragged its slow length along the sinuous windings of the canal, at an average speed of three and a half or four miles an hour; and yet the echo of the last packet-horn has scarcely died away when we see the self-same people standing upon a station-house platform, on the verge of despair because the cars happen to be ten minutes behind time, or hear them call-

ing down maledictions dire upon the head of some offending conductor who refuses to jeopardize the lives of his passengers by running faster than thirty miles an hour!

"At length, after the canal had enjoyed a sixteen years' triumph, people began to consider it a 'slow coach;' and without much debate, the business men of Philadelphia resolved upon a railroad between Harrisburg and Pittsburg. The project had hardly been fairly determined upon before the picks and shovels of the 'Corkonians' and 'Fardowns' were brought into requisition; but, strange to say, this giant undertaking struck no one as being extraordinary. It was looked upon as a matter of course, and the most frequent remarks it gave rise to were complaints that the making of the road did not progress rapidly enough to keep pace with the progress of the age. And, at length, when it was completed, the citizens of Lewistown did not greet the arrival of the first train with drums, trumpets, and the roar of cannon; neither did any Huntingdon editor exclaim, in a burst of enthusiasm, on the arrival of the train there, 'What! nine railroad cars, with six hundred passengers, drawn through Huntingdon by a locomotive! If any person had predicted such a result some years ago, he would have been yecept a wizard, or set down as one *beside himself!*'

"The Pennsylvania railroad once finished, although it failed to create the surprise and enthusiasm excited by the canal, did not fail to open up the valley and its vast resources. Independent of the great advantage of the road itself, let us see what followed in the wake of this laudable enterprise. The railroad created the towns of Altoona, Fostoria, Tipton, and Tyrone; its presence caused the building of three

plank roads, and the opening of extensive coal and lumber operations in the valley, and kindred enterprises that might never have been thought of. Nor is this all. A rage for travel by railroad has been produced by the Pennsylvania Company; and there is good reason to believe that it will increase until at least three more roads tap the main artery in the Juniata valley—the railroad from Tyrone to Clearfield, from the same place to Lock Haven, and from Spruce Creek to Lewisburg. These roads will unquestionably be built, and at no remote period. The Pennsylvania road has now facilities for doing business equal to those of any road of the same length in the world; and, when a second track is completed, it is destined, for some years at least, to enjoy a monopoly of the carrying trade between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. Much as we regret it, for the sake of the Commonwealth which expended her millions without anything like an adequate return, the canal is rapidly falling into disuse, and we see, with deep regret, that it has become entirely too slow for the age in which we live. With all the vitality forced into it that can be, we confess we can see no opposition in it to the road but such as is of the most feeble kind; yet all will agree that this opposition, trifling as it is, should continue to exist until such a time as other routes shall be opened between these points, and healthy competition established. But let us not dwell too much upon our modes of transit through the valley, lest the historian of a hundred years hence will find our remarks a fitting theme for ridicule, and laugh at us because we speak in glowing terms of a single railroad, and that road with but a single track for more than half its distance!

“In order to give the reader a little insight into the progress which has been made in the valley, let us turn statistician for a time, with the understanding, however, that we shall not be held responsible for the accuracy of dates.

“Less than twenty-six years ago George Law sat upon the left bank of the Juniata, two miles west of Williamsburg, cutting stones for building two locks at that place. Now the aforesaid Law is supposed to be worth the snug little sum of six millions of dollars, and not long since was an aspirant for the presidential chair!

“Thirty years ago, when Frankstown was a place of some note, Hollidaysburg contained but a few scattered cabins. In fact, twenty years ago it was ‘to fortune and to fame unknown;’ yet it now contains a population (including that of Gaysport) that will not fall much short of four thousand.

“Less than twenty-five years ago Dr. P. Shoenberger, while returning from Baltimore with \$15,000 in cash, fell in with the celebrated robber, Lewis, on the Broad Top mountain. The intention of Lewis, as he afterward acknowledged, was to rob him; but the doctor, although he was unacquainted with his fellow traveler, had his suspicions awakened, and, by shrewd maneuvering, succeeded in giving him the slip. Had the \$15,000 in question fallen into the hands of the robber, Dr. Shoenberger would have been bankrupt, and the probability is that he would have lived and died an obscure individual. Instead of that, however, the money freed him from his embarrassments, and he died, but a few years ago, worth between four and five millions of dollars, more than one-half of which he accumulated by manufacturing iron in the valley of the Juniata.

"Less than sixteen years ago a gentleman named Zimmerman was a bar-keeper at the hotel of Walter Graham, esq., at Yellow Springs, in Blair county, afterward a 'mud boss' on the Pennsylvania canal, and subsequently a teamster at Allegheny Furnace. At the present day the said Samuel Zimmerman owns hotels, palaces, a bank of issue, farms, stocks, and other property at Niagara Falls, in Canada, which swell his income to \$150,000 per annum. He is but thirty-eight years of age. Should he live the length of time allotted to man, and his wealth steadily increase, at the end of three-score-and-ten years he can look upon ordinary capitalists, who have only a few millions at command, as men of limited means.

"Let it not be presumed, however, that we notice these capitalists from any adoration of their wealth or homage to the men, but merely because their history is partially identified with the valley, and to show in what a singular manner the blind goddess will sometimes lavish her favors; for hundreds of men without money, but with brighter intellects and nobler impulses than ever were possessed by Zimmerman, Iaw, or Shoenberger, have gone down to the grave 'unwept, unhonored, and unsung,' in the Juniata valley. Neither will the sighing of the west wind, as it sweeps through the valley, disturb their repose any more than it will that of the millionaires, when resting from 'life's fitful fever' in their splendid mausoleums.

"Less than ten years ago a railroad from Huntingdon to Broad Top was deemed impracticable. Since then, or, we may say, within the last four years, a substantial railroad has been built, reaching from the borough of Huntingdon to Hopewell, in

Bedford county, a distance of thirty-one miles; and the cars are now engaged in bringing coal from a region which, but a few years ago, was unexplored. In addition to the main track, there is a branch, six miles in length, extending to Shoup's run. The coal field contains eighty square miles of territory; and from the openings made at Shoup's run and Six mile run, semi-bituminous coal has been taken, the quality of which cannot be surpassed by any coal fields in the world. Along the line of the road quite a number of villages have sprung up. The first is Worthington, some thirteen miles from Huntingdon. The next is Saxton, twenty-six miles from Huntingdon. Coalmont is the name of a flourishing village growing up on Shoup's run, about a mile below the lowest coal veins yet opened. Barret is located about two miles farther up; and Broad Top City is located upon the summit of the mountain, at the terminus of the Shoup's Run branch, at which place a large three-story stone hotel has been built, and a number of lots disposed of, on which purchasers are bound to build during the summer of 1856.

"Less than eight years ago the author of these pages, while on a gunning expedition, traveled over the ground where Altoona now stands. It was then almost a barren waste. A few fields, a solitary log farm house and its out buildings, and a school house, alone relieved the monotony of the scene; yet now upon this ground stands a town with between three and four thousand inhabitants, where the scream of the engine is heard at all hours of the day and night—where the roar of fires, the clang of machinery, and the busy hum of industry never cease from the rising to the setting of the sun, and where real estate commands a

price that would almost seem fabulous to those not acquainted with the facts. But of this enough.

"Let us now proceed to examine the products of the valley. The lower end of it is a grain-growing region, the upper an iron-producing country; and it is owing to the mineral resources alone that the valley maintains the position it does, and boasts of the wealth and population it now possesses. The Juniata iron has almost a world-wide reputation; yet we venture to say that many of our own neighbors know little about the immense amount of capital and labor employed in its manufacture."

History and Literature.—Sherman Day's "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," published in 1842 or '44, gave a brief history of Huntingdon county, which then included the territory of Blair. It was soon followed by a history of Northumberland, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Union, Clinton, Juniata, and Columbia counties, prepared by I. D. Rupp.

These two works failed to deal much with local history, and in 1856 U. J. Jones published his "History of the Early Settlement of the Juniata Valley," which is a very valuable work, and now a recognized standard of reference on the early history of Blair and the other counties of the Juniata valley. Mr. Jones was indebted (as he states) to Major B. F. Bell, Judge McCune, Edward Bell, Judge Adams, and Michael Maguire for much valuable material, and wrote an interesting and reliable work that will preserve his name from oblivion for all time to come.

"For the year 1875 George J. Akers compiled 'The Mirror Hand-book and Compendium of Facts,' a pamphlet of forty-seven pages. It contained a synopsis of the

local occurrences of that year, such as marriages and deaths, interments in Fairview cemetery, State, county, and city elections, a brief history of Altoona, a list of city and county officers, a sketch of the public schools, etc., making it a valuable book of reference. Harry Slep was the publisher.

"In the early part of 1879, 'The First Venture,' a book consisting of one hundred and eighty-seven pieces of poetry and a story in prose, entitled 'After Many Days,' was issued from the press of Harry Slep. The book contained sixty pages. Five hundred copies were issued, which commanded a ready sale. It was prepared by Harry L. Woods, the author of a book of Irish tales, entitled 'Pat Muldoon's Anecdotes.'

"During the year 1880 an illustrated volume of two hundred and sixty-five pages, edited by James H. Ewing and Harry Slep, of Altoona, and issued from the press of Harry Slep's printing house, was delivered to its patrons. It is entitled the 'History of the City of Altoona and Blair County,' and contains brief historical sketches of Hollidaysburg, Tyrone, Bell's Mills, Roaring Springs, Martinsburg, Williamsburg, Gaysport, Bennington Furnace, Kittanning Point, Arch Spring, Tipton, Newry, and Duncansville, besides a considerable amount of classified information not practicable to enumerate here. The work is meritorious."

In 1883 Louis H. Everets, of Philadelphia, issued the "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties, Pennsylvania, by J. Simpson Africa," an illustrated work of seven hundred and sixty-one pages.

The work gives two hundred and sixty-one pages to the history of Blair county, whose general history is treated of in nine chapters, while eighteen chapters are



BLAIR COUNTY ALMS HOUSE.

devoted to the description and history of her townships and boroughs. J. P. Snell and Dr. Thomas Cushing wrote the principal part of the history of Altoona; J. H. Schenck wrote all of the township histories except those of Snyder and Tyrone; and Maj. Franklin Ellis, one of the best county historians in the United States, prepared the military history of both Huntingdon and Blair counties.

Blair County Home.—The present handsome and commodious county home building was erected in 1892. Smith & Robinson, of Altoona and Johnstown, were the architects. The structure is of brick, two stories in height, and between one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet in length, and is amply furnished, completely heated, and well lighted throughout. It is favorably located, ranks as one of the finest county homes of the State, and is a credit to the county.

Early Courts and Lawyers.—Section 8 of the act under which Blair county was organized provided that "the county of Blair shall be annexed and compose part of the Sixteenth judicial district of this Commonwealth, and the courts shall be held and commence as follows, to wit: On the fourth Monday of March, July, October, and December in each year, and the first court shall be held in the said county of Blair on the fourth Monday of October next." A supplemental act, however, amended section 8 of the original act to the effect "that the first court shall be held on the fourth Monday of July, 1846." This court convened in the old Methodist Episcopal church at Hollidaysburg, on Monday, July 27, 1846, and was presided over by Judge Jeremiah S. Black, and George R. McFarlane and Daniel McConnell associate judges.

On the same day the following forty-nine attorneys were sworn in and admitted to practice in the several courts of the county:

Anderson, J. P.	Johnston, Robert L.
Banks, Thaddeus.	Jacobs, William J.
Banks, Ephraim.	King, Alexander.
Blair, Samuel S.	Kimmell, F. M.
Blair, David.	Kemp, Joseph.
Benedict, A. W.	Lowrie, J. R.
Barkley, Samuel M.	Lyon, William.
Brotherline, John.	Mann, Job.
Bell, J. M.	Miles, John G.
Canan, Moses.	Magehan, M. D.
Calvin, Samuel.	McMurtrie, R. A.
Curtin, A. G.	Mower, John.
Cresswell, John.	McAllister, H. N.
Coffey, T. J.	Ogle, A. J.
Cox, Joshua F.	Orbison, Wm. P.
Cline, A. J.	Russell, James M.
Cremer, Theo. H.	Russell, Samuel L.
Dorris, William, jr.	Stewart, Wm. M.
Duff, David.	Stewart J. S.
Fenlon, John.	Scott, John, jr.
Hall, James T.	Tate, Samuel H.
Hoffius, David M.	Williamson, John.
Heyer, Charles H.	Wilson, A. P.
Hasson, Michael.	Wharton, S. S.
Hughes, Isaac.	

Judge Black held twelve terms of court at Hollidaysburg, and then, in 1849, Blair county was taken from the Sixteenth judicial district and placed in the Twenty-fourth with Huntingdon and Cambria counties.

Judge Black presided over the courts of Blair county with satisfaction to the people, and of him Judge John Dean spoke at the dedication of the new court house, in 1877, as follows:

"Of Judge Black, in the presence of this audience, as a lawyer and a judge, I need

not speak at length. Whether as advocate at the bar, presiding in the common pleas, judge and chief justice of the supreme court, attorney-general of the United States, delegate at large to the constitutional convention of 1873, everywhere he has honored himself and has reflected honor on the people who honored him. His legal opinions and arguments are the delight of the lawyer, for it may be said of him, as Coke said of Littleton, 'He cites not many authorities, yet he holdeth no opinion but is proved and approved by these two faithful witnesses in matters of law, authority and reason.' While his name and fame are national, we claim the distinction of saying he held our first court, he was our first judge."

Judge Black was succeeded as president judge of the courts of Blair county by Hon. George Taylor, who was born in Chester county in 1812. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and acquired a fine reputation as a lawyer and advocate in Huntingdon county, where he practiced until 1849, when he was appointed by Governor Johnston as judge of the Twenty-fourth district. He served until 1851, then was elected for a term of ten years by the whigs, and in 1861 was reelected for another term. He died November 14, 1871. He had an intense love of justice, and the nerve fearlessly to administer it in the face of all opposition, yet he always tempered justice with mercy.

Judge Taylor was succeeded by Hon. John Dean, the present president judge, and "that he has given universal satisfaction to the people of the Twenty-fourth judicial district since his elevation to the bench, is attested by the fact that he was nominated and elected in the fall of 1881, while his political opponents, conceding to

his ability, fitness, and impartial rulings, in convention assembled, adopted complimentary resolutions, and refrained from nominating an opposing candidate." Judge Dean, who is now the candidate of the Republican party for an associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, resides at Hollidaysburg, where he is an active, enterprising citizen, and a valued member of society.

Early Physicians.—But little can be secured of the early physicians of the county. Dr. John McCloskey was a practicing physician in Frankstown township in 1787, and was succeeded in 1810 by Dr. John Buchanan, whose successor was Dr. Alexander Johnston. Drs. James Coffey, John Metzger, and Thomas Stark were practicing in Frankstown township before 1830. Dr. George Kneopler seems to have been the second resident physician in the county, and practiced at the beginning of the present century at Williamsburg, where Dr. John D. Ross commenced to practice in 1838. He is now the oldest physician in the county in years of active practice.

Summer Resorts.—There are many places in the county where fine summer resorts are to be established. There are already two noted resorts in the county: Cresson Springs and Wopsononock, both of which are noted for grandeur of scenery. Wopsononock is named for an Indian chief of that name. This beautiful "look out" is the equal of any in the State. The Altoona & Wopsononock railroad furnishes rapid and comfortable transit to and from Altoona. From the top of Wopsononock mountain, looking south and east, can be seen Altoona very distinctly, Bellwood more distant, and an extensive panorama of hill and valley, cleared field, and woodland dell.

With a field glass prominent landmarks are discernible in six counties: Blair, Cambria, Bedford, Huntingdon, Clearfield, and Centre.

Healthfulness.—The following facts, taken from the report of the board of health for 1890, are valuable as showing the healthfulness of Altoona:

Mean temperature for January, $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit; February, $41\frac{1}{2}$; March, $37\frac{1}{8}$; April, $52\frac{1}{4}$; May, $61\frac{1}{2}$; June, 70; July, 74; August, 72; September, 64; October, $53\frac{1}{8}$; November, $47\frac{1}{4}$; December, $34\frac{1}{2}$.

Death rate per 1,000 for the year, 16.06. Births, 1,054; marriages, 233.

FREE MASONRY.

We give the numbers, names, locations and dates of organization of the following lodges, chapters, councils, and commanderies in Blair county:

No.	Name. Lodge.	Place.	Year.
220.....	Portage.....	Hollidaysburg...	1846
281.....	Mountain.....	Altoona.....	
282.....	Juniata.....	Hollidaysburg...	1853
490.....	Logan.....	Altoona.....	1871
494.....	Tyrone.....	Tyrone.....	1871

<i>Chapter.</i>			
189.....	Mountain.....	Altoona.....	1858

<i>Council.</i>			
9.....	Mountain.....	Altoona.....	1857

<i>Commandery.</i>			
10.....	Mountain.....	Altoona.....	1855

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

No.	Name. Lodge.	Place.	Year.
79.....	Logan.....	Altoona.....	1868
103.....	Silver Spring.	Tyrone.....	1868
281.....	Blair.....	Altoona.....	
295.....	Alto.....	Altoona.....	
354.....	White Cross..	Altoona.....	1872

<i>Division.</i>			
26.....	Altoona.....	Altoona.....	

B. U. (H. F.)

No.	Circle.	Place.	Year.
20.....	Bethany.....	Altoona.....	1879
50.....	Rising Sun...	Altoona.....	1870

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

No.	Encampment.	Place.	Year.
69.....	Appalachian.	Hollidaysburg...	1847
129.....	Altoona.....	Altoona.....	1859

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

No.	Post.	Place.
39.....	William G. Murray...	Hollidaysburg.
62.....	Stephen C. Potts.....	Altoona.
468.....	Fred C. Ward.....	Altoona.

SONS OF VETERANS.

No.	Camp.	Place.
12.....	Lieut. S. C. Potts.....	Altoona
183.....	Fred C. Ward.....	Altoona

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

Washington Camp, No. 31.....	Altoona
Caldwell Council, No. 31.....	Altoona

The following organizations meet at Altoona:

Lodges.

Altoona, No. 102, B. P. O. E.
Altoona, No. 277, O. of T.
Unity, No. 2, I. O. G. T.
Purity, No. 75, I. O. G. T.
Altoona, No. 107, I. O. G. T.
Altoona, No. —, K. of H.

Councils.

Cresson, No. 108, JR. O. U. A. M.
Altoona, No. 152, JR. O. U. A. M.
Juniata, No. 372, JR. O. U. A. M.
Mountain City, No. 472, JR. O. U. A. M.
Altoona, No. 580, R. A.
Altoona, No. 15, O. of C. H.
Mechanics, No. 21, B. O. of E.

Castles.

Altoona, No. 145, K. G. E.
 Elmo, No. 154, K. G. E.
 Centennial, No. 204, K. G. E.
 Prince Arthur, No. 138, A. O. K. M. C.

Conclave.

Altoona, No. 132, I. O. H.

Tribe.

Winnebago, No. 35, I. O. R. M.

Legion.

Washington, No. 7, K. of R.

In 1891 the following fraternal organizations in the United States and their membership were: Free Masons, 673,643; Odd Fellows, 647,641; Grand Army of the Republic, 398,270; Ancient Order of United Workmen, 267,611; Knights of Pythias, 263,847; Knights of Honor, 138,256; Improved Order of Red Men, 111,644; Royal Arcanum, 118,454; Sons of Veterans, 100,000; Patriotic Order Sons of America, 100,000; Order of Chosen Friends, 38,821; and Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, 35,000.

War of 1812.—The Huntingdon Light Infantry, the Juniata Volunteers, and two drafted companies from Huntingdon county served on the northern frontier, but it has been impossible to secure a correct list of the names of those who enlisted from what is now Blair county.

Mexican War.—The Williamsburg Blues, commanded by Capt. Thomas K. Fluke, were among the first volunteer companies of Pennsylvania to offer their services, and W. T. Wilson, James Ellis, William Sullivan, R. M. Jones, John Condo, Robert Woods, G. W. Yeager, and Samuel Holliday enlisted in the 2d Pennsylvania regiment. Twenty-three men from Hollidaysburg enlisted in Co. B, 2d Pennsylvania,

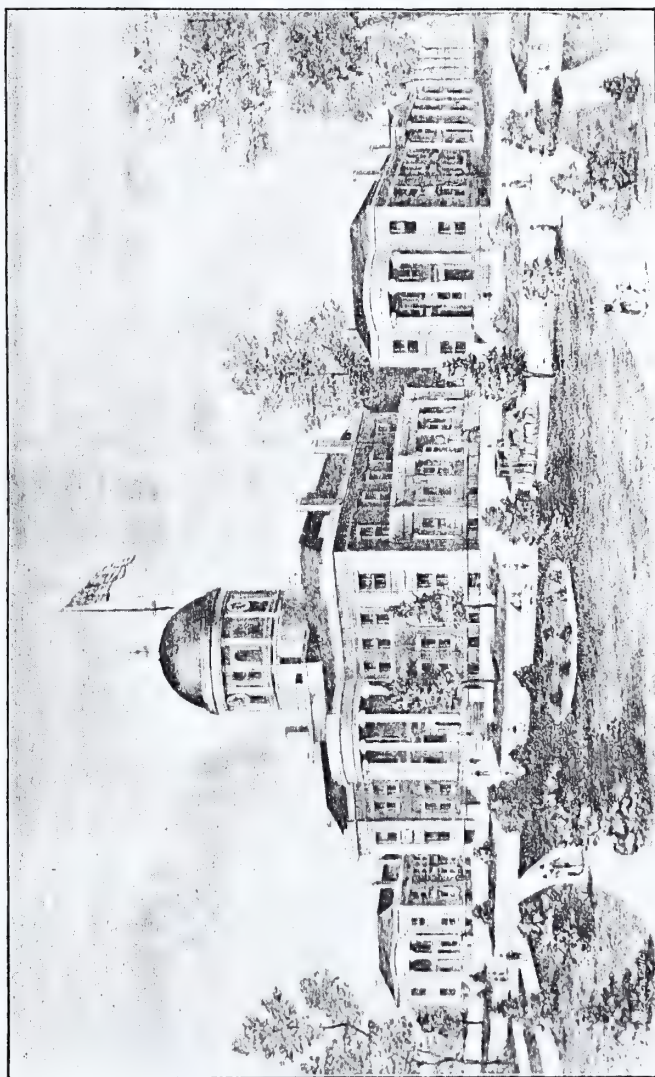
and served under Scott in Mexico. Of this number were: Lieut. William Williams, Thomas Hurd, Frederick Hesser, James Mealy, Washington Stone, Andrew Dripps, Don Revalon, Robert McNamara, and John Campbell.

State History.—In closing this historical sketch of Blair county it might not be inappropriate to refer briefly to the State, of which it is a political division.

Pennsylvania is situated between 39 degrees, 43 minutes and 42 seconds north latitude, and 2 degrees, 17 minutes east, and 3 degrees, 31 minutes west longitude, from Washington. Its mean length is 280.39 miles; mean breadth, 158.05 miles; its greatest length, 302 13-40 miles; and greatest breadth, 175 miles and 192 perches.

The latitude of Greenwich is 51 degrees, 27 minutes, 39 seconds north, and the latitude of Washington 38 degrees, 53.3 minutes. The longitude of Philadelphia from Greenwich is 75 degrees, 18 minutes west, and the longitude of Greenwich from Washington is 77 degrees, 00.6 minutes east.

Topographically Pennsylvania is divided into three parts—a southeastern or seaboard of scattered hills, a middle belt of mountains, and a great western table land or bituminous coal district, which is everywhere deeply seamed by numerous tributaries of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Susquehanna rivers. In the first district is the garden portion of the State. In the Appalachian belt is the great anthracite coal field of the United States, while the western district is rich with treasures of oil, iron ore and bituminous coal, and the Connelville coking region, which produces the typical coke of the world. The third district embraces one-half of the area of Pennsylvania, being bounded on three sides by State



STATE CAPITOL, HARRISBURG, PA.

lines, and on the east by the last westward ridge of the Alleghenies.

The Allegheny mountains also divide the State into two nearly equal parts, which are entirely different in geological formation and surface relief. The western one of these parts, or western Pennsylvania, lies in the Mississippi valley; while the eastern part, or eastern Pennsylvania, is embraced within the area of the Atlantic seaboard.

The geological structure of Pennsylvania is complicated of form, and various of quality and age. The Laurentian or oldest system of geology is slightly represented in some of the eastern counties, while its successor in age, the Huronian system, has never been recognized in the State. But the Paleozoic, or older secondary system — beginning with No. I, the Potsdam system, and terminating with No. XIII, the coal measures of carboniferous formation, is grandly developed in every part of the State.

The subterranean floor of Pennsylvania is formed of granite, gneiss, mica, slate, and marble, lies beneath the present surface at from a thousand to twenty thousand feet, and rests upon the same rocks which form the hill country of Lake Superior, and contain vast deposits of iron ore, but at inaccessible depths, beneath every county of the State. The rocks composing this great floor were originally sandstone and limestone, but were converted into granite, slate, gneiss, mica, and marble, by pressure, heat and chemical action.

On this floor was deposited formation after formation of the Paleozoic system until its terminal coal measures were formed just at sea level, when the second great change in the relative level of sea and land occurred in the surface of Pennsylvania. The land rose into the air in the central and western

part, erosion commenced, and drainage was established. A third principal change in land and sea level followed when the eastern borders of the continent arose and carried up in its swell the surface of the eastern part of the State, which had been mostly in the bed of a long salt water bay. Frost and rain then commenced their work of destruction on these elevated surfaces, and drainage carried the soil and rock thus loosened on the east, to build up New Jersey, Delaware, and the tide water region of Maryland and Virginia, while on the west it bore the eroded earth to form Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

By the waters of the calm-flowing Delaware, in 1634, Gustavus Adolphus, "the greatest benefactor of mankind in the line of Swedish kings," sought to establish a mighty empire, in which religious thought should be free, and human servitude should never exist. But to other hands was left the founding of this grand ideal State, and upon the weak and feeble New Sweden of the warrior king of Sweden was planted the strong and prosperous Quaker province of William Penn, which is now the powerful and populous Keystone State of the American Union. Prior to Gustavus Adolphus' idea of founding a State on the Delaware, the Dutch West India Company and the English of Connecticut had made ineffectual attempts at colonization on the "South River." The first permanent settlement in Pennsylvania was made at Upsal (now Chester), in 1638, by Swedes and Finns, and was under the direction of Oxenstiern. These settlers came from Gottenburg, on two vessels, named the Key of Calmar and the Griffin. They were sent out by a Swedish West India company, which was founded by William Usselinex, who had been instrumental in

forming the Dutch West India Company. Their first governor was Peter Minuet, a former governor of the New Netherlands. In 1655 New Sweden was captured by the Dutch, and was New Netherlands until 1664, when it was wrested from the Dutch by the English. In 1673 a Dutch squadron recaptured the country, but one year later gave it up to the English by the treaty of Westminster.

In 1681 the province of Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn, in liquidation of a debt of 16,000 pounds, which the British government owed to his distinguished father, Admiral Sir William Penn.

The following, from Dr. Engle's History of Pennsylvania, will throw light upon the naming of the State: "The king affixed his signature on March 4, 1681, naming the province Pennsylvania, for the reasons explained in the subjoined extract from a letter from William Penn to his friend, Robert Turner, dated 5th of 1st month, 1681: 'This day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania—a name the king would give it in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being as this is a pretty hilly country; but Penn being Welsh for a head, as Penmaumoire in Wales, and Penrith in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is the high, or head woodlands, for I proposed, when the secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, Sylvania, and they added Penn to it, and though I much opposed it, and went to the king to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past, and would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under secretary to vary the name,

for, I fear, lest it be looked on as vanity in me, and not as a respect to the king, as it truly was, to my father, whom he often mentioned with praise.'"

William Penn landed in his province in 1682. He founded the city of Philadelphia, which afterward became the metropolis of the thirteen colonies and the birthplace of American independence. He established his colony upon the broad principles of Christian charity and constitutional freedom. Penn was proprietor of Pennsylvania until 1693, when the crown assumed the government, which it did not restore to him for two years. He then continued as proprietor until his death, in 1718, and was succeeded by his sons John, Richard, and Thomas, who were successively proprietors until 1776.

At the opening of the revolutionary war the settlers between the Susquehanna and the Hudson owned larger farms than the people of New England, although their farms were less than the plantations of the south. There was a greater diversity of nationalities in Pennsylvania than in any other colony. From the southeast and north and westward were the following elements of population: "First Swedes, next English, then Germans, and lastly New Englanders; while the whole front of this mass, from the west branch of the Susquehanna southward, was Irish, Welsh, Scotch, and Scotch-Irish." The spirit of liberty in Pennsylvania was stubborn but not fierce.

During the revolution Pennsylvania bore her part in achieving independence, and since its close the State has increased rapidly in population and wealth until the present time.

The Indian title to the State was liquidated by six successive purchases, made

respectively in 1682, 1736, 1749, 1758, 1768, and 1784.

Pennsylvania soldiers were first to reach Washington in 1861. During the war Pennsylvania sent to the Union army 270 regiments, numbering 287,284 men, which included 25,000 militia, which were in service in September, 1862. The decisive battle of the late civil war was the great struggle at Gettysburg, on the soil of Pennsylvania.

Since the war the State has grown very rapidly in population and wealth, and of her political history since 1824 we give the following table:

POPULAR VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS FROM 1824 TO 1888.

1824.	Republican . . .	Andrew Jackson	36,100
	Coalition	John Q. Adams	5,440
	Republican	William H. Crawford	4,206
	Republican	Henry Clay	1,669
1828.	Democrat	Andrew Jackson	101,652
	Nat. Rep.	John Q. Adams	50,848
1832.	Democrat	Andrew Jackson	90,983
	Nat. Rep.	Henry Clay	56,716
	Anti-Masonic	William Wirt . . . . .	.....
1836.	Democrat	Martin Van Buren	91,475
	Whig	Wm. H. Harrison	87,111
1840.	Whig	Wm. H. Harrison	144,021
	Democrat	Martin Van Buren	143,676
	Liberty	James G. Birney	343
1844.	Democrat	James K. Polk	167,535
	Whig	Henry Clay	161,203
	Liberty	James G. Birney	3,138
1848.	Whig	Zachary Taylor	185,513
	Democrat	Lewis Cass	171,176
	Free Soil	Martin Van Buren	11,263
1852.	Democrat	Franklin Pierce	198,568
	Whig	Winfield Scott	179,174
	Free Dem	John P. Hale	8,525
1856.	Democrat	James Buchanan	230,710
	Republican	John C. Fremont	147,510
	American	Millard Fillmore	82,175
1860.	Republican	Abraham Lincoln	268,630
	Democrat	John C. Breckinridge	178,871
	Ind. Dem.	Stephen A. Douglas	16,765
	Cons't Union	John Bell	12,776
1864.	Republican	Abraham Lincoln	296,391
	Democrat	Geo. B. McClellan	276,316

1868.	Re-publican	Ulysses S. Grant	342,280
	Democrat	Horatio Seymour	313,382
1872.	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant	349,589
	Dem. and Lib.	Horace Greeley	212,041
	Temperance	James Black	1,630
	Democrat	Charles O'Connor . . . . .	.....
1876.	Republican	Rutherford B. Hayes	384,122
	Democrat	Samuel J. Tilden	366,158
	Greenback	Peter Cooper	7,187
	Prohibition	Green Clay Smith	1,319
1880.	Republican	James A. Garfield	444,704
	Democrat	Winfield S. Hancock	407,428
	Greenback	James B. Weaver	20,668
	Prohibition	Neal Dow . . . . .	.....
1884.	Republican	James G. Blaine	473,904
	Democrat	Grover Cleveland	392,785
	Greenback	Benjamin F. Butler	16,992
	Prohibition	John P. St. John	15,283
1888.	Republican	Benjamin Harrison	526,091
	Democrat	Grover Cleveland	446,633
	Prohibition	Clinton B. Fisk	20,947
	Greenback	Alson J. Streeter	3,873

Pennsylvania needs no eulogium; her past honorable career and present commercial supremacy are sufficient guarantees of her future greatness.

William Penn.—In concluding this brief account of the "Keystone State," we append Lossing's sketch of her founder: "In glorious contrast with the inhumanity of Spaniards, Frenchmen, and many Englishmen, stands the record on History's tablet of the kindness and justice toward the feeble Indian of the founder of Pennsylvania.

" 'Thou'lt find,' said the Quaker, 'in me and mine,
But friends and brothers to thee and thine,
Who abuse no power, and admit no line
'Twixt the red man and the white.'
And bright was the spot where the Quaker came
To leave his hat, his drab, and his name,
That will sweetly sound from the trump of Fame,
Till its final blast shall die.

HANNAH F. GOULD.

"William Penn was born in the city of London on the 14th of October, 1644, and was educated at Oxford. His father was the eminent Admiral Penn, a great favorite of royalty. William was remarkable,

in early youth, for brilliant talent and unaffected piety. While yet a student he heard one of the new sect of Quakers preach, and, with other students, became deeply impressed with the evangelical truths which they uttered. He, with several others, withdrew from the Established church, worshipped by themselves, and for non-conformity were expelled from the college. Penn's father sought, in vain, to reclaim him; and when at length he refused to take off his hat in the presence of the admiral, and even of the king, he was expelled from the parental roof. He was sent to gay France, where he became a polished gentleman after a residence of two years; and on his return he studied law in London until the appearance of the great plague, in 1665. He was sent to Ireland in 1666, to manage an estate there belonging to his father, but was soon recalled, because he associated with Quakers. Again expelled from his father's house, he became an itinerant Quaker preacher, made many proselytes, suffered revilings and imprisonments 'for conscience' sake,' and at the age of twenty-four years wrote his celebrated work, entitled 'No Cross, No Crown,' while in prison because of his non-conformity to the Church of England. He was released in 1670, and soon afterward became the possessor of the large estates of his father, who died that year. He continued to write and preach in defence of his sect, and went to Holland and Germany, for that purpose, in 1677.

"In March, 1681, Penn procured from Charles the Second, a grant of the territory in America which yet bears his name; and two years afterward he visited the colony which he had established there. He founded Philadelphia—city of brotherly love—toward

the close of the same year; and within twenty-four months afterward, two thousand settlers were planting their homes there. Penn returned to England in 1684, and through his influence with the king, obtained the release of thirteen hundred Quakers, then in prison. Because of his personal friendship toward James, the successor of Charles (who was driven from the throne by the revolution of 1688, and had his place filled by his daughter, Mary, and William, Prince of Orange), he was suspected of adherence to the fallen monarch, and was imprisoned and deprived of his proprietary rights. These were restored to him in 1694; and in 1699 he again visited his American colony. He remained in Pennsylvania until 1701, when he hastened to England to oppose a parliamentary proposition to abolish all proprietary governments in America. He never returned. In 1712 he was prostrated by a paralytic disorder. It terminated his life on the 30th of July, 1718, at the age of seventy-four years. Penn was greatly beloved by the Indians; and it is worthy of remark that not a drop of Quaker's blood was ever shed by the savages."

Time in his flight has numbered nearly a decade over two hundred years since William Penn set foot on the soil of the present mighty and populous State of Pennsylvania, and the results of his work on the Delaware are truthfully given on the tablet in Independence Hall, on which is inscribed: "William Penn, born in London, October 14th, 1644, laid the foundation of universal liberty A. D. 1682, 'in the privileges he then accorded the emigrants to Pennsylvania, and thus enabled their descendants to make the colony the Keystone State of the Federal Union in 1789."



Judge John Deair

BLAIR COUNTY

❖ BIOGRAPHIES. ❖

HON. JOHN DEAN, the present nominee of the Republican party for the office of justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, ranks deservedly high as a jurist, and is one of those men who need not the dignity of office to give him name, power and influence among his fellow-citizens, or to command public respect and confidence wherever he is known. He is a son of Matthew and Anna (Patterson) Dean, (both of whom were born in Huntingdon county), and was born at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1835. With many other worthy names, the name of Dean is stamped upon the earliest history of Huntingdon county. Elizabeth Dean, the great-grandmother of Hon. John Dean, and three of her children were massacred in Canoe valley, in 1780, by a Delaware war party. Her husband, Matthew Dean, and five of their children escaped the tomahawk of the vengeful Indian by being at some distance from the house. Matthew Dean (see historical sketch in this volume), who was of Scotch-Irish extraction, had settled in Canoe valley prior to the revolutionary war, and of his five children who were

not killed in 1780, one was John Dean (grandfather), of Water Street, Huntingdon county. He married and reared a family in his native township, of which he was a life-long resident. His son, Matthew Dean, was born in 1808, and died in December, 1886, at seventy-eight years of age. He was an industrious and useful citizen; although a tanner by trade, his principal business in life was that of farming. He married Anna Patterson, daughter of John Patterson, of Huntingdon county. They reared a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, all living except the youngest son.

John Dean received his education in the common schools, Williamsburg academy and Washington college, of Washington, Pennsylvania, taught school at Williamsburg and Hollidaysburg, and read law with James M. Bell and D. H. Hoffius, of Hollidaysburg. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year opened an office at Hollidaysburg, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until May, 1857, when he was elected superintendent of the common schools of his county for a term

of three years. Two years later he resigned the superintendency to form a law partnership with Hon. Samuel S. Blair, which continued to exist until 1864, when Mr. Dean withdrew and practiced alone for three years. He was then (October, 1867) appointed district attorney, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. H. Keatley, and the next year was elected for a term of three years, which he served with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. At the close of his elective term, in 1871, he was nominated and elected by the republicans as president judge of the Twenty-fourth judicial district for a term of ten years, over the regular nominee of the Democratic party and an independent candidate. His record was such on the bench that in 1881 he was re-nominated and elected without opposition, an unmistakable evidence of the popular approval of his faithful and eminent services during his first term. His district comprised the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and his position was one of hard and constant labor, as the rapidly increasing business of these three counties imposed upon him an immense amount of labor. His two terms were remarkable not only for the great volume of their business, but also for the importance of their many individual cases. He decided every cause upon its merits, after a careful hearing and a thorough examination of every authority bearing in any degree upon the question involved, and thus he attained high standing as a judge before the supreme court, as well as the bench at large. In 1892, if elected judge of the Supreme Court, he will retire from the common pleas bench with the good will of the bar, and the esteem and respect of the public, for the ability, disinterestedness and im-

partiality with which he had presided for twenty years over the courts of the Twenty-fourth judicial district. In recognition of his eminent ability as a jurist, his high standing as a lawyer, and his deserved popularity for honor and integrity, Judge John Dean was nominated by the Republican party, in their State convention in Harrisburg, in April, 1892, as their candidate for the vacant justiceship of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, occasioned by the death of Judge Silas M. Clark, over such well-known judges as Harry White, of Indiana county, Judge Sadler, Judge Henderson, Judge Ewing, and others.

In 1857 Judge Dean married Rebecca Calwell, daughter of Judge Calwell, of Hollidaysburg. His wife died in 1874. He again, in November, 1876, married Margaret Bell, daughter of Martin Bell. They have four children: Eliza, Anna, Claribel, and Margaret.

Judge Dean has a beautiful home at Hollidaysburg, gives some attention to the management of his farming and other lands, and enjoys a popularity throughout central Pennsylvania that has been possessed by but very few other men since its settlement. As a lawyer his ability was recognized during the earlier years of his practice, and he soon rose to the highest rank in his profession, where he has held a commanding position ever since, and from which no allurements of political life, however powerful, has ever been able to draw him away. As a judge he was distinguished by his able opinions and impartial decisions, and as a citizen he is enterprising and progressive. As a man, in the true sense of the word, Judge Dean has won the esteem and respect ever due to those whose lives are devoted to right living and usefulness. As a public

speaker he is able, pleasing, popular and eloquent, and his services are in constant demand as a lecturer on the leading questions and vital issues of the day.

In personal appearance Judge Dean is prepossessing, dignified and gentlemanly. Over six feet in height, he is erect and active, and his clear and finely cut features give unmistakable evidence of his energy, earnestness and determined force of character.

Judge John Dean has met the tasks and duties of every important post which he has held, with prudence, courage and forethought. Although controlled by ideas, sentiment and principle, yet he is practical when necessity demands or occasion requires. If Judge Dean is chosen in November (1892) by the ballots of his fellow-citizens to occupy a seat upon the supreme bench of the State, the history of his past career is sufficient to warrant that he will not be one to suffer the dignity and learning and efficiency of the supreme bench to fall from its present high standard.

THEODORE H. WIGTON, cashier of the Altoona bank, one of the strongest institutions of central Pennsylvania, and a well known financier and leading business man of that section, is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Ingram) Wigton, and was born at Wigton's Forge, in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1844. The crest of the Wigton family is found in the book of heraldry of England, and indicates that the family was prominent in civil and military affairs several centuries back in the history of that country. Three brothers who were members of this family came to Pennsylvania in the early part of

the last century and settled in Bucks county, where they became the right hand men of Rev. Tennant, who was the founder of the old log cabin college whose distinguished successor is the celebrated Princeton college. A descendant of one of these brothers was Samuel Wigton, whose son Christopher was the grandfather of Capt. Christopher H. Wigton, whose son, Samuel Wigton, is the father of the subject of this sketch. Capt. Christopher H. Wigton was a native of Chester county, and commanded a company in the war of 1812. He was a farmer and furnace manager in his native county, and about 1836 removed to Mattern forge, which he had purchased in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, where he died in 1864. He was prominent and influential in political matters, and when he saw that fate destined the extinction of the Whig party he left its ranks, and was instrumental in organizing the Republican party in Huntingdon county. He was a friend of the free school system, and was one of the first two school directors elected in Franklin township. His son, Samuel Wigton (father), was born October 25, 1812, in West Fallon township, Chester county, where he received his education in the common schools of that day. He came with his father to Huntingdon county, where he was principally engaged for many years in farming in Franklin township. He was also largely interested in Wigton forge and Rock Hill furnace until 1857. He was a whig and republican in politics, and was elected in 1851 as a county commissioner, and in 1857 as a school director. In 1877 he removed to Altoona, where he died in 1887. He had served for twenty years before his death as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, with which his direct

ancestors for five generations back had been prominently connected and had served in as ruling elders. He married Eliza Ingram, daughter of William Ingram, who settled in Huntingdon county in 1787. They had six children: Wade, who served in the 2d Pennsylvania heavy artillery in the late war, and is now in the freight department of the Pennsylvania railroad at Harrisburg; John M., residing on the home farm; Hannah; Christopher and William (twins), one in a railroad depot and the other in the mercantile business in Salt Lake City, Utah; and Theodore II.

Theodore II. Wigton was reared in his native township, and received his education in Tuscarora academy and Juniata academy, then under charge of Dr. Shumaker. In 1864 he left school and went to Broad Top City, where he was a clerk for his uncle, R. B. Wigton, at Cunard mines, but soon resigned his place and enlisted for one year as a soldier in the 19th Pennsylvania cavalry, and served on detached service in the southwest, and as far southward as New Orleans and Mobile. After being honorably discharged from the Union service he returned home, and in the spring of 1866 went to Vinton, near Chillicothe, Ohio, where he became book-keeper for the Vinton Furnace and Coal Company. He was soon made manager of the company's works, and served satisfactorily in that position until 1872, when he resigned in order to come to Altoona, where he desired to embark in the banking business. In connection with others he helped organize the Altoona bank, of which he was elected a director and appointed assistant cashier. The cashier-elect was unable to attend to his duties, which were attended to by Mr. Wigton, and upon his death, in 1873, the

latter was appointed cashier, and has served in that capacity ever since.

On January 15, 1868, he married Mary Bayley, daughter of William Bayley, a merchant of Ferguson township, Centre county. They are the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter: Samuel, a rodman on the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad; William Bayley, secretary of the Altoona Manufacturing Company; Mary, and Richard C.

Theodore H. Wigton is a republican in politics, and has served one term as a member of the select council of Altoona. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian, and since 1869 has been a member of the Second church of that denomination in Altoona, in which he has served as a trustee and deacon for several years. He is one of the projectors and stockholders of the city railway, Oak Ridge Cemetery association, Altoona Light Company, and Altoona Heat Company. He is a past master in Mountain Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons, and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He was active in the movement for the erection of the present Masonic Temple, of whose building committee he was chairman. The solidity and good standing of the banks of a city add much to its reputation and largely to its volume of business and material prosperity. The National bank of Altoona, under its safe and conservative management, has been a factor in the progress of that enterprising and prosperous city, and much of the bank's remarkable success is due to the efforts of Theodore H. Wigton, who has won an enviable reputation for financial ability and correct business methods.



M. A. Green

M. A. GREEN, one of the most successful business men of the Keystone State, and the president of the Altoona Manufacturing Company, whose great industrial establishment is next in size to the wonderful and immense car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born July 16, 1852. He is also a mechanical engineer, and a member of the American Association of Mechanical Engineers. He became one of the organizers of the Altoona Car Company, limited, of which he served as superintendent for seven years. The company was then organized under the name of the Altoona Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Green was elected president, which position he has very successfully filled ever since. Next to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops, the second great industrial establishment in the Mountain City is the works of the Altoona Manufacturing Company, located on a five-acre tract of land on the western border of the city, just within its corporate limits, at Broad and Twenty-sixth streets. The first works built upon the site of the present extensive buildings was in the year 1868. These were burned down on May 23, 1879, but the work of reconstruction was at once begun, and from time to time since additional buildings and other improvements have been added. The Altoona Manufacturing Company is a joint stock organization. The company's plant, valued at about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, is not only conveniently but also pleasantly situated. To Mr. Green himself, more than to any other man, is due the prosperity of the company and the general excellence of the work turned out by the establishment. Devoting his personal attention to every department of the works, and being per-

fectly acquainted with the details of the labor performed, he has accomplished results where others would have failed. The Altoona Manufacturing Company, in its earlier stages of existence, was mainly devoted to the building of cars. Now it is otherwise. Cars are still turned out, orders of this nature receiving constant attention, but this branch of manufacture is no longer the distinctive feature of the works. The construction of engines is now one of the main points in which the company competes for the general trade, and for the making of automatic high speed engines, for electric lighting, electric railways, and for all uses in which rapidity of action and close regulation are prime requisites, the company is proving very successful. The company manufactures automatic, and double and single hoisting and hauling engines, coal and coke breaking machinery, boilers, castings, regenerative gas furnaces, freight, stock, mine, and street cars, and tank machinery. For these purposes the works are supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery. There are nine different departments in the works, employing in all over two hundred persons. Coming to the works by the way of Broad street, the first building reached is the office, a brick structure, 50 x 50 feet. Directly beside the business department is the draughting room, where three draughtsmen are employed. Above the business offices is the pattern shop, where six persons are employed. The machine shop building is of brick, two hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, with an L annex, also of brick, 40 x 50 feet. It employs sixty skilled workmen. The boiler and engine room is built of brick, 40 x 50 feet, where an eighty horse power engine, supplied by a one hundred

horse power boiler, furnishes the motive power for the works. Besides the boiler in use, one of eighty horse power is kept in reserve. An engineer and fireman are employed. The blacksmith shop is constructed of brick, in dimensions 50 x 75 feet, and requires a constant force of thirteen men. A few yards distant from the machine shop stands the foundry, built of brick like the others, and extending in length two hundred feet, while its width is fifty feet, and ninety-five men are employed. In a building of brick, 60 x 100 feet, is the boiler department, where twenty-eight men work. Near by the boiler department is the car shop and planing mill, a frame building, 75 x 100 feet, requiring twenty-five men. Finally, two two-story frame buildings, for the storage of patterns, have been recently constructed. These buildings are each 28 x 40 feet.

These different departments are always busy, and for some time past the receipt of orders has been so great that night work was necessary in order to make headway against the demand. The total value of the manufactures during the last year was two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand dollars—figures which will certainly be increased during the year 1892. The Altoona Manufacturing Company is daily increasing its facilities for work, and the quality of the articles it gives to its customers, who are to be found all over the country, is building up for it a standard reputation in its line of business.

In 1887 Mr. Green invented and patented the well known M. A. Green automatic high speed engine. In politics he is a republican. He is a member of Logan lodge, No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons;

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; and Syria Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. M. A. Green is a man of high standing and repute in commercial circles, and the immense business of the company is largely the outgrowth of his energetic efforts and excellent management.

GEN. DANIEL ROBERDEAU, whose name will be forever associated with the revolutionary history of the present territory of Blair county, was a son of Isaac and Mary (Cunyngham) Roberdeau, and was born in the island of St. Christopher, the West Indies, in 1727. Daniel Roberdeau came to Philadelphia, where he followed merchandising for some years, and was an early Mason with Franklin and Alexander Hamilton and others. He was a member of the assembly from 1756 to 1760, and in 1775 was elected colonel of the 2d battalion of Pennsylvania associators. He was chosen a member of the council of safety, and on July 4, 1776, was elected first brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania troops, and served during the remainder of that year under Washington in New Jersey. In February, 1777, he was elected as a member of the Continental Congress, to which he was twice re-elected, and served until 1779.

In April, 1778, there being a scarcity of lead in the army, General Roberdeau received leave of absence from Congress to work the lead mine in Sinking valley, this county, where he was obliged to erect a stockade fort as a protection against the Indians. He erected this fort, which was named Fort Roberdeau, at his own expense, and much valuable information concerning the fort and lead mine is to be found in Hazard's Register, and Force's American

Archives. In 1783 General Roberdeau went to England, where he spent a year, and while traveling in his coach across Blackheath he was surrounded by a party of highwaymen. He seized the leader, threw him down in the bottom of the carriage, and called on the coachman to drive on and fire right and left. He drove into London in this manner, with the robber's feet hanging out of the carriage, and delivered him up to justice. After his return to the United States he resided at Alexandria, Virginia, until about 1794, when he removed to Winchester, that State, where his spirit took its flight from earth on January 5, 1795.

General Roberdeau was a friend of George Whitefield, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. During the revolutionary war he owned a half interest in a privateer which captured a prize with \$22,000 in silver, which he placed at the disposal of Congress.

He married, and his eldest son, Col. Isaac Roberdeau, was born in Philadelphia in 1763, and died in Georgetown, near Washington, in 1829. He was assistant engineer in laying out Washington city. He served as an engineer in building canals in this State, and surveyed the boundary line between the United States and Canada under the treaty of Ghent.

GEORGE DIKE BLAIR, vice-president of the First National bank at Tyone, and prominently identified with the iron industry of Pennsylvania, is the eldest living son of Thomas S. and Virginia Higbee (Dike) Blair, and was born April 29, 1851, in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His great-great-grandfather was Captain Thomas Blair, a native of Scotland, who

came to America at a very early day in company with several brothers. Of these brothers, Thomas and William settled in Huntingdon (now Blair) county, while the others settled elsewhere in Pennsylvania. Prior to the revolutionary war Captain Blair was a resident of Path valley, and during that struggle he rendered great service in clearing the upper Juniata valley of Indians and Tories, who were a source of much annoyance and danger to the inhabitants of those parts. After the close of the revolution he removed to what is now Blair county, settling at a point which soon became known as Blair's Gap, and which is in the present township of Frankstown. There Captain Blair, the patriot and soldier, passed the remainder of his life, dying September 10, 1808. He was a man of wonderful energy and good business sense, and as early as 1787 was numbered among the most prominent citizens of that section. He owned four hundred acres of land at Blair's Gap, and in 1794 was the proprietor of two saw mills, one grist mill, and two distilleries, besides owning slaves, horses, cattle, and other property. He early succeeded in having a pack-horse road cut through the gap that bears his name, and being a man of influence and action, was accepted as a leader in every enterprise undertaken in his neighborhood. He married and had a family of children, one of whom was Hon. John Blair (great-grandfather), who was born at Blair's Gap, this county. He also was prominent and influential, his standing and popularity being such that Blair township was named for him in 1839, and when Huntingdon county was divided, in 1846, the new county then formed was called Blair in his honor. For him also was named the town of Blairsville, in Indiana

county. He early saw the need of his section for better facilities of transportation, and became a leading spirit in the movement which culminated in the construction of the Pennsylvania canal and Portage railroad. He was foremost in the agitation of that improvement, which did more for this section than all other agencies combined, and was equally active in furnishing capital to aid in its completion. All his active and useful life was passed among the people of this county, and in public-spirited efforts to build up and develop the various industrial and commercial interests of this section. He died at the old homestead, near Blair's Gap, January 1, 1832.

Thomas Blair (grandfather) was born at Blair's Gap in 1798, and after obtaining a good English education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Huntingdon county, where he practiced for a time, and then removed to Kittanning, Armstrong county. There he continued the practice of his profession until his death, in 1837, at the early age of thirty-nine years. He married Florinda Cust, and to their union were born two sons: John Cust and Thomas S. (father). After the death of her husband Mrs. Blair, with her two children, removed to Pittsburg. Thomas S. Blair (father) was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, this State, November 20, 1825, but was reared principally in the city of Pittsburg. He entered Harvard college, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1844. He subsequently engaged in the iron business at Pittsburg, and is still prominently identified with the iron and steel industry of that city. He was a member of the firm of Shoenberger, Blair & Co., and is a man who possesses considerable inventive genius. He has invented a number of improvements in

the various processes for the manufacture of iron, the most important perhaps being what is known as "Blair's direct process" for making iron. In 1847 Mr. Blair united in marriage with Virginia Dike, and the fruit of this union was a family of four children: John, deceased; George Dike, the subject of this sketch; Anna, who married Ross Johnston, now deceased, of the city of Pittsburg; and Thomas S., jr., who is a member of the Steel & Iron Improvement Company, of Pittsburg.

George Dike Blair was principally reared in the city of Pittsburg, and was prepared for college at St. Paul's school, Concord, New Hampshire. He subsequently attended the University of Heidelberg, Germany, for three years. In the spring of 1872 he went to the city of Chicago as secretary and treasurer of the Excelsior Press Brick Manufacturing Company, but in 1874 resigned and came back to Pittsburg as manager of the Glenwood works of the Blair Iron & Steel Company. In 1876 he went to Huntingdon furnace as manager of that property, and remained in charge there until April 1, 1891, when he removed to Tyrone, this county, where he still resides.

On August 21, 1880, Mr. Blair was united in marriage to Catherine Almeda Henderson, a daughter of Robert L. Henderson, of Huntingdon county. This union has proved a very happy one, and has been blessed by the birth of three children: Virginia, John Cust, and George, jr.

Politically, Mr. Blair is a republican, but the many demands made upon him by large business interests leave neither time nor inclination to engage in practical politics. In all his business relations he has been very successful, and is now serving as vice-president of the First National bank of Tyrone,

president of the Adams Iron Company, of Pittsburg, in which city he is largely interested in real estate, and rather as a matter of recreation than otherwise, owns, exercises, and breeds some fine trotting horses.

CONRAD WEISER, one of the most noted agents of communication between the white men and the Indians, passed through the territory of Blair county in 1748. He was a native of Germany, who came to America in early life, and settled, with his father, in the present Schoharie county, New York, in 1713. They left England in 1712, and were seventeen months on their voyage. Young Weiser became a great favorite with the Iroquois Indians in the Schoharie and Mohawk valleys, with whom he spent much of his life. Late in 1714, the elder Weiser, and about thirty other families, who had settled in Schoharie, becoming dissatisfied with attempts to tax them, set out for Tulpehocken, in Pennsylvania, by way of the Susquehanna river, and settled there. But young Weiser was enamored of the free life of the savage. He was naturalized by them, and became thoroughly versed in the languages of the whole Six Nations, as the Iroquois confederacy in New York was called. He became confidential interpreter and special messenger for the province of Pennsylvania among the Indians, and assisted in many important treaties. The governor of Virginia commissioned him to visit the grand council at Onondaga, in 1737, and, with only a Dutchman and three Indians, he traversed the trackless forest for five hundred miles, for that purpose. He went on a similar mission from Philadelphia to Shamokin (Sunbury) in 1744. At Read-

ing he established an Indian agency and trading-house. When the French on the frontier made hostile demonstrations, in 1755, he was commissioned a colonel of a volunteer regiment from Berks county; and, in 1758, he attended the great gathering of the Indian chiefs, in council with white commissioners, at Easton. Such was the affection of the Indians for Weiser, that for many years after his death they were in the habit of visiting his grave and strewing flowers thereon. Mr. Weiser's daughter married Henry Melchoir, D. D., the founder of the Lutheran church in America.

MILES D. GRAY, who was a highly respected citizen and prosperous farmer of Tyrone township, was a son of John and Mary (Mattern) Gray, and was born in Half Moon valley, Centre county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1828. His paternal grandfather, John Gray, sr., was a native of Union county, and settled in Half Moon valley, Centre county, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation, a whig in politics, and a Methodist in religious belief and church membership. He married a Miss Hartsock and reared a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. One of these sons was John Gray, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Half Moon valley, where he grew to manhood and lived until his death, in 1855. He was an extensive farmer for his day, and owned two good farms which were well stocked and in a high state of cultivation. In 1852 he erected a foundry, which he operated until his death. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a whig and republican in politics, and married Mary Mattern. Their children

were: George, now deceased; Samuel, a farmer of Half Moon valley; John, a merchant of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Miles D. (dead); Isaac (dead); Mrs. Catherine Love (dead); Mrs. Mary Thompson (dead); Mrs. Elizabeth Ebbs; Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson, of Warrior's Mark; and Harriet Dale, of Harrisburg.

Miles D. Gray was reared in Half Moon valley on a farm, and received his education in the subscription and the early free schools of his native township. He followed farming for a few years, and in 1855 he and his brother Samuel succeeded their father, at his death, in possession of his foundry, which they operated for three years under the firm name of Gray Brothers. At the end of that time, in 1858, they traded the foundry for a farm in Centre county, which land is still in possession of the Gray family. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Gray removed to Sinking valley, where he followed farming until his death, in 1884. He was a republican in politics, had served in Patton township, Centre county, as a school director, and had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years.

On April 24, 1855, he married Anna E. Wilson, and to their union were born six children, four sons and two daughters; Charles W., married Emma Ray, and is a member of the mercantile firm of Reed & Gray, of Tyrone, this State; Harvey M., married Addie McFerren, and is a merchant and dealer in agricultural implements; Samuel, who died in infancy; Anna M., at home; Bertha M., wife of Melville Lever, a clerk in the railroad freight department at Tyrone; and Budd, a student of the State Agricultural college in Centre county. Mrs. Gray, after her husband's death, came to Tyrone, where she has resided ever since.

She was born August 3, 1834, and is a daughter of James Wilson (see sketch of James H. Wilson for full ancestral history), who was born May 9, 1784, in Adams county; came to Sinking valley in 1807, and died January 1, 1851. He married Martha Cresswell, a daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Leonard) Cresswell, who came from Stone valley, Huntingdon county, to Sinking valley, where they reared a family of eight children. James and Martha (Cresswell) Wilson were the parents of four sons and four daughters: Mrs. Harriet Ward; Charles S. (deceased); Matthew C., now dead; Mrs. Minerva Covode; James H. (see his sketch); Smith, of Hutchinson, Kansas; Mrs. Anna E. Gray; and Mrs. Sarah M. Hommer.

Miles D. Gray died at his home in Sinking valley, January 23, 1884, and his remains are interred in Tyrone cemetery. He was much missed in a community where he was highly respected as a citizen, and often sought by his friends for advice and counsel. He was faithful and true as a friend, and kind and affectionate as a husband and a father.

REV. BENJAMIN B. HAMLIN, A. M., D. D., now presiding elder of the Altoona district of the Methodist Episcopal church, and who has served faithfully through sunshine and storm in the vineyard of his Divine Master for nearly half a century, is a son of John and Rachel (Baird) Hamlin, and was born at Kinzua, in Kinzua township, Warren county, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1823. His paternal grandfather, Rice Hamlin, resided for many years on Pine creek, in Lycoming county, and then removed to Lock Haven, Clinton county, where he died near the close of the

eighteenth century. He was a lumberman, and married Elizabeth Wanzor, who lived to see her ninety-sixth birthday, which ripe old age only exceeded her mother's life-span by one year. To Rice and Elizabeth Hamlin were born, in their home near the Susquehanna river, nine children, five sons and four daughters: Jacob, Comfort, Rice, James, John, Mrs. Polly English, Mrs. Susan Le Bre, Mrs. Joanna Morrison, and Mrs. Sarah Campbell. The five sons were all remarkable men for height and fine physique. They were all consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They all removed, about the year 1820, to Warren county, Pennsylvania, and most of their descendants are scattered over various parts of the west. John Hamlin, one of these sons, and the father of Doctor Hamlin, was born near Lock Haven, in 1795. After his marriage, he and two of his brothers-in-law went to what is now Warren county, where they purchased a large tract of land, and founded the present flourishing village of Kinzua. They built a saw mill and a grist mill, and were engaged extensively in lumbering for twenty years. At the end of that time John Hamlin returned to Lock Haven, where he was engaged for some years in the manufacture of grain cradles. He died in 1876, when in the eighty-first year of his age, and left behind him the record of a busy, useful, and upright life. He was successively a democrat, whig, and republican in politics, and served acceptably for many years as a justice of the peace. He was a steward, trustee, and class leader of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was an active and efficient worker. He was perfectly honest and faithful to every trust reposed in him. In 1821 he married Rachel Baird. They

reared a family of five children, four sons and one daughter: Rice; Rev. Benjamin B.; James, a prominent lawyer of Lewisburg, and district attorney of Union county when he died, at the early age of thirty-two years; Rev. William, who served during the late civil war as a soldier in a Pennsylvania company, and is now a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the Central Pennsylvania conference; Fletcher, now dead; and Frances, the wife of William Gilday, and a resident of Williamsport, this State, who is an author and lecturer, and in addition to her published poem, *Jockabed's Trust*, and a religious volume, entitled *Service and Reward*, is now writing a work on *Christian Science*. Mrs. Rachel (Baird) Hamlin, who died in 1863, aged sixty-three years, was a daughter of Benjamin Baird, an early settler of the West Branch, on which he owned a large tract of land. He married Frances, a member of the Siggons family, which came from the north of Ireland, and a sister to Judge H. Siggons, of Broken Straw, Pennsylvania. She was familiarly known as Aunt Fanny Baird. She was a woman of great strength of mind and force of character, and was regarded as the founder of Methodism on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Benjamin Baird, after his marriage to Frances Siggons, who was acquainted with General Washington, continued to reside on the West Branch until his death. They reared a family of six children: Benjamin; Rev. William, for some years editor of the organ of the Methodist Church South, in Baltimore; Mrs. Rachel Hamlin (mother); Mary; Mrs. Fanny Else; and Mrs. Lydia Gifford.

Benjamin B. Hamlin was reared at Kinzua, and received his early education in

that village. At seventeen years of age he entered Mifflinburg academy, Union county, Pennsylvania, which he attended for a short time, and after that obtained a very good education by self study and close and careful reading. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church at an early age, and later was licensed to preach. In the spring of 1848 he became a member of the Baltimore conference, and served successively the following charges: Milton, Lewisburg, Berwick, Williamsport, Liberty Valley, Lewisburg Station, High street and Strawbridge, in Baltimore city. Upon the expiration of his pastorate in Baltimore, he became pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Danville, Pennsylvania. In March, 1862, he was appointed presiding elder of the Bellefonte district, which then included nearly all of Lycoming and Elk, and a part of Tioga, Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, and Huntingdon counties. In March, 1866, he was appointed pastor of Mulberry Street church, of Williamsport, and three years later became presiding elder of the Juniata district. In 1873 he was stationed at Chambersburg, from 1874 to 1878 was presiding elder of the Harrisburg district, and then served as pastor of the First Methodist church of Altoona until 1881. During the next three years he served Ridge Avenue church, of Harrisburg, and then was pastor of the Carlisle Methodist Episcopal church until 1887. In that year he was stationed at Everett, in Bedford county, and in 1889 was appointed as presiding elder of the Altoona district, which position he still occupies.

On October 18, 1852, Doctor Hamlin married Rebecca B. Manley, in Stanton, Virginia. She was born near Plymouth, Massachusetts, and of Puritan ancestry.

They have three children, one son and two daughters: Benjamin B., who married Cecelia Whiteman, of Philadelphia, and is engaged in the drug business in Harrisburg; Mary, wife of George H. Ashman, a dental surgeon and active business man of Philipsburg, this State; and Anna B., at home with her parents.

Doctor Hamlin is a man of fine physique, standing fully six feet in height, and carrying well the weight of his nearly three-score and ten years. He is a close observer of men, has been a diligent student for over fifty years, and is well read upon all the important movements in the religious, the literary, and the scientific world. He is a man of pleasant address, a logical reasoner, and an entertaining and impressive speaker, who fearlessly denounces vice, folly and injustice. Doctor Hamlin served as a member of the general conference of his church in 1864, in 1872, and in 1876, and has just been elected to serve as a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, which will meet this year in the city of Omaha, Nebraska.

THEOBALD BENTZ HEIMS, one of the pioneer citizens of Tyrone, was a man who was highly esteemed for his strength of character and upright life. He was a son of Thomas and Anna (Bishop) Heims, and was born at Littlestown, Adams county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1821. Thomas Heims was born April 5, 1788, at York, York county, and died at Tyrone. He married Anna Bishop, who was born at Littlestown, and died at York, in 1837. Her father, Philip Bishop, was a native and lifelong resident of Littlestown, Adams county, where he died. He was a prominent

and active member of the United Brethren church. He erected the church of that denomination at Littlestown, of which he was the main pillar and support while he lived. His memory was long cherished at Littlestown, where he was so active in church affairs, and so liberal a contributor to the cause of Christianity.

Theobald B. Heims was reared and received his education at Littlestown, this State. In 1847 he removed to Berryville, Clark county, Virginia, where he worked at his trade of shoemaker. His brother-in-law, P. Sneeringer, having removed from Littlestown to Tyrone in 1853, and other citizens, among them S. Berlin and the late E. L. Study, of the same place, coming to this growing town shortly after, Mr. Heims looked upon Tyrone as a better town than his Virginia home to adopt as a permanent place of residence. Accordingly he came hither in 1855, and for the first year here, he carried on his trade on Main street, in the house afterward owned by A. C. Zerbe. He soon gave up that work, however, to become interested with Mr. Sneeringer in general merchandising in Tyrone, and lumbering in Clearfield county. Thereafter he engaged exclusively in the lumber and shingle business and milling, for many years devoting his attention to the business in Clearfield county. In 1877 he extended his operations to Michigan, and carried on his business in that State until 1889, when illness forced him to relinquish all active work. He was a thorough business man, and was prosperous in what he undertook. Having been one of the earliest residents of this town, and having been highly respected for his strength of character and noble traits, Mr. Heims was several times honored by his fellow citizens with election to

municipal offices, having been chosen at different times to the offices of councilman, school director, and justice of the peace. He was for many years a regular attendant at the services of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also took a great interest in the Sunday-school, which he delighted in visiting. A great searcher after the truth, and a patient student of the Bible during his life, he declared in his last days on earth his complete faith in the promises of his Master, and his confidence in a blessed future life beyond the grave.

On March 28, 1847, Mr. Heims married Henrietta Brothers, of Littlestown, this State. To their union were born seven children: Jennie, widow of S. V. Haslett; Thomas C., married Lizzie B. Hess, and is a merchant and coal operator, and president of the Land and Lumber Company, of Clearfield; Lizzie, wife of J. K. Mills, an insurance agent and real estate dealer of Braddock, this State; Charles W., married Clara Leedy, of Harrisburg, who is now dead; Maria O. (deceased); Grace E., wife of Joseph E. Kolbensschlag, who is engaged in the clothing business at Coalport, this State; and May A. Mrs. Henrietta Heims is a daughter of Jacob Brothers, who removed from Pennsylvania to Baltimore, Maryland, where he died in 1823. He married, in 1812, Elizabeth Shriver, daughter of Andrew Shriver, Jr., who was born at Alsenborn, Germany, and in 1721, with his parents, Andrew and Anna Margaret Shriver, became a pioneer settler of Goshenhoppe, on the Conawago, where he married Magdalene Maus, and reared a family of nine children. After the death of Jacob Brothers, his widow married John McIlvain, who was prominent in the Methodist Episcopal church.

On May 8, 1890, Theobald Bentz Heims passed away at his residence on Logan street, after an illness of fifteen months, and his remains were entombed in Tyrone cemetery. His death was appropriately noticed in the press, and one of the Tyrone papers said: that to his family "is extended the sincere sympathy of this entire community, which recognizes that their loss is also its loss, for death has removed not only a beloved husband and father, but a useful and respected citizen as well."

HENRY B. HUFF, ex-sheriff of Blair county, a member of the well known business firm of William Beyer & Co., and one of the Union prisoners who was confined in the celebrated Libby prison of Richmond, Virginia, was born at Huff's Church, Berks county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1839, and is a son of George and Caroline K. (Boyer) Huff. His paternal ancestry dates back to Baldwin Von Hoof (now written Huff), who resided on the family estates near the city of Passau, Bavaria. He was famous among the Bavarian knight-hood and nobility, and lost his life in the first crusade in July, 1099, at the storming of Jerusalem. Henry B. Huff's paternal great-grandparents were John Frederick and Susanna (Kime) Huff, both natives of Berlin, Germany. The former was born July 8, 1773, and died April 26, 1818, at Huff's Church, Berks county, this State, so called because of the donation of land at that place by him for a church site and burial ground. The latter was born on Christmas, 1739, and died May 12, 1809. They had four sons and five daughters living in 1818. One of these sons was George Huff, sr. (grandfather), who was born Aug-

ust 1, 1779, at Huff's Church, where he followed farming and hotel-keeping until his death, in 1845. He married Anna Mull, who lived to be nearly ninety-two years of age. Of their children, one was George Huff (father), who was engaged in the mercantile business at Huff's Church for a short time, and then removed, about 1840, to Norristown, Pennsylvania. From there he went to Middletown, and five years later removed to Altoona, this county, where he died January 19, 1858, aged forty-five years, four months, and twenty-six days. He married Caroline Kreps Boyer, September 16, 1835, at Boyertown, Pennsylvania, which was named for her family. She died at Altoona, February 3, 1876, aged fifty-eight years, four months, and twenty-nine days. Henry B. Huff, on his maternal side, traces his ancestry back four generations, to Jacob Bayer (now written Boyer), who came from Germany with his wife and three sons—Valentine, Philip, and Jacob. The latter had four sons: Philip, Jacob, Daniel, and Henry (maternal grandfather), who was born October 19, 1778, and died March 18, 1857. He was a member of the legislature from Berks county in 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, and 1831. He was one of the early founders of the flourishing borough of Boyertown, which was laid out in lots in 1835, and duly incorporated in 1851. He was married March 3, 1800, to Sarah Kreps, who was born February 28, 1784, and died July 7, 1858. They had eleven children, one of whom, Caroline Kreps Boyer, married George Huff, and was the mother of Henry B. Huff and the Hon. George F. Huff, now a member of Congress from the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania.

Henry B. Huff received his education in the common schools of Berks and Blair

counties. In 1851 he came from Middletown, Dauphin county, to Altoona, where he worked in the railroad shops until April 17, 1861, when he enlisted in a three months' regiment. At the expiration of his time he re-enlisted in a nine months' regiment, and at the close of his second term of enlistment became a member of Co. D, 184th Pennsylvania infantry, in which he served until July 20, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Harrisburg, this State. He served in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all of its great battles from Fredericksburg to Appomattox Courthouse. He lost his right eye in one of the terrible charges at Chancellorsville, was captured by the Confederates at Petersburg, and spent nine months in several of the principal prisons of the south before he was exchanged, in 1864. He escaped from the Charlottesville prison, but was recaptured on the banks of the Cape Fear river, after an exhausting tramp of thirteen days and nights, and was sent to Libby prison, where he remained until exchanged. Returning to Altoona after being mustered out of the Federal service, he was engaged in the dry goods business until 1870, when he was elected sheriff of Blair county, and at the expiration of his term of three years, embarked in the planing mill business with David K. Ramey. In 1876 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Ramey and went to the Clarion and Bradford oil field, where he met with varying success as an operator until 1884, when he went to Pittsburg, and was engaged for seven years in locating and drilling oil wells in the lower oil fields of western Pennsylvania. At the end of that time, in 1891, he returned to Altoona and became a member of the present prosperous

insurance and real estate firm of William Beyer & Co. This firm is one of the reliable and leading firms of its kind of central Pennsylvania.

On the 27th of December, 1866, Henry B. Huff united in marriage with Jennie, daughter of David K. Ramey, a resident of Altoona.

Henry B. Huff is a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church, and McPherson Post, No. 117, Grand Army of the Republic, of Pittsburg. He is a member of Logan Lodge, No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 187, Royal Arch Masons, and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is a man of business ability and experience, prompt, and accurate and energetic in whatever he undertakes.

HENRY J. EVANS, M. D., one of the younger members of the medical fraternity in Altoona, and a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical college, of Philadelphia, who has achieved success and position in his profession, is a son of John N. and Mary (Evans) Evans, and was born January 8, 1855, at Rhymney, Monmouthshire, Wales. Nicholas Evans (grandfather) was born, lived and died in Wales. He was a carpenter by trade, married, and reared a large family. Among his sons was John N. Evans (father), who was born in Wales in 1825, and lived in his native land until he was thirty-six years of age. In 1861 he came to America with his family, and located that same year in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He resided there for some time, but later removed to Shamokin, Northumberland county, where he died in 1885, aged sixty years. He was a miner by occupation,



and took an intelligent interest in, and actively promoted measures calculated to improve the condition of the laboring classes of this country. In politics he was a republican, and a Latter-day Saint in religious belief. He married Mary Evans, by whom he had a family of eight children: Ann, Elizabeth, Henry J., Nicholas, Mary, Agnes, John A., and Susan. The latter three were born in America and the others in Wales.

Henry J. Evans received his early education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and later took a course of training in the Millersville State Normal school, and supplemented that by a course at Mt. Pleasant seminary, in Berks county. He then became a teacher, and followed that occupation for several years, during part of which time he served as principal of a graded school at Shamokin. While he was yet engaged in teaching, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. M. M. Harple, of Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and in 1879 entered the Hahnemann Medical college, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1881, with the degree of M. D. He soon after located at Tyrone, this county, where he opened an office, and was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine until December, 1881, when he removed to Altoona. In this city he has since resided, devoting his time principally to his profession, in which he has been very successful, but incidentally interested in coal mining in Cambria county, where his brother, Nicholas, acts as superintendent of the business.

On November 8, 1881, Doctor Evans was united in marriage with Melissa Burley, a daughter of Jonathan Burley, of Tyrone, this county, where he was then practicing.

To this union has been born one son and a daughter. The daughter is named Mary Boynton, and was born September 24, 1882, while the son is Henry Simpson, and his natal day May 28, 1884.

Doctor Evans is a republican in politics, and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served for some time as a steward. He is also a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons. Doctor Evans is popular, both as a physician and as a citizen, and while attending to a large practice, at the same time takes an active interest in all matters connected with the public welfare. He is justly held in high esteem by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances, who concede his ability and skill as a physician, while they admire the pluck and energy with which he has made his way in the world in the face of many adverse circumstances.

HENRY B. KENDIG, chief clerk of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's machine shops at Altoona, and a man who saw hard service during the great civil war, and is highly esteemed as a citizen, is a son of Jacob and Susan (Reifsnyder) Kendig, and was born February 11, 1833, near Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. The Kendigs are of Swiss origin, and the family was planted in America in the latter part of the seventeenth century by representatives who emigrated from the blue mountains of the land of Tell and Winklereid and settled in Chester county, this State. In later years branches of the family removed to other sections of the State, one locating in Lancaster county, where Tobias Kendig (grandfather) was born

about 1769. He was reared and married in that county, but in middle life removed to Cumberland county, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1855, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Among his sons was Jacob Kendig (father), who was born in Lancaster county in 1809, and there grew to manhood. While yet a young man he removed with his father to Cumberland county, where he resided until 1847, when he located in Franklin county. He was a blacksmith by trade, and spent most of his life in that occupation. He became quite successful, and in later life engaged in the mercantile business, following that for some years, after which he practically retired from active business, and passed his last days in undisturbed quietude. He continued his residence in Franklin county until death removed him from earthly scenes, which event occurred in October, 1891, when he had passed two years beyond the scriptural limit of four-score. In politics he was first a whig and later a republican. He married Susan Reifsnnyder, a native of Cumberland county, this State, by whom he had a family of five children. She died in 1842.

Henry B. Kendig grew to manhood in Franklin county, and received a good English education in the common schools and at the academy in Shippensburg. After leaving school he learned the tinner's trade and worked at it for a short time, when he engaged in teaching, and followed that occupation for ten years. He taught in the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, and Dauphin, in this State, and one year in Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. D, 126th Pennsylvania infantry, for nine months, was promoted to be orderly sergeant, and served ten months before being discharged. Im-

mediately after receiving his discharge he re-enlisted in the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry (July, 1863), and served with that organization until the close of the civil war, holding the rank of first lieutenant. While in action at Boydton Plank Road he was wounded by a carbine ball, and would undoubtedly have been killed by the shot but for the fact that the ball struck a brass button on the breast of his coat, and its force was thereby greatly broken. It consequently inflicted only a flesh wound, from which he quickly recovered. He was discharged at Lynchburg, Virginia, on July 8, 1865, and February 1, 1866, came to Altoona and accepted a position as a clerk in the office of a Mr. Custer, chief clerk in the motive power department of the Pennsylvania railroad. He held various clerical posts with that company until 1873, when he was made shop clerk of its Altoona machine shops, and has held that position ever since.

On October 14, 1856, Mr. Kendig was married to Margaret Raum, a daughter of Henry Raum, of Cumberland county, this State, and to their union was born a family of three children, two sons and a daughter. The daughter, Madaline, is the wife of Lieut. M. F. Harmon, United States artillery, who is now stationed at Chester, this State, as instructor in the military school at that place. The sons are Sheridan K. and Edward E., both still living at home with their parents.

In his religious convictions Mr. Kendig is a Baptist, and is a member and trustee of the First Baptist church at Altoona. Politically he is a republican, and has served as a member of the school board for a period of six years, and of the city council two years. He is a member of Mountain Lodge,

No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Stephen C. Potts Post, No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN B. KEEFER, D. D. S., of Altoona, is one of that class of men who are self-made, and forcibly illustrate in their lives what can be accomplished by energy and effort in overcoming apparently insurmountable obstacles. He is a son of Rev. Joseph and Christina (Lukenbach) Keefer, and was born near Liverpool, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1862. As the name would indicate, the Keefer family is of German descent. Dr. Keefer's paternal grandfather, Rev. Joseph Keefer, sr., was born in Dauphin county, where he died near Millersburg at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He was a farmer by occupation, and having served acceptably for some time as a minister in the River Brethren church, he was elected as a bishop in that religious denomination on account of his piety, zeal, and uprightness of life. He married and reared a family, and one of his sons, Rev. Joseph Keefer (father), was born in 1813 in Dauphin county. In 1838 he removed to Perry county, where he resided until 1864, when he returned to near Millersburg, in Dauphin county, and has resided there ever since. He has followed farming as an occupation, except when engaged in ministerial duties. He is a member of the Brethren, or Dunkard, church, in which he has served for many years as a minister. He is now the presiding officer in his district, and although seventy-three years of age, yet never allows anything to prevent his discharge of every duty of his responsible position. He is a republican in politics, and married Christina Lukenbach,

a native of Dauphin county and a member of the Brethren church, who died at thirty-eight years of age, leaving a family of five sons and three daughters.

John B. Keefer was reared in Dauphin county until he was nine years of age, and then went to an uncle of his, with whom he resided for some time. After this he lived with various other of his relatives until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Harrisburg, where he learned the trade of machinist, which he followed at the State capital for three years. He then came to Altoona, remained for one month, and went to Pittsburg, where he worked for some time, and then during the following year worked in Pittsburg, Wheeling, West Virginia, and Martin's Ferry, Dayton, and Cleveland, Ohio. At the end of the year he returned again to Altoona, where he worked three years in the car shops, and during the last year of that time he spent his evenings in the study of dentistry and in attending the International Business college of Altoona. He pursued his dental studies under Dr. N. P. Duffy, of the Mountain City, and then entered the dental department of the Vanderbilt university, of Nashville, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888. Immediately after graduation he returned to Altoona and opened an office for the practice of dentistry, which he has followed successfully until the present time.

On February 4, 1889, Dr. Keefer was united in marriage to Mary E., daughter of Harriet Auxer, of Harrisburg. Dr. and Mrs. Keefer have one child, a daughter, named Harriet C.

Dr. Keefer is a republican in politics, and a member of the Church of God of Altoona, of which he is chorister and treasurer. He

is a member of White Cross Lodge, No. 354, Knights of Pythias, and Altoona Council Lodge, No. 152, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. His dental parlors are on the corner of Eighth and Twelfth streets, and have been carefully fitted up for the convenience and comfort of his patrons. They are fully equipped with all the late inventions and modern appliances of dentistry. Dr. Keefer is a member of the Central Pennsylvania Dental society, and the Pennsylvania State Dental society. He has been preëminently the architect of his own career, and the hewer out of his own fortune.

FRANK M. MORROW is an enterprising, progressive, and popular business man of Blair county, and his dry goods establishment at Altoona is one of the prominent, responsible, and representative mercantile houses of central Pennsylvania. He is a son of Thomas and Jane A. (Seaton) Morrow, and was born in the town of Ligonier, in Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1856. The Morrow family is one of the old and well known Scotch-Irish families of central and western Pennsylvania. James Morrow, the paternal grandfather of Frank M. Morrow, of Altoona, was a native and a life-long resident of Frankstown, this county, where he married, reared a family, and died. He was a man of good education, and followed teaching during the period between the revolution and the war of 1812. His son, Thomas Morrow (father), was born in 1814, at Frankstown, where he was reared and received a good common English education. In early life he removed to the town of Ligonier, in the county of Westmoreland, and within the

famous Ligonier valley, noted for its romantic scenery and historic places. He was a saddler by trade, and carried on saddlery and harness making at Ligonier until 1862, when he came to Altoona, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1877, at sixty-three years of age. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church, and married Jane A. Seaton, who is now in the seventy-fifth year of her age. Mrs. Morrow is a native of Ligonier, and now resides at Altoona, where she is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of that city.

At six years of age, Frank M. Morrow was brought by his parents to Altoona, where he grew to manhood, and received his education in the public schools. Leaving school, his first active employment in business life was that of serving as a clerk in one of the leading dry goods houses of Altoona, in which he remained until 1876, and during that time familiarized himself with the details of every department of the house, as well as closely studying the correct principles upon which the business was founded. In the spring of the centennial year he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. M. Bowman, under the firm name of Bowman & Morrow, and they were engaged successfully in the dry goods business until 1882, when Mr. Morrow purchased his partner's interest. Since that time Mr. Morrow has gradually increased his stock, and has branched out in different lines of his business until his establishment is now one of the leading dry goods houses of central Pennsylvania. It is eligibly located on the corner of Eleventh avenue and Twelfth street, and all of its large floor space is essentially necessary for the storage and display of an immense stock of goods,

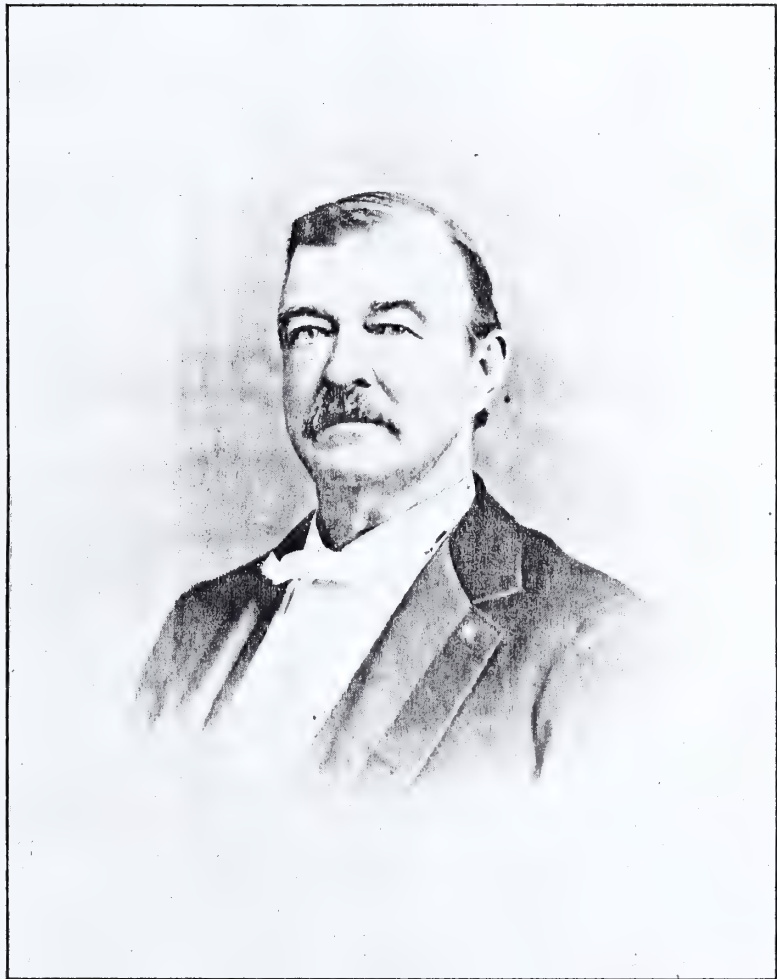
and to furnish accommodations for its different departments. He handles every variety of dry goods, and secures in his line the finest fabrics from foreign looms, while he makes specialties of the choicest lines of silks, satins, velvets, and dress fabrics in all the latest textures and shades. He sells at reasonable prices the best goods obtainable in the markets, and has thus secured an extensive patronage from all classes of the public. His prices are invariably low, and twenty assistants are in constant attendance, while the utmost courtesy and closest attention is the rule of the house. Mr. Morrow is now engaged in the business for which he is eminently qualified, and his successful efforts to meet the wants of the public are appreciated by his patrons. He is a live business man, makes use of the press to let the public know of the latest additions to his stock, and believes in quick sales with small profits as the basis of a sure and successful business.

Frank M. Morrow is a conservative republican, and has been a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Altoona for several years. He is a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons; Council No. 9, Royal and Select Masters; Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; and Syria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburg. He is also a member of White Cross Lodge, No. 354, Knights of Pythias, and Altoona Lodge, No. 145, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

In business, Mr. Morrow has not confined himself to merchandising, but has invested extensively in various enterprises for the benefit and development of Altoona. Among these may be mentioned the Altoona Silk mill, the Mountain City Electric Light

plant, and the Wapsonnack railroad, in all of which he is a stockholder, while of the first he is also a director. He is a public-spirited citizen, and is one of that class of men who owe honorable standing in society, and remarkable success in business, to their own unaided efforts.

DANIEL D. WOOD, train master of the Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and one of the few Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the thirty-second degree of Masonry, of Pennsylvania, is the eldest son and third child of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Deter) Wood, and was born at Milesburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1828. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Wood, was born in Devonshire, England, came to America with the early colonists, and settled on the James river, Virginia. He removed from there to Barre, and was an early settler of Barre, Huntingdon county, where he died when in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was a millwright by trade, and followed millwrighting for many years. He was an old line whig in politics, a Methodist in religious faith and church membership, and married a Miss Mary Harris, of Virginia, who was a sister of Col. Joseph Harris, of the revolutionary war, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters. His son, Ebenezer Wood, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Barre, Huntingdon county, in 1798. He was an expert in iron refining, which business he followed during his lifetime. He was known by all and employed by many of the iron manufacturing firms of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Ohio. Some of the most prominent iron manufacturing



Daniel B. Woods

firms for which he worked, at different times, were: The Tyrone Forges Company; the Juniata Iron Company, of Alexandria, this State; the Duncannon Iron Company, of Duncannon, Pennsylvania; Thomas G. Gaylord, at Portsmouth, Ohio; and Baker & Co., Kentucky. In 1851, after having resided at various places, he removed to Tyrone, where he died in 1864, when in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was a whig and republican in politics, and a very strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he had held all the local offices, from trustee up to class leader. While an earnest, active and prominent worker in his own church, to which he was a generous contributor, he was also interested in the progress and success of all other Christian churches in his community, and always contributed liberally to their support. In 1825 he married Elizabeth Deter, who died in 1866, aged sixty-six years. To them was born a family of eight children, two sons and six daughters: Mary J., Rebecca, Daniel D., Angeline, Sheldon, Charlotte, Rachel, and Ebenezer. Of these children but one is now living, Daniel D.

Daniel D. Wood received his early education in the private schools of his neighborhood, and then attended an institution of higher learning at Portsmouth, Ohio. In early life he learned iron retining with his father, and followed that line of business successfully for eight years. He then (1859) entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad as a freight brakeman, and within the unusually short space of five years was successively promoted to freight conductor, passenger conductor, and train master. In 1864 he was made train master of Tyrone division of the present Pennsylvania railroad, and has discharged the

duties of that position ever since with credit to himself and satisfaction to the railroad company and the traveling public. His division includes the Tyrone & Clearfield, the Bald Eagle Valley, the Snow Shoe, and the Tyrone & Lewisburg railroads, with all their branches, aggregating in all 246 miles of main track road, on which they run daily over eighty trains, of which twenty-four are passenger trains.

On January 8, 1852, Mr. Wood was united in marriage with Bedelia, daughter of Patrick and Esther Maloy, of Alexandria, this State, and to their union were born three children: William H., who died in infancy; Charles A., who married Fannie Leconte, and is chief clerk at Altoona, in the office of the general superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad; and E. Frank, a passenger engineer, who married Mary Graffius, and was killed July 22, 1891, in a railroad accident at Howard's Station, on the Bald Eagle Valley road.

In politics Mr. Wood is a pronounced democrat, of the Cleveland type. He is thoroughly conversant with the political issues of the day, has always been an active worker in the ranks of his party, and believes that the highest prosperity of this country can only be obtained under a democratic administration of the government. He ranks very high in Masonry, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hollidaysburg; Mt. Moriah Chapter, No. 166, Royal Arch Masons, of Hollidaysburg; and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, of Altoona. He is an Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Mason, of the thirty-second degree of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States. Daniel D. Wood is a

pleasant, intelligent and courteous gentleman, a remarkably good conversationalist, and a man of fine business qualifications.

SAMUEL M. ROSS, M. D., a resident physician of Altoona of over forty years' successful practice in western and central Pennsylvania, is a son of John and Eleanor (McKnight) Ross, and was born in Indiana borough, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1821. John Ross was of Scotch extraction, and in the year 1800 he left his native township, in Perry county, to settle at the then small village, but now important town, of Indiana, in Indiana county. In a short time he removed to a farm five miles distant, on Two Lick creek, where he resided until his death on June 8, 1846, at seventy years of age. He was a carpenter by trade, and was a contractor on several buildings, the largest of which by far was the first courthouse of Indiana county, which he and a Captain Huey erected some time before 1809. He was a whig in politics, but paid little heed to the political contests in his township or county, and gave his time to his trade and business affairs. He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Dean, by whom he had one child, Dr. J. D. Ross, of Williamsburg, this county, who is now eighty-five years of age. After the death of his first wife, he married Eleanor McKnight, and by his second marriage had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Isabella (dead); Dr. James, of Clarion, Pennsylvania, who died in 1887; Alexander, a druggist of New Castle, Lawrence county, who died in 1864; Joseph, a carpenter by trade, and a resident of Mahoning county, Ohio; Eleanor (deceased); Dr. Samuel McNutt and Eliza Jane (twins),

of whom the latter, Eliza Jane (deceased) married Robert Pilson; and Margaret, now deceased, who married Dr. James McMullen.

Samuel M. Ross grew to manhood in the neighborhood of Indiana, and received his education in the old Indiana academy, and the celebrated Cannonsburg academy, of Washington county. He read medicine with his half-brother, Dr. John D. Ross, of Williamsburg, this county, and entered Jefferson Medical college, from which he was graduated March 9, 1850. He returned home after graduation, and two years later went to Darlington, in Beaver county, where he practiced continuously for sixteen years. At the end of that time, in 1852, he removed to Greenville, Mercer county, at which place he remained until the first of April, 1875, when he came to Altoona, where he has been engaged successfully ever since in the practice of his profession. He has served as surgeon at Altoona for one division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and was on the staff of the city hospital for three years. He is a conservative republican in political opinion, but is not, and never was a politician. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and has been for some time an elder of the Second Presbyterian church of Altoona. Dr. Samuel M. Ross has been a member of the Blair County Medical association ever since 1875. He has also been a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical society since 1854, and of the American Medical association since 1865.

On December 23, 1852, Doctor Ross married Sarah C. Spear, youngest daughter of William Spear, who served two terms as sheriff of Huntingdon county, and afterwards removed to Williamsburg, this county, where he died. To Doctor and Mrs. Ross have been born four children, two sons and

two daughters: Dr. William Spear; Margaret M.; Fannie F., wife of Clarence Mendenhall, a son of Colonel Mendenhall, commandant of the United States fort at Newport, Rhode Island; and John Louis, who died September 20, 1874.

Dr. William Spear Ross, the eldest son, was born February 21, 1854, received his literary education at Thiel college, read medicine, and entered the medical department of the University of Wooster, from which he was graduated in March, 1876. He afterwards, in 1877, took a post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, and a special course at the Wills Eye and Ear infirmary, of the same city. He then returned to Altoona, where he has practiced with good success ever since as a specialist of the eye and ear. He married Emma Weir, and has two children: Samuel M. and Mary.

CALEB GUYER, who has had a varied business career, extending from farm work to the position of bank cashier, is a son of George and Mary (Simpson) Guyer, and was born May 25, 1826, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. George Guyer (father) was a native of Pennsylvania, born January 18, 1775, and lived nearly all his life in Centre and Huntingdon counties, dying in the latter county July 31, 1860. He spent the greater part of his life in blowing furnaces for various firms. He was a whig in politics, and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary Simpson, by whom he had a family of eight sons and two daughters: Rev. John, born February 13, 1808, married Ellen, daughter of General Greene, of Lewisburg, and died December 15, 1867;

Andrew, born February 12, 1810, married Mary A. Rois, and was a farmer in Michigan, and died some years ago; Rev. George, born February 28, 1812, and died March 24, 1891, after sounding the tocsin of gospel truth for over half a century, and serving as presiding elder and delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, being twice married—first to Jane Elder, of Half Moon, and after her death to Mrs. Jane Taylor, of Lock Haven; Rev. James, born June 3, 1817, and died August 12, 1846, having preached only four years; Catherine, married George Hubley, now a fruit grower of California; Simpson, born October 1, 1821, married Mariah Galbraith, of Bedford county, this State, and resides in Iowa; Jeremiah, born October 23, 1823, and deceased January 2, 1828; Caleb, the subject of this sketch; and Rev. A. W., born April 26, 1832, began preaching in 1853, and now lives at Martinsburg, this county. The mother of these children was born December 18, 1792, and died March 10, 1877.

Caleb Guyer grew to manhood in Huntingdon county, and received a good practical education in the common schools of that county. After quitting the school-room, he engaged in farming, and followed that occupation until he was twenty-five years of age. He then embarked in the general mercantile business, which he conducted at Sinking Valley and Tyrone for a period of five years, when he sold out and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Tyrone, as manager of the ticket, baggage and express departments. He served in this capacity until 1871, when he resigned and engaged in the banking business at Tyrone, as cashier of the Tyrone bank, of Tyrone, which position

he occupied until 1891. He is a man of recognized business talents and considerable executive ability.

In 1849, Mr. Guyer married Susan Grazier, a daughter of Michael Grazier, of Huntingdon county. They had issue as follows: Frank, now agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Tyrone, who married Wilamina Berlin, and after her death wedded Blanche Lever, of Half Moon; Mary, residing with her father; Emma, married F. G. Lane, professor of music at Bingham seminary; William, deceased; and Ella, living at home. Mrs. Susan Guyer died in 1865, and Mr. Guyer married again, this time wedding Emma J. Wirt, of the city of Baltimore, Maryland. To their union have been born two children: Carrie and Edwin.

Politically Mr. Guyer is a republican, and is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Tyrone, and for many years was active and prominent in the work of his church. He is a member of Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master.

EMIL T. CHERRY, M. D. Of the young and successful physicians of Altoona, one is Dr. Emil T. Cherry, a graduate of the Indiana Medical college, and surgeon of the 5th regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He is a son of John W. and Henrietta (Brotherton) Cherry, and was born in Logan township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1861. His paternal grandfather, Anthony Cherry, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and died in the city of Altoona. He was a farmer by occupation, and tilled the soil in a day when farm machinery was comparatively unknown in

Blair county, and markets for agricultural productions were scarce and hard to reach. He gave his time and attention chiefly to farming, and married and reared a family. His wife was Susanna Kantner. His son, John W. Cherry (father), was born in Logan township, and received his education in the common schools. Leaving school, he learned the trade of cabinet maker, which he followed for many years in Altoona, Blair county. He has retired from active life, and now resides in Altoona, where he is still active, although in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He married Henrietta Brotherton, who is a daughter of John and Mary Brotherton, and to them was born a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Blair, Annie, Laura M., Jennie, Emil, Ella, Oscar, and Roy. Annie is the wife of J. S. Leisenring, a lawyer of Altoona; Laura M., married to Dr. Charles B. Elliott, of Altoona; Jennie (deceased); Dr. Emil T.; Ella, wife of Dr. Henry L. Hartzell, of Altoona; Oscar A., commission merchant and dealer in grocers' specialties, of the Mountain City; and John Roy, a law student with J. S. Leisenring.

Emil T. Cherry spent his boyhood days in Logan township and the city of Altoona. He received his education in the Altoona High school, studied the dental profession with Dr. John W. Isenberg, and practiced dentistry for two years. He then determined upon medicine as his life vocation, abandoned dentistry, and read with Dr. C. B. Elliott. When he had completed the required course of reading, he entered the Indiana Medical college, of Indianapolis, that State, and was graduated from that institution in 1882. He served for a time in the dispensary of Indianapolis, where he also practiced for two years. He then (1885) returned to Pennsylvania, was in

active practice for three years at Madera, Clearfield county, and at the end of that time came to Altoona, where he has been in successful practice ever since. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the First Baptist church of Altoona. He is a member of Washington Camp, No. 31, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and Altoona Lodge, No. 3,651, Knights of Honor. He enjoys a good practice, and has served for some time as surgeon of the 5th regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

On April 30, 1889, Dr. Emil T. Cherry was united in marriage with Lucetta T. Isett, daughter of John D. and Margaret S. Isett, of Huntingdon county, and their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Lucetta M.

HARVEY LINTON, civil engineer for the city of Altoona, has for many years been engaged in railroad, topographical and mine surveys, and railroad construction. He is a son of Nathan and Martha H. (Harvey) Linton, and was born February 22, 1844, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His family is of Scottish origin, being descended from Sir Walter Lynton, whose son, Sir Arthur, settled on a royal grant of land in the county of Cumberland, England, at the time of the accession of the house of Stuart to the throne. The first of the name to come to America was John, son of Sir Arthur. John graduated at Oxford, about 1685, and afterward became a Quaker, and bound himself to serve seven years at the carpenter trade. He arrived on these shores November 8, 1692, locating where the city of Philadelphia now stands. He was soon afterward followed by such of his brothers as had embraced the Quaker faith, leaving

his brothers, Sir Roger and James, in England. James afterwards inherited the fortune of Sir Roger, together with his title, which latter existed until within a few years (about 1886), when it became extinct. John Linton lived on the banks of the Delaware until 1705, when Bucks county was being opened for settlement. He then, with a party of his associates, removed to the new county, taking up a large tract of land, where the Friends' meeting house now stands, near Buckingham. He resided there until his death, in 1708. His descendants are numerous in this country, but the line from James, in the old world, is supposed to be extinct. John married Rebecca Relf, in Friends' meeting, London, March 11, 1692, and one of their four children was Benjamin, born March 30, 1703, who lived, until the time of his death, January 25, 1773, near Falsington, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Benjamin was twice married: first, to Elizabeth White, and, April 30, 1733, to Jane Cowgill, by whom he had eight children, the youngest being Hezekiah (great-grandfather), who was born December 4, 1748.

Hezekiah married Esther Blakey, May 22, 1782, and their son, Joshua Blakey Linton (grandfather), was born September 14, 1783. He married Esther Rakestraw, April 20, 1814, and had two children, Nathan and Cyrus. He lived nearly all his life in Chester county, West Fallowfield township, dying in 1858. He was a farmer, and also a surveyor and conveyancer. Nathan Linton (father) was born in Chester county, this State, March 12, 1815, and lived for many years at the old home, where the subject of this sketch learned all he knows about farming. Nathan Linton married Martha H. Harvey, March 17, 1842. She was a daughter of Samuel and Esther

(Marshall) Harvey, of Chester county. To this marriage were born three children: Harvey; Esther A., born June 25, 1846, married Caleb P. Hames, of Rancocas, New Jersey, now deceased; and Morris, born October 18, 1857, who is employed as a draughtsman at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia. Nathan Linton died September 3, 1868.

Harvey Linton was reared in his native county of Chester, and received an English education in public and private schools, and in Friends' Boarding school, at West Town, that county. He came to Altoona April 15, 1864, when twenty years of age, as a clerk, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the motive power department, where he remained until March 15, 1865, when he went to Bedford, Pennsylvania, as a rodman on the surveys of the proposed railroad between Chambersburg and Pittsburg—then known as the Connellsville & Southern Pennsylvania railway—with Richard B. Lewis chief engineer. He was employed on these surveys as topographer, after 1865, until 1868, when he was employed in connection with the surveys, location and construction of the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley railroad, from Red Bank to Driftwood, under John A. Wilson, chief engineer, until June, 1874. During this time he located, in 1871, the railroad from McKee's Gap to Martinsburg and Henrietta, Pennsylvania, and, in 1873, he made the surveys and location of the railroad from Fall's Creek to Ridgeway, in Clearfield and Elk counties, Pennsylvania. From 1874 to 1880, he was located near Loysburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the lumber manufacturing and planing mill business. He was afterwards engaged in topographi-

cal and coal mine surveys in the Broad Top, East Broad Top, Houtzdale, and Reynoldsville districts, in this State, until July, 1881, when he entered the employ of the Pittsburg & Western Railroad Company as assistant engineer, and located and had charge of the re-construction of the road from Sharpsburg to, and including, Summit Tunnel, under H. A. Schwanecke, chief engineer. He also had charge of the construction of the Pittsburg & Western railroad, for some months before its completion, down the west bank of the river, to Oliver Brothers' and Phillips' rolling mills, in Allegheny. In the latter part of 1882 he opened an office in Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in civil and mining engineering. In May, 1883, he went to Philadelphia, as assistant engineer on surveys in the Perkiomen and Lehigh water sheds, under Rudolph Hering, engineer in charge of surveys, and Col. William Ludlow, chief engineer of the Philadelphia water department. In 1884 he became a member of the Engineers' club, of Philadelphia. In 1886 he opened an office for general engineering work, in Philadelphia, where he was engaged until 1887. His home was in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, from 1883 to 1888. In March, 1887, he entered the employ of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, in Virginia, as assistant engineer, under W. W. Coe, chief engineer, having charge of surveys of the Clinch Valley division, about one hundred miles. He made the reconnaissance survey for this road, and for about two hundred miles of railroad, now under construction, between Pocahontas, Virginia, and Ceredo, West Virginia, on the Ohio river; and also for the railroad crossing the Blue Ridge, between Mt. Airy, North Caro-

lina, and New River, Virginia. He located in Altoona in 1888, after he was elected as civil engineer of the city. On the expiration of his term, in 1890, he was re-elected for a second term of three years.

On September 5, 1871, Mr. Linton was wedded to Rebecca H. Moore, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, by whom he had three children, who are now living: Martha M., whose home is with her uncle at Moorestown, New Jersey, born June 7, 1872; Harvey H., born September 6, 1876; and Sarah Ethel, born September 9, 1878.

Mrs. Linton died May 5, 1881, at Bedford, Pennsylvania. On June 16, 1886, Mr. Linton was united in marriage with Emma Louise Reardon, of Yorklyn, Delaware. To this second union were born: Thomas Reardon, May 5, 1887; and Robert Cresson, September 27, 1889.

JOHN B. WESTLEY, one of the substantial business men of Altoona, erected the first house ever built in that place, and has been identified with its growth from a small, quiet village, to a mighty city, full of activity and push. He is a son of John and Peggy (Behm) Westley, and was born near the city of Reading, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1810. The Westleys are of German descent, and Michael Westley, the paternal grandfather of John B. Westley, settled in Berks county in the first half of the last century, and in all probability came from Germany. Like all other settlers in that early day, his residence was a log cabin, in which he reared a family of industrious sons and daughters. He followed farming, and by hard work had cleared out and improved a part of his large farm before his death. Of the sons born to him in his

Berks county home, one was John Westley (father), who was a life-long resident of his native county, and spent the larger part of his life on the small farm, where he died when well advanced in years. He continued during his life clearing out and improving a small tract of land, which he owned near the present city of Reading; but his principal employment was in manufacturing charcoal for the Joanna furnace, that was situated a few miles from his farm. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and during the latter years of his life was a republican in politics. He was twice married. His first wife was Peggy Behm, by whom he had ten children, all of whom lived and died in Berks county except John B., now resident at Altoona, and one daughter, Mrs. Catherine Westley, who resides in Berks county. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Westley married Catherine Glass, who bore him four children.

John B. Westley was reared in Berks county at a day when school advantages were poor, and received but a limited education. The school which he attended was some three miles from his father's house, and never ran longer than three months during the year, and that during the coldest winter months, when there was but little farm work to do. At the end of his school days, he learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1838 came to the site of Altoona, which was then principally in the wilderness. He followed his trade in the farming country around the site of the city until 1851, when he erected the first house in the village of Altoona, which had been laid out in 1849. This house was for the occupancy of the engineers who were surveying the route of the Pennsylvania railroad through Altoona. Soon after this he erected about twelve

more houses in the new-born village, and worked by hand all the lumber used in their construction. After this other carpenters came to the place, but Mr. Westley never lacked for work at his trade, and for fifteen years was busily engaged in erecting buildings of all kinds in the Mountain City. He then purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres of land, which is now partly within the city limits, and followed farming until 1880, when he retired from active life.

In 1838 he married Julia Ann Walton, a daughter of William Walton, who came to Blair county, and died near Altoona. She died in 1848, and left three children, all daughters: Susanna, widow of Samuel Kipple, and a resident of Blair county; Harriet, who married Daniel Houseman, and is now dead; and Mary, of Altoona. After Mrs. Westley's death, Mr. Westley united in marriage with Jane Orr, of Blair county, and by his second marriage had five children, three sons and two daughters: Anna, at home with her father; John H., who married Emma Curlin, and is employed at Altoona by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Sylvester, married Clara Moxley, and has a position in the Altoona bank; Flora, wife of John Cole; and Samuel H., who is married to Jennie Allen.

In politics Mr. Westley is a prohibitionist; while in religious faith he is a Lutheran, and has been for several years a member of the Second Evangelical Lutheran church of Altoona, which was founded in 1871, and prior to uniting with this church was a member of other churches of the same denomination for over thirty years. John B. Westley is a stockholder and director of the Altoona bank, which is well known throughout central Pennsylvania as a substantial and reliable financial institu-

tion. He is a worthy member of his church, and his industry and integrity have won for him the respect of his neighbors and all who know him.

PROF. DAVID S. KEITH, a veteran from the ranks of Blair county teachers, who has served since 1874 as superintendent of the public schools of Altoona, is a son of John and Mary (Shiffler) Keith, being born March 26, 1847, at Woodbury, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. The Keiths are of Scotch extraction. Adam Keith, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in England, from which he came to America at an early day, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was among the early settlers of Huntingdon county, where he lived until his death, at an advanced age. He married and reared a family of three children, one son and two daughters. John Keith (grandfather) was born in Hopewell township, that county. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided in Huntingdon county up to a short time prior to his death, when he removed to the State of Wisconsin, town of Lancaster, where he died about 1858, having attained man's allotted age of three-score and ten years. He was a whig in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married a Miss Russell, by whom he had a family of five children. Their son, John Keith (father) was also a native of Huntingdon county, but moved to Bedford county in 1840, and located in the neighborhood of Woodbury. There he resided until 1871, when he removed to Taylor township, Blair county, and died at his home in that township in 1874, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a school teacher during the earlier part of his life, in which vocation he won

considerable reputation, but in later years became a farmer. He was an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a republican in politics. He was elected and served as township auditor several terms. He married Mary Shiffler, a native of Blair county, and to them was born a family of six children. She was a devoted Christian woman, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1889, having nearly reached her sixty-sixth birthday.

David S. Keith was reared principally at Woodbury, Bedford county, where he attended the common schools until his fifteenth year, when he entered Juniata academy at Martinsburg, this county, and later took courses of training in the Normal school at Millersville, finishing his education in the collegiate branches under the instruction of Prof. S. M. McCreery, of Indiana, this State. When only sixteen years of age David S. Keith began his career as a teacher, having charge of a district school in Huntingdon county. He taught a number of terms in this and Huntingdon counties, being thus engaged until 1871, when he was offered a position as teacher of the grammar department of the public schools at Indiana, Pennsylvania. Accepting this position, he remained there until 1873, at which time he became principal of the High school at Altoona, and served some fourteen months in that capacity, until the resignation of Prof. John Miller, superintendent of the public schools of the city of Altoona, in 1874, when he was elected to succeed Professor Miller, and resigned the principalship of the High school to accept the responsibilities of the larger trust. Since that year Mr. Keith has served continuously as superintendent of the public schools

of Altoona, having been re-elected seven times in succession. This fact tells more eloquently than any words we could use, of the energy, ability, and fidelity with which Professor Keith has devoted himself to the up-building and improvement of the public schools of this city, and of the popularity he enjoys in recognition of these services.

On the 13th of June, 1883, Professor Keith was married to Margaret Crawford, a daughter of Armstrong Crawford, of Tyrone, this county. To them have been born two children, both sons: Charles Russell and Ralph Crawford.

In his political faith Professor Keith is a republican, and gives his party a steady support on all National and State issues, though never actively engaged in practical politics. He is inclined toward independence in local matters. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Altoona, and has served for some years as an elder in that church. He is also a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Cove Lodge, No. 368, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CAPT. GEORGE A. McCLELLAN, a reliable business man of Altoona, and who rose from the ranks to the command of his company, which he led in some of the hardest battles of the Army of the Potomac, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Etter) McClellan, and was born at Milesburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1842. The McClellan family in central Pennsylvania is of Scotch lineage, and was founded by the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came from Scotland to Centre county in the first decade of the present century. He was a resident of

Bellefonte, that county, for many years, and then removed to Clarion county, where he followed farming until his death. His son, William McClellan, the father of George A. McClellan, was born in Centre county in 1809, and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed until his death. In 1868 he removed from his native county to Altoona, where he died in May, 1877, when in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He married Elizabeth Etter, who died in June, 1890, aged seventy-eight years.

George A. McClellan was reared in Centre county, received his education in the early common schools of Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the charcoal business until the opening of the late great civil war. He was one of the first to respond to his country's call for troops, and on April 15—the day when the stars and stripes went down on Sumter's storm-battled walls—he enlisted at Huntingdon furnace as a private in Co. A, 5th Pennsylvania reserves. At the end of his three months' service, on August 17, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 49th Pennsylvania infantry, and served until December 23, 1863, when he re-enlisted in the field in the same regiment. He continued to serve until Lee grounded arms at Appomattox Courthouse, and was honorably discharged from the Union service at Hall's Hill, Virginia, July 16, 1865. His regiment was in the 3d brigade, 1st division, 6th army corps of the Army of the Potomac. He enlisted as a private; was promoted to corporal, September 4, 1861; sergeant, September 18, 1862; first lieutenant, December 25, 1863; and commissioned as captain of Co. F on June 3, 1864. He participated in the following battles of the Army of the Potomac: Williamsburg, the severe Seven Days fight, Second Bull Run, An-

tietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Brandy Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Cold Harbor, Ream Station, Petersburg, and Sailor Creek (April 6, 1865), the last engagement with Lee's army. Captain McClellan served in the siege of Yorktown, was wounded in the left arm in a charge at Fredericksburg, and his regiment fought for seventeen hours continuously at Spottsylvania Courthouse, where it lost more men than any other Union regiment in that terrific struggle. Captain McClellan was in the masterful campaigns of Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, and participated in the battles of Opequan, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. After the close of the war, Captain McClellan went to Pennsylvania Furnace, where he resumed the charcoal business, and continued in it until 1872. In that year he came to Altoona and embarked in his present coal business. He gives close attention to his business, handles the best grades of coal, and has a large and increasing trade.

On January 25, 1866, he married Carrie, daughter of Frederick and Catherine Fultz, of Pennsylvania Furnace, Huntingdon county. To Captain and Mrs. McClellan have been born eight children: Catherine, Ida, Margaret, Laura, Clara (living); and Mary, William, and Arthur (deceased).

In politics Captain McClellan is a republican. He is a member of the Reformed church of Altoona; Stephen A. Potts Post, No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic; Camp No. 17, Union Veteran Legion; and Washington Camp, No. 31, Patriotic Order Sons of America. He is a respected citizen, and in every station of civil or military life which he has occupied he has always been active, efficient and successful.

CAPT. JAMES H. MARSHALL, the well known architect of Altoona, who is one of the honored veterans of the civil war, and a highly respected citizen of Blair county, is the eldest of the two sons of David B. and Isabella (Hill) Marshall. He was born January 30, 1833, at New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Michael Marshall, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and became one of the early settlers and pioneer farmers of Perry county, living at New Bloomfield for many years. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, was an old-line whig in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He married, and reared a family of three sons, of whom one, David B. Marshall (father), was born at the old homestead, in Perry county, received an ordinary education in the schools of that day, and after leaving school learned the trade of tanner. He owned and operated a tannery at New Bloomfield for a long period, and died there in 1835. He was a member of the volunteer militia of Pennsylvania, in that county, and served as major of the regiment for a time. Politically he was an old-line whig. He married Isabella Hill, who was born in 1808, at Bloomfield, Perry county, and to them was born a family of two sons: William C., who enlisted in Co. F, 104th Pennsylvania infantry, and served for a short time during the civil war, but is now a carpenter, residing at Altoona; and James H., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Marshall is a daughter of James Hill, a native of Ireland, who was one of the early settlers of Perry county. He was a farmer by occupation, and died at New Bloomfield, Perry county, in 1852, at the advanced age of seventy-three years. Mrs. Marshall resided at New Bloomfield

until 1883, when she removed to Altoona, and now lives with her eldest son, James H., in that city.

James H. Marshall passed his boyhood years on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. When about seventeen years of age he commenced working at the trade of house carpentering, and shortly afterward began the study of architecture. In 1870 he came to Altoona and opened an architect office, and, with the exception of a few years during the civil war, has been engaged here as an architect and builder until the present time. Among the more important and pretentious buildings erected after plans drawn by him, may be mentioned the following: William Murray's business block, the Herr building, the residence of Mrs. Mary Couch, the Gallitzin school building, residence of A. J. Anderson, Goetz & Schneider's hotel building, residences of S. J. Westley, Davis & McDowell, Sol. Blunienthal, H. L. Nicholson, and Clement Jaggard's business block.

On September 10, 1864, Mr. Marshall enlisted in Co. I, 208th Pennsylvania infantry—having recruited part of the company—and was commissioned captain. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Alexandria, Virginia, on July 2, 1865. Captain Marshall's company served in front of Petersburg, being present at the surrender of that stronghold. He took part in the battles of Hatcher's Run and Fort Steadman, being shot in the head during the latter engagement. After the capture of Petersburg, Captain Marshall accompanied the Union army in their operations in front of Richmond, and took part in all the maneuvering in that part of the country, until the surrender of General



Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, or Burkeville.

On March 25, 1858, Captain Marshall was united by marriage to Ella A. Powers, a daughter of Washington Powers, of Perry county. To this union was born a family of five children: Ida Belle, married Peter Clare, a moulder by occupation, now living in Altoona; Charles J., a carpenter, who married Lolo B. Hinkle, and also resides in Altoona; Calvin L., now a resident of Allegheny city; Eliza J., married John S. Evans, a brass moulder, of Altoona; and William A. Marshall, at present a resident of Delphos, Ohio.

Politically Captain Marshall is a republican, and has always been firm in his support of the principles and policy of that party. In local affairs he is somewhat inclined toward independence. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of Adams Lodge, No. 319, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a prominent member of Stephen Potts Post, No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic.

CAPT. THOMAS S. McCAHAN is a veteran of the civil war, who was actively engaged in twenty-two regular battles and not less than sixty-five skirmishes, and won distinction by his bravery, receiving injuries from which he has ever since suffered, and which have left him almost a helpless invalid. He was born at Laurel Springs, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1836, and is a son of John K. and Mary (Taylor) McCahan. His paternal grandfather, John McCahan, was a native of the Emerald Isle, being born at a small village called Drumnahaigh, in the north of Ireland, in November, 1780. When only twelve years of age he came to the United

States, and in 1801 located at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, this State, and began business for himself. He was editor and publisher of the old Huntingdon *Gazette*, and was connected with the printing business until 1828, when he retired from the *Gazette* and was succeeded by his son, John K. McCahan. After leaving the paper John McCahan embarked in the real estate business, in which he became very successful, and continued to reside at Huntingdon until his death, which occurred on Sunday, March 22, 1857, at the age of seventy-seven years. He began life as a poor boy, but by energy and activity accumulated property and became a man of affluence. In politics he was an old-line whig, and in religion a member of the Presbyterian church, though broad minded and noted for his liberal contributions to all religious denominations. He gave two eligible lots to the Huntingdon church, on which the Presbyterian church was built. He married Martha Anderson, by whom he had a family of three sons and two daughters: John E. (father), James A., Thomas S., Jane, and Mary. All dead.

John K. McCahan (father) was born in Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, this State, August 8, 1804. He grew to manhood in that city, and received the best education the public schools of that day were able to afford. He was an apt pupil and an earnest student, and became known as the best scholar in this section at that time. After leaving school he entered his father's printing office, learned the "art preservative of arts," and retained his connection with journalism and the general printing business all his life. He continued the publication of the Huntingdon *Gazette* until 1834, when he removed to Laurel Springs. There he engaged in farming for a time, but in 1858

returned to Huntingdon, and, after settling up the estates of his father, retired from active business, and spent his declining years in quietude, surrounded by all the comforts of life. He died January 16, 1883, at the ripe old age of seventy-nine years. Politically he was an ardent republican, and took a lively interest in all public questions during his active years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and liberal in his support of the various interests of his church. On April 23, 1829, he was united in marriage to Mary Taylor, the officiating minister being the now sainted John Peobles. To this union was born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Martha, now deceased; John, enlisted on April 17, 1861, in Co. C, 3d regiment Pennsylvania infantry, re-enlisted in the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, with which regiment he served till the close of the war, and now resides near Birmingham; Anna Mary, married Joseph R. Carmon, of Huntingdon; Thomas S.; James A., who died in 1845; Warren K., who died in 1862; and Jane, now the wife of B. F. Igenberg, of the city of Huntingdon. Mrs. McCahan, the mother of these children, was born in Huntingdon, August 24, 1800, and died at her home in that city February 12, 1879.

Capt. Thomas S. McCahan was reared in Huntingdon county and received a fine academic education, taking courses of instruction at the Birmingham academy in that county and an academy in Juniata county. After leaving school he engaged in the milling business in his native place, Laurel Springs, and continued in that line until the opening of the civil war, when, on April 17, 1861, he enlisted at Tyrone in Co. D, 3d Pennsylvania infantry — Captain Bell's company — as a private; April 22d, at Cas-

keysville, Maryland, was promoted regimental commissary sergeant; was in the battle of Falling Water, Virginia, and assisted Dr. Jackson to take off a leg of the first soldier wounded there. When his first term of three months expired he re-enlisted, and assisted in raising a company for General James' brigade of infantry, being again mustered into service October 24, 1861, as a member of Co. M, 110th Pennsylvania infantry. On Christmas day following the company was transferred to the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry as Co. M — promoted to 2d lieutenant, then 1st lieutenant, after which he was promoted to be captain, and served as such until compelled to resign on account of wounds. He was several times wounded — first at Crab Orchard, Kentucky; then at Sparta, East Tennessee; and again at the battle on Cumberland mountains. At this time he received a wound in the ankle from a pistol shot fired by Major Wragan, of Colonel Hughes' guerilla band of the Confederate army. Captain McCahan knocked the pistol from the hand of the major, after his wounding him, and the latter was killed on the field; the pistol, marked with his initials, was found on the ground. Captain McCahan has this pistol, with several other pistols which he captured while in the army, and which he regards as valuable trophies of the war; he also has the sabre he carried for three years, which shows its service, being broken in one charge. He served with the historic Army of the Cumberland, and during his connection with it was engaged in twenty-two general engagements, and took part in sixty-five skirmishes; every time wounded was in a skirmish. On account of the wound in his ankle, the ball remaining in his ankle, he was sent home on a furlough in January, 1864, but rejoined



his command in July following. He was honorably discharged from the service near Atlanta, Georgia, in February, 1865, and soon after returned to Pennsylvania. Resuming the peaceful occupations of civil life, he was for two years employed in his father's steam flouring mill at Huntingdon, after which the physical disability resulting from exposure and wounds received in the army prevented him from active labor. He has always resided at the old homestead in Huntingdon county, near Birmingham, where he was born and reared.

On September 21, 1870, Captain McCahan united in marriage with Ella Galbraith, a daughter of Colonel R. C. Galbraith, of Sinking Valley, this State. In his political opinions Captain McCahan is a republican of the strictest school, and very firm in his convictions. He is a member of Tyrone Encampment, No. 36, Union Veteran Legion, of which he served as commander for two years; and of Colonel D. M. Jones Post, No. 172, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was commander three terms.

MILTON ALEXANDER, a prominent lawyer of Altoona, and ex-district attorney of Blair county, is a son of Robert and Mary (Rodkey) Alexander, and was born in the borough of Williamsburg, in Woodbury township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1846. His paternal grandfather was a native of the north of Ireland, and left his island home to settle in Hart's Log valley, Huntingdon county, where he participated in the Indian troubles of that county during the American revolution. He married, reared a family, and died in 1813, aged sixty-four years. One

of his sons was Robert Alexander, the father of the subject of this sketch, and who was born June 5, 1805, near Alexandria, in Hart's Log valley, Huntingdon county. He removed to Williamsburg in 1827. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was for many years engaged in the general mercantile business at Williamsburg, which he left in 1874 to remove to Altoona, where he died at his home on Union avenue, August 13, 1884, when in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a straightforward man, who despised shams and subterfuges, and for many years had been an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He was also a member of the Sons of Temperance, and is entitled to the honor of being the founder, besides acting as president for many years, of the society of the Silver Grays, which organization admits no one to membership who has not attained to sixty-five years of age. He was a republican in politics, and had served during the late civil war as an assistant revenue assessor. After coming to Altoona, he retired from active business and enjoyed the comforts of his home and the conversation of his many friends, yet he never neglected church work or lost interest in political affairs while he lived. He celebrated his golden wedding August 4, 1879, and when he passed away, left the record of a life well spent, which, while not eventful, yet was useful and worthy of imitation. On August 4, 1829, he married Mary Rodkey, who was born on the same day of the same month and in the same year as her husband, and died June 27, 1882, aged seventy-seven years. She was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and had been a consistent member of different churches of that religious denomination from youth.



Milton Alexander passed his boyhood days at Williamsburg until he was sixteen years of age. After fitting for college, in preparatory schools, he entered Jefferson college, at Canonsburg, in Washington county, from which he was graduated in the class of 1866, under the united colleges of Washington and Jefferson. He then read law with David Lawson, of Clarion, Pennsylvania, and entered the celebrated Albany law school, from which he was graduated in the winter of 1869. He was admitted to the Blair county bar on June 26, 1869, practiced at Altoona until 1871, when he was elected district attorney of Blair county and served a term of three years. At the expiration of his term he returned to the practice of his profession, and two years later he formed a partnership with his former law student, H. H. Herr, who had been admitted to the bar in 1873, under the firm name of Alexander & Herr, which partnership lasted until the death of Mr. Herr, in October, 1889. Since that time Mr. Alexander has had no partner, and has continued to practice in the courts of Blair and adjoining counties.

On September 10, 1872, Mr. Alexander united in marriage with Katie F. Martin, daughter of B. B. Martin, of Lancaster city, Pennsylvania. They have two children, a son and a daughter: Ralph V. and Lilian M.

Milton Alexander has been interested in other matters than those which pertain to his profession. In the municipal affairs and the city government of Altoona he has taken an active part, and served as city and county solicitor from 1874 to 1876. He has been identified with the Altoona building associations since their organization, and has drafted every form which these organi-

zations have found necessary to use, from their inception down to the present time. He is a staunch republican, has always worked for the success of his party, and in religious sentiment inclines to the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a regular attendant and contributor. He is a member of Logan Lodge, No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was the first entered apprentice. He is also a member of the Order of Sons of America, and has served as State treasurer and State president of that organization for the State of Pennsylvania. As a lawyer he studies his cases closely, and then tries them for all there is in them. Genial and pleasant as a man; active and useful as a citizen, and careful and safe as a counsellor, Milton Alexander has become well known and prominent in Altoona and Blair county.

PATRICK FLYNN, a well known lumber dealer of Tyrone, and who effected the largest sale of lumber ever made in the State of Pennsylvania, is a son of Captain John and Avesia (Kingston) Flynn, and was born at Miramichi, in the province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, January 1, 1833. His paternal grandfather, John Flynn, was a native and life long resident of Ireland, where he followed his profession of civil engineer for many years. His son, Captain John Flynn (father), was born in county Roscommon, near Dublin, Ireland, in the first year of the present century. At twenty-five years of age he emigrated from Ireland to New Brunswick, where he remained until 1855, when he removed to Lock Haven, this State, and from that city went in 1874 to Smith's Mills, Clearfield county, at which place he died in 1876, aged

seventy-six years. His principal business in life was that of lumbering, and at different times after coming to America he shipped large quantities of choice and selected lumber to England and Ireland, where it was required for special purposes. In addition to lumbering he was engaged to some extent in farming, in which he met with good success. He was an old time democrat in politics, who never believed in half-way measures in political campaigns. He was active in militia affairs for several years, during which time he held the commission of captain and commanded a militia company in which he took great pride. He was a consistent member of the Catholic church, and married Avesia Kingston, by whom he had a family of thirteen children: Edward T., now dead; Patrick; Francis (deceased); Anthony, a lumberman, and now residing on the old homestead at Smith's Mills; Paul G., who is engaged in lumbering in West Virginia; John, who is likewise in the lumber business in West Virginia; Hon. James, a heavy lumber dealer of Altoona, who represented Clearfield county in the house of representatives during the sessions of 1881 and 1882; Augustus, who died in May, 1888; Daniel, a resident and lumberman of West Virginia—the New Dominion; Margaret, widow of Daniel Chaplin; Lydia, widow of Edward Flanders, who was a lumberman, and was killed in 1891 by a log falling on him; Avesia, married George W. Chaplin, who is engaged in lumbering, and they reside in Clearfield county; and Madge Marcella, who married Levi P. Smith, of Chipewewa, Wisconsin, where they reside, and where Mr. Smith is superintendent of a log sealing.

Patrick Flynn was reared in the British province of New Brunswick, where he re-

ceived his education and resided until he was twenty-two years of age, when he accompanied his father to Lock Haven, this State. He removed in 1858 to Clearfield county, where he engaged extensively and with good success in the lumbering business, and while residing in that county he effected one sale of lumber amounting to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which was the largest private lumber sale ever made in the State of Pennsylvania. After following the lumber business in Clearfield county for eighteen years, he came, in 1876, to Tyrone, where he soon established lumber yards and has handled lumber in large quantities ever since.

Patrick Flynn has been twice married. His first wife, Roberta J., daughter of Allen Sturdevant, he married in August, 1865, and she died on July 4, 1876, and left three children: John P.; Mary E., now dead; and Roberta E. On August 7, 1879, he was united in marriage with Clara A. Sneeringer, daughter of Pius Sneeringer, one of the most successful business men and highly respected citizens of Tyrone, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Patrick Flynn is an unswerving democrat in politics, and a member of St. Matthew's Catholic church of Tyrone. He commenced his busy life with nerve, will, and persevering industry, and, confident of success, he entered into the lumbering business of central Pennsylvania. His efforts in his chosen field soon placed him in command of a business that daily increased until it has reached its present extensive proportions. He is a man who is faithful to every business duty, and his efficiency for strong work, good judgment in determining upon new enterprises, and fertility in resources, are recognized by all who know him.





Eng. by J.R. Rice & Sons, Phila

William L. Woodcock



WILLIAM L. WOODCOCK, one of the leading members of the Blair county bar in active practice, and the founder of the widely celebrated and highly successful Seventh Ward Mission Sunday-school of the city of Altoona, is a son of John and Sarah (Alexander) Woodcock, and was born in Wells valley, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1844. In the annals of Lancashire, England, the Woodcock family can be traced back for over three centuries as resident of that early settled and important civil division of the English empire. Two of his ancestors are gentlemen living near London. One of its members was Isaac Woodcock, the paternal grandfather of William L. Woodcock, who left Lancashire in 1764 and sought for a home in the then newly established American republic. He settled in Wilmington, Delaware, where he resided for fifteen years, and then crossed the mountains into Bedford county, which was but thinly settled and scarcely recovered from Indian raids and devastations made prior to the battle of Fallen Timbers, where Mad Anthony Wayne broke forever the Indian power in the Ohio valley. He was a silversmith and jeweler by trade, and the subject of this sketch now has several well-finished and nicely-worked spoons which he made out of a few silver dollars, given him by his son, John Woodcock, when he was seventy-five years of age. He died in Fulton county in 1849, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He married, and his son, John Woodcock (father), was born in Wilmington in the initial year of the present century. At five years of age he was taken by his father to Bedford county, where he grew to manhood and resided until he was about thirty years of age, when he removed to Wells valley, where

he lived for thirty-five years. Afterward he removed to Altoona, where he died in 1874, aged seventy-four years. He was a farmer and tanner, and owned and operated a tannery for several years near his Fulton county home. He was a steward and class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he had been a member for over half a century. He was a republican in politics, and had held the offices of school director and justice of the peace. He was not only a man of prominence, but also a man of usefulness in his community and township, where he stood deservedly high in the estimation of his neighbors and fellow citizens. He married Sarah Alexander, a native of Fulton county, and a member of the Presbyterian church, who died in 1850, at the early age of thirty-five years.

William L. Woodcock spent his boyhood days on the farm in Wells valley. He received his education in the common schools, Martinsburg academy, and Allegheny college, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. Leaving school, he read law with his brother, Samuel N. Woodcock, a very successful lawyer of Altoona, who died February 10, 1890, when in the fifty-fourth year of his age. While reading law he was principal, for one term, of the Phillipsburg High school, of Centre county, and after the completion of his required course, he was admitted to the bar of Blair county on October 27, 1865. Shortly after his admission he returned to Altoona, where he has been engaged ever since in the active and successful practice of his profession. He is one of the leading and most successful lawyers in Altoona and in the county. Aside from his legal practice, Mr. Woodcock has interested himself to some extent in the development of the material resources of the county. He has



leased several coal mines in the Allegheny mountains, where his work, when fully in operation, will yield such products as will form an important part of the future coal business of Blair county.

In politics Mr. Woodcock is a republican of pronounced views, but he has never been an active politician. He is patriotic, and his patriotism was fully attested by his course of action in 1861, when he enlisted, for three years, as a private in Co. F, 77th Pennsylvania infantry. He was transferred to the signal corps, in which he was promoted to lieutenant, and served thirteen months, at the end of which time he was discharged on account of ill health. In addition to his operations in coal he has invested largely in real estate in Altoona. He is the owner of the Arcade building, on Eleventh avenue, which is one of the largest and finest brick buildings in the city, and also has quite a number of desirable houses and choice building lots. He is a thoughtful and intelligent business man, and believes in the adage, Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Good judgment and clear foresight have enabled him to deal in real estate with excellent result, while in other lines of business he has invested judiciously and with profit. His success in life and the wealth he has acquired have been the result of his own unaided efforts, as he commenced in the world with no capital but ability, honesty and energy.

William L. Woodcock is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Altoona, in which he has served as a trustee and steward for twenty years. He also served acceptably as superintendent of the Sunday-school of that church for five years. He has always been interested in the up-

building and support of all institutions in the city whose influence is for the moral or religious benefit of his fellow citizens. Two years ago he erected a hall in the seventh ward, which he named Belnore hall, and in which he opened a mission school, which, through his earnest and persistent efforts, has grown from fifteen to two hundred and fifty pupils. The influence brought to bear through this mission school upon its pupils and the community in which it is situated, has led to the establishment of a church and a wider diffusion of the principles of Christianity in that part of the city. With only hope of good, Mr. Woodcock was moved to enter upon this mission enterprise, whose highly desirable results have probably far exceeded his expectations when he planned his hall and school. Shafts of marble, columns of brass, or arches of stone are raised in honor of men, and to commemorate their actions or record their virtues, but there are those who, in life, build their own monuments of fortune and reputation, and the Belnore Hall Sunday-school will be an enduring monument to the generous humanity and Christian charity of William Lee Woodcock.

RICHARD ROELOFS, railroad station agent and yard master at Hollidaysburg, and a descendant of one of the old and substantial merchant families of Holland, is the eldest son of Richard, sr., and Catherine (Bley) Roelofs, and was born January 16, 1830, in the great commercial and manufacturing city of Amsterdam, Holland, the commercial metropolis of the Netherlands kingdom. His paternal grandfather, William Roelofs, was a native of Amsterdam, and lived, during the latter

part of the eighteenth century, in Holland, when that republic was one of the most powerful states of Europe and the sails of its merchant ships whitened every sea of the known world. William Roelofs was a merchant, owned several ships, and was engaged for many years in the East Indian tea trade. He married Gertrude Van Hall, by whom he had five children, four sons and one daughter: Gertrude, Otto, Jacob, Augustus, and Richard, sr. Of these children one, Richard, sr., came to America. Richard Roelofs, sr. (father), was born in the city of Amsterdam in 1802, entered the famous university of Leyden, from which he graduated with honors, and then was engaged in shipping tea for several years, during which time he made two voyages around the world. In 1836 he came to Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, where he was in the mercantile business until 1840, when he removed to Lewistown, Mifflin county, and from thence to McVeytown, same county, where he acted as railroad station agent up to the time of his death, which occurred January 12, 1860. He was an active business man, a strict member of the Dutch Reformed church, and married Catherine Bley, daughter of Johann Bley, of Holland. To their union were born five children, four sons and one daughter: Richard; Catherine, of Philadelphia; Anthony, engaged in the queensware trade in Philadelphia; John, in the railroad business in that city; and William, also in the queensware trade in Philadelphia.

Richard Roelofs was brought, at six years of age, by his parents to Bellefonte, received his education at the Lewistown academy, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until 1851. In that

year he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with whom he has been ever since, except a few years, during which he acted as manager of the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron furnace at McKee's Gap. He is now station agent and yard master of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Hollidaysburg.

On September 28, 1848, Mr. Roelofs married Catherine Houser, who was a daughter of Jacob Houser, of Mifflin county, and who died in Hollidaysburg, February 19, 1885. They had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters: Henry, Samuel, Anthony, Annie, died February, 1858; William, died October 3, 1859; Richard; Maud, who died November 26, 1866; John, Arthur, Landes, and Bertha. Mr. Roelofs was remarried on October 20, 1887, to Lavinia E. Moorehouse, daughter of James Moorehouse, one of the first settlers of Hollidaysburg, he having come there in 1838.

In politics Richard Roelofs was a whig until that political organization went down in 1852, before the weight of the public opinion of that day, and since then has been a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons, and Mt. Moriah Chapter, No. 166, Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Roelofs is in every way experienced in every department over which he has the supervision, and has been long recognized as a careful, accurate and thorough business man.

JOHN CLARK, cashier of the Williamsburg bank, and one of the foremost prohibition leaders of Pennsylvania, is a son of John, sr., and Eliza (Thompson) Clark, and was born in Canoe valley, in Catharine township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, De-

ember 13, 1833. His paternal grandfather, James Clark, was of Scotch-Irish descent, served in the revolutionary war, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. He died in 1841, at eighty-five years of age, and left eight children, four sons and four daughters. His son, John Clark, sr. (father), was born in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, December 15, 1789, learned the trade of tanner, and operated a tannery at Birmingham, Pennsylvania, until 1828, when he removed to Morris township, that county, where he bought a farm, on which he resided till his death, October 28, 1863, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a prosperous business man and a useful citizen. He married Catherine Whitzel, and after her death wedded Eliza Thompson, by whom he had one son and two daughters: Robert, who died in infancy; Mary Jane, intermarried with W. D. Reed, and died in Abilene, Kansas, February 5, 1887; and Isabella, married to James F. Kennedy, and died near Abilene, Kansas, March 28, 1878. Eliza (Thompson) Clark, who died June 2, 1866, aged sixty-six years, was a daughter of George Thompson, of Scotch-Irish descent, who was an early settler of the Spruce creek region, where he died in 1840, at eighty years of age.

John Clark received his education in the common schools and Williamsburg academy, and followed farming and stock-raising until 1873, when he accepted his present position as cashier of the Williamsburg bank, which was established in 1873. This institution was chartered to meet an urgent demand for increased facilities for the safe deposit of the savings of the people of Williamsburg and the eastern part of the county, and for the better development of the business interests of that section. The affairs of the

bank are conducted in a safe and methodical manner, and much of its present prosperity is due to the vigilant and untiring efforts of Mr. Clark, whose ripe experience, superior executive ability and honorable policy have inspired confidence in its patrons, and won the respect of the public.

On May 27, 1858, Mr. Clark married Mary J. Sisler, who was a daughter of Peter and Jane Sisler, of Catharine township, and died May 6, 1873. After her death, he was united in marriage with Henrietta Kurtz. By his first marriage he has six children, four sons and two daughters: Edgar Thompson, who married Lucretia Moore, of Scotch valley, and is now engaged in the milling business at Williamsburg; Anna J., wife of C. T. Witherow, now employed as a clerk in the office of the motive power department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona; John Grier, a mute, educated in Philadelphia, and now managing his father's farm; Charles H., assistant cashier of the First National bank of Tyrone; Dean, assistant cashier of the Williamsburg bank; and Ida, at home.

In addition to the discharge of his duties as cashier of the Williamsburg bank, Mr. Clark gives a portion of his time to the management of his excellent farm of two hundred and fifty acres of land, and owns a part of the large limestone quarries at Carline, about four miles below Williamsburg, where are employed about two hundred men. He also owns a valuable ore bank, and has a beautiful home and some very desirable property at Williamsburg. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, of which the Clark family has been active and useful members for the last two centuries. John Clark was a republican in politics until about 1880, when he identified himself with

the cause of prohibition, and since then has been one of the most earnest and successful advocates, in Pennsylvania, of total abstinence from intoxicating beverages. His worth, his ability, and his great capacity for work have been acknowledged by his party, who have nominated him at different times for every State office in Pennsylvania, except that of governor. He has held various public offices, where he has always served with efficiency and honor. He served as a school director for twenty consecutive years in his native township, and was one of the commissioners who erected the present substantial and handsome court-house. A descendant of a family proverbial for its morality, integrity and temperance, he enjoys the proud distinction—possessed by so few—of having never tasted a drop of any intoxicating beverage, never played a game of cards, nor has he used tobacco in any form for the past twenty-five years. An earnest friend of popular education, an untiring antagonist of intemperance and vice, and a successful business man, and able financier, John Clark has so far filled up the measure of his active life with useful work that will ever redound to his credit and honor; and when—as he believes—State and National prohibition of the liquor traffic shall prevail all over our beloved land; when a “school-house shall be on every hill-top, with no saloon in the valley;” and when this curse of curses shall have been driven from our land, let it be said of him, “He was in the fight, if not at the victory.”

ABSALOM OSMAN, stationary engineer at the railroad machine shops of Bellwood, and one of the survivors of the old Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, that

achieved an enviable war record under Grant and Sheridan, is a son of George and Leah (Straw) Osman, and was born at Milheim, in Penn township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1832. George Osman was born in Mauch Chunk, Schuylkill county, learned the trade of tailor, and removed to Penn township, Centre county, where he died in 1836. He was an old-line whig, and a zealous member of the Evangelical Association or Albright Methodist church, and married Leah Straw, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters: Emeline, widow of Lewis Copeman and a resident of Green county, Wisconsin; Hugh, a shoemaker of Clearfield county; Absalom; and Susanna, now dead. Mrs. Osman, who died in 1871, aged seventy-three years, was a daughter of John Straw, a Jacksonian democrat and an early German settler of Penn valley, who was a carpenter by trade, and lived to the ripe old age of ninety-four years.

Absalom Osman passed his boyhood days in Centre county, where he enjoyed but limited opportunities to secure an education in the early common schools. At seventeen years of age he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for four years and then became a brakeman on the old Portage railroad, which he left two years later to become engaged on the present Pennsylvania railroad, where he served for one year. He next worked for a short time in the car shops at Altoona, then spent two years in the west and returned to Pennsylvania, where he worked for one year for the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg. At the end of that time he returned to Altoona and worked in the car shops until September, 1863, when he enlisted in Co. D, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, and served

until August of 1865. He participated in some of the hardest battles from the Wilderness to the siege of Richmond, was in Sheridan's raid in the Shenandoah valley, and after the fall of Ft. Fisher his regiment was transferred to Wilmington, North Carolina, and aided in opening communication between General Terry and General Sherman's army. He was mustered out at Raleigh, North Carolina, discharged at Philadelphia, and returned to Blair county, where he worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a stone mason on the construction of the Bell's Gap railroad, and then as a blacksmith in their shops at Lloydsville and Altoona until 1883. In that year he came to Bellwood, where he accepted his present position as stationary engineer at the machine shops at Bellwood, for the Bell's Gap, now Pennsylvania & Northwestern, Railroad.

In 1857, Absalom Osman married Elizabeth Myers, a native of Millerstown, Juniata county, and a daughter of Abraham Myers, who was born in 1813, and is now a resident of Fostoria, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Osman have been born eight children: Catherine, wife of Laurence Wilson; Bella, born in 1863 and died in 1880; Lydia, wife of Martin Glozier, a carpenter of Bellwood; Harry, a machinist in the employ of the Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad Company; Theodore, George, Mollie, and Jennie.

Absalom Osman is a republican in politics, and served two years as a school director of his borough. He is a member of Sanford Beyer Post, No. 426, Grand Army of the Republic; Castle No. 128, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Bellwood Lodge, No. 819, and Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 232, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr.

Osman has practical experience in his line of work on railways, and is a man of industry and energy.

AUSTIN V. PRICE, a reliable contractor and builder of the city of Altoona, is a son of Levi and Catherine (Stains) Price, and was born at Rockhill, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1853. The Price family is of Scotch descent. Levi Price (father) was born in 1826, in Huntingdon county, and removed in early life to Bedford county, where he remained until 1864. In that year he came to Williamsburg, where he resided until 1872, when he removed to his present residence in Altoona. He is a carpenter by trade, and followed carpentering until a few years ago, when he retired from active life. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. E, 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded in the left shoulder at the battle of Springfield, and still feels the effects of exposure while in the service. He is a member of Stephen A. Potts Post, No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Third Methodist Episcopal church of Altoona, which was organized in 1872. He married Catherine Stains, who was born in Huntingdon county, in 1833, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Austin V. Price spent his boyhood days in Huntingdon county, where he received his education in the common schools. At eighteen years of age he engaged in the sale of sewing machines, and soon became so fine a solicitor that he was given as his field all of Blair county. After four years he left the employ of the sewing machine company and learned the trade of carpenter

and builder with Andrew Dillon, of Altoona. After learning his trade he worked at carpentering until the spring of 1884, when he engaged in his present planing mill and building and contracting business.

On June 17, 1875, Mr. Price married Jennie, daughter of George Strayer, of Altoona, and they have four children, one son and three daughters: George W., May, Emma, and Annie.

In politics Mr. Price is a republican, and has served several times as a member of election boards, and once as assessor of Altoona. He is a member of the Church of God, and Camp No. 31, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of which he is a past president. While he takes no decided part in political matters, yet he has always served faithfully in every position assigned him by his party. His planing mill is located at No. 2200 Fifth avenue. He employs several men, and gives special attention to the manufacture of window and door frames, brackets, sash, shutters, and blinds. He has a good trade, and has been contractor for many substantial buildings in Altoona and the surrounding country. Austin V. Price commenced business with but little capital, and has been remarkably successful. He has continually enlarged his business and increased his patronage, and ranks among the honorable and substantial citizens of the county.

DAVID E. PARKER, a respected citizen, and a member of the planing mill and contracting firm of Kline, Parker & Co., of Altoona, is a son of Robert S. and Mary C. (Robley) Parker, and was born within four miles of Mount Union, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1856.

The ancestry of the Parker family is traced back to England, from which David Parker (grandfather) came to America prior to the revolutionary war, in which he served as a soldier in the Continental army. After peace had been declared and the independence of the thirteen colonies acknowledged by the mother country, he settled in Centre county, but in a short time removed to Huntingdon county, where he resided until his death, at seventy-two years of age. He married, and reared a family, and one of his sons, Robert S. Parker (father), was born in 1813. He went in early life from Centre to Huntingdon county, where he remained until 1856. In that year he went to Mifflin county, which he left six years later to return to Huntingdon county, in which he has remained ever since. He is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a staunch republican in politics. He married Mary C. Robley, who was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was a consistent member of the United Brethren church. She died August 19, 1880, at sixty-five years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker were born nine children, six sons and three daughters.

David E. Parker grew to manhood in Huntingdon county, and received a good English education in the common schools of his neighborhood. Leaving school, he learned the trade of carpenter, at which he worked in his native county for three years, and then, in 1879, came to Altoona, where he resided up to August, 1890, when he removed to Juniata, a suburb of Altoona. He continued to work at his trade until 1882, was then engaged in contracting up to December, 1888, when he formed a partnership with his brother, H. H. Parker, and John G. Kline (see their sketches), under



the firm name of Kline, Parker & Co. This firm is engaged extensively in the planing mill and contracting business, and has a large trade in Altoona and many other cities of Pennsylvania. Their offices are located at Juniata, in Blair county, and on the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourth street, Altoona. They own and operate a planing mill at Juniata. They manufacture flooring, siding, mouldings, sash, doors and blinds, deal in rough lumber of every description, and make a specialty of verandas and stair-cases.

On May 20, 1880, Mr. Parker married Alice Miller, daughter of George Miller, of Huntingdon county, and to their union have been born two children: Clara A. and Dora L.

David E. Parker is a republican in politics, and while not lacking in a hearty support of his party, yet gives his time to his business and the personal supervision of the company's planing mill at Juniata. He thoroughly understands his work, and is a pleasant and courteous gentleman.

HARRY IRVIN DAVIS, one of the leading druggists of Hollidaysburg, is a son of Guyan Irvin and Mary (Barnhart) Davis, and was born at Freeport, Illinois, December 17, 1860. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Davis, was born in 1793, in Cecil county, Maryland, and removed, in 1823, to Penn's valley, near Bellefonte, Centre county, this State, where he followed his trade of carpenter and farming until his death. He was an old-line whig and republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religious belief, and served as a soldier in Captain Sample's militia company, which participated in the

defense of Baltimore during the war of 1812. His son, Guyan Irvin Davis (father), was born in Penn's valley, January 28, 1827, and, after receiving a fair common school education, entered as a clerk in a retail country store. After serving three years in one place and two years in another, he, with an elder brother, started in business for themselves in Bellefonte, this State, and two years later, the California gold fever getting up, Guyan I. Davis sold out to his brother and started for California, via Cape Horn, in February, 1852. He spent one year mining for gold, and, not succeeding as he expected, entered into the express and banking business in the firm of Everts, Davis & Co., in which enterprise he was fairly successful. In a few years he sold out and returned to the Atlantic states, settled at Freeport, Illinois, in 1857, and was engaged in merchandising until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, when he entered the service of the United States as quartermaster of the 11th Illinois infantry. He served for three months, re-enlisted and served for three years, and at the expiration of his service settled in Hollidaysburg and engaged in merchandising, and has up to this time followed the same calling. During the war he participated in all the important events of the war in the Army of the Tennessee, from the battle of Fort Donaldson to the fall of Vicksburg, and after that event was in the Red River expedition as aid-de-camp to the commander of the 13th army corps, which position he held for nearly two years.

He married Mary Barnhart, of Centre county, who was born in 1832. To their Union have been born two children: Harry Irvin and Julia Curtin, wife of Edward Stone, a merchant of Bellwood, and who

was born May 30, 1857, and has three children. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of Judge Henry Barnhart, who was born in 1792, in Lycoming county, and afterwards removed to Centre county, which he represented in the legislature from 1830 to 1834, and of which he was associate judge for several years. Judge Barnhart was a democrat and a Methodist, and followed the iron shipping business at Bellefonte for several years.

Harry Irvin Davis was reared principally in Blair county, received his education at Hollidaysburg academy, and in 1881 entered the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. After graduation he came to Hollidaysburg where he established his present drug store. He carries a large stock of fresh and pure drugs, makes a specialty of filling physicians' prescriptions and has a very remunerative and flattering patronage.

In politics Mr. Davis is a republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, ranks as a successful business man, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his many patrons.

DANIEL M. McFARLIN, one of the energetic and enterprising young business men of Altoona, is a son of Robert W. and Catherine McFarlin, and was born near Fort Littleton, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1858. His paternal grandfather, John McFarlin, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming, and also in Bedford and Fulton counties, until his death, in 1872, at eighty-six years of age. His son, Robert W. McFarlin (father), was a native of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, yet was reared at New Enterprise, Bedford county, Penn-

sylvania, where he received his education. In 1854 he removed to Fulton county, but four years later returned to New Enterprise, where he remained but a short time, when he removed to Cross Roads, Bedford county. At the end of five years he left the latter place, came to near Duncansville, this county, where he remained five years, and then, in 1871, removed to his present home in Altoona. He is now in the sixty-sixth year of his age, has been principally engaged in farming and stock-raising during the active years of his life, and at the present time, while not incapacitated for agricultural pursuits, yet has withdrawn from business life. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the German Baptist church, and married Catherine Launchbaugh, who was born in Germany, in 1830, came to this country with her parents in 1836, and is a member of the German Baptist church. They reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters.

Daniel M. McFarlin was reared at New Enterprise, Cross Roads, and Duncansville, this State, and received his education in the common schools. Leaving school, he was variously employed for a few years, and in 1871 came with his father to Altoona, where he was engaged as a clerk in several stores for over twelve years. He then (1883) embarked in the general mercantile business, which he has followed successfully ever since. For his business establishment and residence he erected his present handsome three-story brick structure, 46x70 feet in dimensions, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Third street, in the midst of a flourishing community, and in a section of the city that is fast building up with fine private residences. He occupies three floors, 22x70 feet, with general merchandise. His

large and carefully selected stock embraces first-class goods of every description in his line of business, including special departments of dry goods, groceries, provisions, boots, shoes, and notions. Mr. McFarlin makes a specialty of farm and garden produce, employs four courteous assistants, and runs a free delivery wagon to all parts of the city for the accommodation of his numerous patrons.

On the 24th day of May, 1883, Mr. McFarlin married Lizzie B. Dilling, a daughter of Isaac Dilling, of near Martinsburg, Pennsylvania.

Daniel M. McFarlin is a republican, and a deacon and trustee of the German Baptist church of Altoona. He is pleasant and approachable, and justly popular as a citizen and business man.

REV. JACOB S. BASSLER, pastor of the Children of Zion church, of Martinsburg, and a member of the foundry and machine shop firm of Snoeberger Bros. & Bassler, is a son of Rev. Andrew and Barbara (Stern) Bassler, native of Washington county, Maryland, and was born in Middle Woodbury township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1829. His paternal great-grandfather, Valentine Bassler, was a native of Basle, Germany, born August 25, 1738, who came to Pennsylvania, and settled in Lancaster county, where he died in 1806, when in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His son, Jacob Bassler (grandfather), was born in 1765, and in 1812 went to Bedford county, in which he died on March 12, 1837, aged seventy-two years. Jacob Bassler followed blacksmithing, farming and distilling. He was a federalist and whig in politics, and a

member of the Mennonite church, and married Mary Shank, by whom he had seven children, three sons and four daughters. One of these sons, Rev. Andrew Bassler (father), was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1804, and went with his father to Bedford county, this State, from which, in 1870, he came to Martinsburg, where he has since resided. He was an active and efficient minister of the River Brethren church for over forty years, and only retired from regular ministerial work when disqualified by advanced age. He is a republican in political views, has served as overseer of the poor and school director, and now resides upon his farm. He married Barbara Stern, who is a native of Washington county, Maryland, and to this union were born seven children, three sons and four daughters.

Jacob S. Bassler received his education in the early common schools, and spent twenty years in farming in Bedford county. He then, in 1870, came to Blair county, and nineteen years later relinquished farming to engage in the foundry and machine shop business as a member of the firm of Snoeberger Bros. & Bassler. This firm employs eight men, does all kinds of work in their line of business, and makes a specialty of repairing. They turn out good work, and have a large and remunerative patronage.

November 13, 1855, Rev. Jacob S. Bassler married Lydia Shank, of Waynesboro, Franklin county, and they have four children: Anna B., wife of Levi Acker, a retired farmer of this county; Susan E., married Jacob Gresser, who is now engaged in farming; J. Harry, who married Fannie Coffinan, and is a machinist of the firm of Snoeberger Bros. & Bassler; and Minnie C., married J. I. Mock, of Woodbury, a

teacher in the public schools of North Woodbury township.

Rev. Jacob S. Bassler is a republican in politics, and has served his township as a school director and a supervisor of roads. He was a member of the Brethren in Christ church for a long time, and then united with the Children of Zion church at Martinsburg, of which he has been pastor for the last eight years. He is an efficient minister and a pleasant and courteous gentleman.

J. W. ISENBERG, D. D. S., a graduate from the Pennsylvania college of dental surgery, who has successfully practiced in the city of Altoona for more than a quarter of a century, winning distinction in his profession, and acquiring considerable property, is a son of Samuel and Susanna Isenberg, and was born November 4, 1841, at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania. Samuel Isenberg (father) was of German descent, and was born in Huntingdon county, this State, in 1810. In 1837 he removed to Williamsburg with his family, where for many years he was engaged in the manufacture of shoes. He married Susanna Thompson, by whom he had a family of four children, of whom three are still living. He married the second time, Mrs. William Slonaker, by whom he had four children, all living. He died in 1880, at the advanced age of seventy years.

John W. Isenberg was reared in the village of Williamsburg, and received a good practical English education in the public schools of that town. He remained at home working with his father until his twentieth year, at which time occurred the opening contest of our gigantic civil war,

and catching inspiration from the spirit of patriotism that pervaded his locality, young Isenberg enlisted as a private in Co. A, 125th Pennsylvania infantry. He participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, where he was severely wounded, September 17, 1862, and remained in the hospital until his regiment was mustered out of service. He returned home, and in December, 1863, came to Altoona, and began the study of dentistry with Dr. W. S. Bittner. At the end of one year he became a partner with Dr. Bittner, and practiced with him until 1866, when he withdrew from the firm, and established himself in dental rooms of his own.

Until 1870 Dr. Isenberg resided in the city of Altoona, but in that year he removed his family to El Dorado, in Logan township, where he purchased about thirty acres of land, upon which he erected a picturesque country residence, and found relaxation in superintending the cultivation of small fruits. In that department of horticulture he became authority, and did much to awaken a public interest in the small fruits, which can be most successfully grown in this latitude. For several years he was the Pennsylvania railroad agent and postmaster at El Dorado, and engaged extensively in the sale of agricultural implements, this business being superintended by his son, George L. Isenberg. The property at El Dorado was sold in 1883.

In October, 1878, Dr. Isenberg went to Philadelphia, and attended a course of lectures at the Pennsylvania college of dental surgery, from which institution he graduated in February following with the degree of D. D. S. He had met with success in his profession from the start, and his business soon became extensive and profitable.

He devoted his attention to dentistry, with little intermission, for a period of twenty years, when his health became impaired, and in 1883 he removed to Kent county, Delaware, where he purchased a farm, and located upon it, hoping the change to country life and outdoor exercise would restore his shattered constitution. In this hope he was not disappointed, and six years of farm life left him in condition to again take up the duties of his profession. In 1889 he returned to Altoona, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of dentistry in that city. He still owns the farm which he purchased in Delaware.

In December, 1865, Dr. Isenberg was united in marriage to Selina F. Green, a daughter of Allen Green, of Huntingdon county. To them was born a family of four children, only three of whom are now living: George L. Isenberg, Anna E. Isenberg, and Emma S. Isenberg.

Dr. Isenberg became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church when only thirteen years of age, and for many years has been identified with the active work of his denomination. He has served his church as steward, class-leader, and Sunday school superintendent, and has been instrumental in doing much good. He has long been known as among the most active and prominent workers in the cause of temperance, assisted in the organization of the Blair County Temperance union, and was its fiscal agent and a member of its executive committee for many years. He has labored diligently, early and late, by precept and example, to build up the cause and secure final victory for total abstinence. He has won high standing in his chosen profession, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

JOSEPH H. BLACKBURN, resident of Williamsburg, and now retired from active life, sank the first shaft for bituminous coal on the eastern side of the Alleghenies, and was for over a quarter of a century a representative business man of Blair county. He is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Wisegarver) Blackburn, and was born in St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1828. The Blackburn family traces its ancestry back to a time in the early history of England, and the American branch of the family in central Pennsylvania was founded by Samuel Blackburn, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and who died in St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He was of the Quaker faith, and married and reared a family of six children, one of whom, Samuel Blackburn (father), was born in 1799, in St. Clair township, where he died in 1856. He was a lifelong resident of Bedford county, where he followed farming, and was also engaged for several years in the hotel business in the town of Bedford. He was an active and thoroughgoing business man, and married Rebecca Wisegarver, who died in 1851, when in the forty-ninth year of her age. They reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom three are now living: Samuel F., a farmer of Stuart, Iowa; Rebecca, wife of Dr. John Becker, a prominent physician of Aurora, Illinois; and Joseph H. Mrs. Blackburn was a daughter of John Wisegarver (maternal grandfather), who came in early life from Germany to St. Clair township, where he married and reared a family of nine children, and followed farming until his death in 1850, at seventy-eight years of age.

Joseph H. Blackburn received his education in the common schools and Bedford High school, and then (1846) became a clerk in the store of Alexander Knox, of Newry, this county. He served in that capacity until 1849, when he went to Cumberland, Maryland, where he was in the employ of the mercantile house of Lowndes & Cramer for two years. At the end of that time he came to Hollidaysburg, this county, and was with the firm of Lloyd & Graff for two years. He then, in 1856, became a member of the general mercantile firm of Leamer, Lemon & Co., which continued in existence until 1857, when the firm name was changed to that of Leamer & Blackburn. Two years later Mr. Blackburn withdrew from the firm to become manager of Watson, Denniston & Co.'s store at Gaysport, which position he held until 1861, when he went out as sutler of the 6th Maine regiment in the Army of the Potomac. At the end of six months he returned to Hollidaysburg, where he was successively engaged in the mercantile and coal business, and as a member of the coal firm of Cooper, Blackburn & Porter, he sank (1864) and operated the first bituminous coal shaft on the eastern side of the Alleghenies. The shaft did not pay well, and Mr. Blackburn disposed of it in a short time to open the first coal mine on Ben's creek, in Cambria county, which he operated successfully until 1874, when he came to Williamsburg and assumed charge of the Williamsburg Manufacturing Company's store at that place. Three years later he founded a mercantile establishment under the firm name of H. A. Blackburn & Co., which he conducted most successfully until 1891, when he retired from active business life.

On June 10, 1851, Mr. Blackburn married Sarah J., daughter of Daniel and Angel McConnell, of Newry, and who died January 10, 1871, at forty years of age. They had six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom the sons are still living: William, who has an interest in the iron and steel firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of Pittsburg; Julius, a clerk with the above named firm; and Harry, a clerk for the same firm at Braddock, this State. On November 5, 1874, Mr. Blackburn was united in marriage with Mrs. Martha Royer, of Williamsburg.

In politics Joseph H. Blackburn is a democrat of the Jacksonian and Cleveland school, who has ever labored earnestly for the triumph of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, and when complimented by the democrats of Blair county, in 1876, with the nomination for prothonotary, he ran in advance of his ticket. While a resident of Hollidaysburg he served three successive terms as school director, and was a member of the council for six years, serving at the time mountain water was brought to the town. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a member of the board of deacons since 1858, and is deservedly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

JOSEPH B. HILEMAN, now practically retired from active business, though still devoting his time to the management of his real estate interests in Altoona, was for twelve years a leading merchant of that city, and for two decades conducted a large lumber business in this State and Michigan. He is the only son of Michael and Sarah (Bouslaugh) Hileman, and was born August

30, 1833, in Allegheny township, Blair county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Michael Hileman, sr., was born in the eastern part of this State, but removed to Huntingdon county in 1802, and in 1804 came to Blair county, settling in what is now Frankstown township, where he died about 1847, at the unusual age of ninety-three years. His remains lie entombed in the Frankstown cemetery. He was among the pioneer farmers of this section, and married a Miss Young, by whom he had a family of fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to reach maturity, and all married. The seventh of these children was Michael Hileman (father), who was born in York county, this State, February 12, 1796, but was brought by his father to Huntingdon, and subsequently to Blair county, while yet a lad. He was principally reared and educated in this county. By occupation he was a farmer, and spent the active part of his life in agricultural pursuits. In 1854 he removed to Altoona, and resided in this city until his death, April 6, 1879, at which time he had passed three annual mile posts beyond the lengthened term of four-score years. In politics he was first a Jacksonian democrat, but later became a whig, and after that party dissolved, he affiliated with the republicans. He served for a time as postmaster, and was for several years a member of the board of school directors. He was an active, influential member of the Evangelical Lutheran church for many years, occupying the position of elder in his church. He married Sarah Bouslaugh, a daughter of Sebastian Bouslaugh, and to them was born an only son, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Hileman was born April 5, 1802, and is now living with her son in

the city of Altoona, at the good old age of ninety years.

Joseph B. Hileman was reared in his native county, and received his education in the district schools of Blair county, and at the Hollidaysburg academy. After leaving school, he engaged in farming, and followed that vocation until 1852, when he came to Altoona and embarked in the general mercantile business on Eleventh avenue. He continued in that line successfully for a period of twelve years, after which he disposed of his store and engaged extensively in the lumber business. For twenty years he was an active lumber dealer, handling great quantities of all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, and selling in distant markets as well as supplying the home demand. During this time he resided for four years in Michigan, engaged in managing his large lumber interests in that State. After that he practically retired from the lumber trade, and has devoted his attention principally to looking after his large real estate interests in the city. He is also connected with the banking interests of Altoona, being a director in the First National bank of this city.

On October 12, 1847, Mr. Hileman was married to Ann R. Eaverson, a daughter of George Eaverson, of Shepperdstown, Virginia, and to their union was born a family of six children: Virginia, died in early life; Octavius, now engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Iron Gate, Virginia; Andora, who graduated from Vassar college, New York, and married E. J. Waring, of Plainfield, New Jersey, now engaged in business at Newark, that State; Sallie G., now the wife of Dr. William E. Hughes, a practicing physician of the city of Philadelphia; Jeannette, married William F. Hopkinson, a civil engineer residing at Renova,

Clinton county, this State; and Joseph B., who was graduated from the Pennsylvania college, took a special course at Harvard university, and then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1891, and is now practicing his profession in Altoona. Mrs. Hileman, the mother of this family, died in 1883, and Mr. Hileman was again married, this time wedding Urilla M. Geiger, of Springfield, Ohio.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hileman has always been a republican, and is now serving as one of the city assessors. In 1884 he was elected a member of the electoral college and voted for James G. Blaine, and has long been prominent in the local councils of his party. For half a century he has been a prominent member of the First Lutheran church at Altoona, and is at present serving as treasurer of the Allegheny synod of his denomination. He has frequently represented his church in the general synod.

JOHN A. HILLER, an old, well known, and prosperous citizen of Tyrone, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest harness maker in this section, is a son of John and Mary (Reichle) Hiller, and was born in Weidemburg, Germany, August 1, 1829. His father was a native of the same place, and passed his life there, dying February 26, 1843, at the early age of forty-five years. He was a farmer by occupation, and, by his marriage to Mary Reichle, had a family of fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters, three of whom emigrated to America: John A.; Isaac, who is at present located at Houtzdale, this State; and Martin, now of Marion, Marion county, Ohio.

John A. Hiller was reared in his German home at Weidemburg, and received a good German education in the schools of that place. After leaving school he learned the trade of saddler and harness maker in his native country, and, at the age of nineteen, bid farewell to the Fatherland and started across the treacherous ocean to seek a home in the new world and among a strange people. After his arrival in America he made his way to Pittsburg, this State, where he located and worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1855. In that year he removed to Tyrone, this county, then a small village, and engaged in the harness business. At first there was not much work to be done, but, as population increased, and the excellence of his work became known, his business grew and it was not long until he had all he could do. He has continued to reside here since 1855, and for nearly thirty-seven years has applied himself closely to his business, being very successful and accumulating considerable property. Although he now owns a store supplied with a complete stock of harness and all accessories, and is proprietor of one of the finest business blocks on Main street, he still spends a good deal of his time at the bench, handling the awl as rapidly and accurately as he did when a young man. He is naturally industrious, and is perhaps never happier than when busily employed in his useful occupation.

On May 6, 1852, Mr. Hiller married Margaret Braun, who died February 7, 1892. To this union was born a family of seven children, only four of whom are now living: Wilhelmina, at home; William F., now engaged in the insurance business at Tyrone; Mary, married John E. Bottger, an engineer on the Vanderbilt railroad system, residing

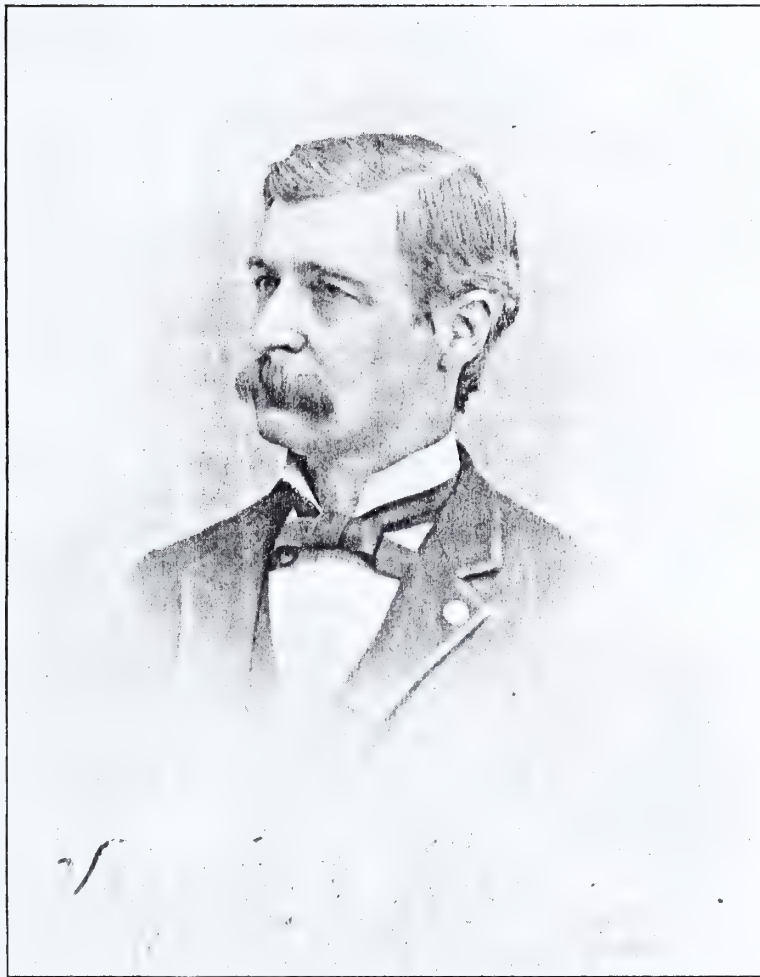
at Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Henrietta, living at home with her father.

In politics Mr. Hiller is a republican, and has served as a member of the town council and school director. He is a member of the First English Lutheran church, and of Tyrone Lodge, No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is treasurer. He is also a member of Altoona Encampment, No. 129, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Sinking Spring Lodge, No. 127, Knights of Pythias.

JOSIAH D. HICKS, one of the self-made men of Blair county, a prominent attorney of Altoona, a leader in local politics, and a popular secret society man, is a son of John and Barbara (Eynon) Hicks, and was born near Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1844. His father and mother were both natives of Wales, but emigrated to America in 1842, and located in the city of Philadelphia. The family remained there for a brief period of time, and then removed to Chester county, where John Hicks (father) secured employment in the iron works at Phoenixville, being a forgerman by trade. In 1846 he came to what is now Blair county, and resided in this and Huntingdon counties until 1861, when he removed to Cleveland, Ohio. He died in 1874, at the age of fifty-eight, while visiting his son, Rev. W. W. Hicks, at Milledgeville, Georgia, for his health. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was for many years a class leader and exhorter in that church. He was an abolitionist and republican in politics, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He was a great admirer and strong supporter

of Abraham Lincoln. By his marriage with Barbara Eynon he had a family of eight children. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1869, at the age of forty-seven years.

Josiah D. Hicks was reared partly in Blair and partly in Huntingdon counties. During his boyhood he attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and finished his education after coming to Altoona, at a night school taught by Prof. John Miller, which he attended for nearly three years. When he first came to this city he was employed as clerk in the mercantile establishment of Clement Jaggard, one of our most successful merchants at that time. Later he accepted a position in the freight and ticket department of the Pennsylvania railroad at Altoona, and in 1864 was promoted to a clerkship in the office of the superintendent of transportation, Robert Pitcairn, by whose influence he afterwards became chief clerk of the Tyrone division, with his office at Tyrone. Mr. Pitcairn is now general agent and superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad, with headquarters at Pittsburg. Mr. Hicks held the position of chief clerk of that division for three years, and then removed to Altoona and embarked in the general merchandise business in partnership with his brother, W. W. Hicks. This enterprise was conducted for a short time, when they sold out, and Josiah D. removed to his farm near Williamsburg, this county, where he engaged in farming for four years. During this time he commenced reading law, under the tutorship of Alexander & Herr, of Altoona. In 1873 he left his farm and engaged in the insurance business at Tyrone until he had finished reading law and was ready for examination. May 4, 1875, he was admitted to



the bar, and at once opened a law office in Tyrone, where he was regularly engaged in general practice until March, 1884, when he removed to Altoona and formed a law partnership with D. J. Neff, under the firm style of Neff & Hicks. This firm has existed to the present time (1892), and has become well known throughout central Pennsylvania, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. In the fall of 1880, Mr. Hicks was elected district attorney on the republican ticket, running far ahead of his ticket. He entered upon the discharge of his official duties in January, 1881, and his work was so satisfactory that when his first term had expired he was unanimously re-nominated by his own party and was re-elected to the same position. In 1890 he became solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a position he still holds, and in the same year was a candidate for election to congress, but, while carrying his own county, was defeated for nomination in the district, and in this year (1892) he received again the unanimous nomination in Blair county.

In April, 1861, Mr. Hicks enlisted in Company H, 14th Pennsylvania infantry, but was rejected on account of his small stature. In the spring of the following year he enlisted again, but while on his way to join the company was intercepted by his mother, who had come from Cleveland, Ohio, for that purpose, and was once more prevented from joining the army. In August, 1862, he made another and more successful attempt to become a soldier, and was sworn in as a private in Co. K., 125th Pennsylvania infantry, under an assumed name (which was afterwards corrected). He took part in the battle of Antietam and at Chancellorsville; at the latter battle he was wounded and was discharged

from the army in June, 1863. After this he re-enlisted twice for short terms—first as third sergeant in the 46th Pennsylvania militia, and again as first lieutenant, being commissioned by Governor Curtin to assist in raising a battalion of one-hundred day men. The battalion was promptly enlisted, sworn into the United States service at Harrisburg, and assisted in driving the confederates from the State after the burning of Chambersburg.

In December, 1868, Mr. Hicks was united in marriage to Anna M. Sparr, a daughter of Isaac Sparr, of Williamsburg, who was one of the very early settlers of this county. She died at Tyrone in the summer of 1875, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter: Hattie W., William B., and Herbert S., the latter dying in infancy. In 1877 Mr. Hicks was again married, this time wedding Josephine Barriek, daughter of Dr. Samuel Barriek, of Frederick county, Maryland. To this union have been born one son and one daughter: Cora Eynon and Charles B.

Politically Mr. Hicks is an ardent republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, while serving in the army and before he was twenty-one. He takes an active part in local politics, is a fluent extemporaneous speaker, and served as chairman of the Republican county committee when Senator Quay was chairman of the State committee. He is very popular in his party, and no doubt the future will bring him additional political honors. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of Tyrone Lodge, No. 152, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic ever since it was organized in Pennsyl-

vania, and is now past post commander of Col. D. M. Jones Post, No. 172, of Tyrone, and also of Fred C. Ward Post, No. 468, of Altoona. He was a member of the National Encampment at Indianapolis, and elected a delegate by the recent State encampment at Pittsburg as National Delegate to the National Encampment at Washington, District of Columbia.

In the line of his profession Mr. Hicks is solicitor for two of the largest building associations in Altoona. He owns a fine farm near Williamsburg, which is well improved and stocked, and the operations of which he personally superintends, deriving much pleasure therefrom. He has been connected with the Blair County Agricultural society for fifteen years, and during the last six has been its vice-president. He has also been a member of the State board of agriculture for six years, and takes an active and intelligent interest in all questions affecting agricultural pursuits.

GUSTAVE KLEMMERT, deceased, was born at Burgsinn, province of Bavaria, in the united German empire, in 1845. He was reared in his native place and obtained his education in the common schools there. After leaving school he learned the trades of cooper and brewer, and continued to work at the brewery business in his native land until 1868, when he bid farewell to home and friends and started alone for the new world, determined to establish himself in the great republic, whose fame had reached him in his childhood's home, and had wonderfully interwoven itself with his growing aspirations and plans for the future. He arrived in New York a stranger and without money,

but soon obtained employment in a brewery in that city, and worked at his trade there until 1870. In that year he came to Altoona, this county, and obtained a position with Martin Hoelle, proprietor of the Altoona brewery, with whom he remained until 1873. He then formed a partnership with John Stehle, of this city, and purchased the Eagle brewery, located at the corner of Thirteenth street and Fourth avenue, which they operated for one year. At the end of that time Mr. Klemmert bought out his partner's interest in the enterprise, and afterward conducted the business in his own name. He remodeled and improved the brewery building until it became almost a new structure, and added such machinery and facilities as were needed to make it first-class in every respect. It has a yearly capacity of between five thousand and six thousand barrels. Mr. Klemmert also remodeled and completed the residence adjoining the brewery. He successfully conducted the brewery business until his death, July 15, 1891, at which time he was in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was a member of the German Catholic church, and a straight democrat in politics. He served for four years as chief of the fire department in Altoona, and as treasurer of that department until his death.

On February 7, 1876, he was married to Mrs. Fredericka (Theurer) Schmitt, of the city of Altoona. She was born at Altenstaig, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1839, and came to the United States with her father, Michael Theurer, when only thirteen years of age. She lived at Tyrone, this county, until 1861, when she removed to Altoona, and was married here in 1863 to John Schmitt, of this city. He died in 1872,

leaving three children, of whom two are yet living: John H., who is now assisting his mother in running the brewery; and Renette, who married Emil Thieme, of this city. Mrs. Klemmert is a member of the German Lutheran church. She had no children by her last marriage.

HARRY E. FERGUSON, now serving as city treasurer of Altoona, and a member of the well-known firm of D. Ferguson & Son, general merchants, is a son of Daniel S. and Sarah J. (Elway) Ferguson, and was born in the city of Altoona, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1863. The Fergusons are of Scotch-Irish extraction, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, William Ferguson, having been born in the Emerald Isle about 1791. He emigrated to America, settling in New Jersey, where he was married, and early in the fifties removed to Altoona, this county, where he resided until his death in 1863, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Mary McKeag, by whom he had a family of eleven children, among them being Daniel S. (father), who was born in New Jersey, but came to Altoona with his father's family in 1850, when the present city was only an insignificant village. He has resided here ever since, and during the last decade has been engaged in the general merchandise business. Previous to this he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for many years. He is a member of the Chestnut Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, a republican in politics, and is connected with Altoona Lodge, No. 473, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Sarah J. Elway, and to their union was born a family of four children. She was a

native of Blair county, this State, and is now in the fifty-sixth year of her age, and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Altoona.

Harry E. Ferguson was reared in the city of Altoona, and received his education in the public schools here and at the Millersville State Normal school. After leaving school he accepted a position as clerk in a large mercantile establishment in Altoona, where he remained until 1882. He then formed a partnership with his father, under the style of D. Ferguson & Son, and purchased the entire stock of goods from his former employers and continued the business of the old firm. He was possessed of that enterprise, energy and capacity for details which is everywhere requisite for success, and for ten years the firm has done a thriving and prosperous business, and now has a large trade and carries a fine stock.

In politics Mr. Ferguson is a staunch republican, giving his party an earnest and intelligent support on all leading questions. In 1890 he was elected on the republican ticket to the office of city treasurer of Altoona, and is now serving in that responsible position. He is a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons; Mountain Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters; and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia, and a thirty-second degree Mason, holding membership in the Pittsburg consistory. When only sixteen years of age he joined the volunteer fire department of Altoona and was an active member for five years, since which time he has been an

honorary member of that organization, and has served as treasurer of the Excelsior Hose company during the last eight years. In fraternal circles and with the general public, Mr. Ferguson is extremely popular, and takes rank among the leading citizens of Blair county.

JOHN H. MILLER, a good business man and a prominent and successful merchant of Tyrone, is a son of William and Leah (Summey) Miller, and was born at Baileyville, Centre county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1843. The Millers are of Scotch-Irish lineage, and the American branch of the family was founded by James Miller, the paternal grandfather of John H. Miller, and who came from Scotland to Chester county shortly after the close of the revolutionary war. His son, James C. Miller (grandfather), was born in 1787 and removed to Mifflin county, which he afterwards left to settle in Centre county, where he died in 1857. He was a farmer, a democrat, and a Presbyterian. He married Anna McCloskey, by whom he had eleven children, six sons and five daughters. One of these sons, William Miller (father), was born on December 31, 1815, at Millroy, Mifflin county, and was successively a resident of Centre and Huntingdon counties, in the latter of which he died December 21, 1872. He was a miller by trade, and in connection with milling was engaged to some extent in farming. He was a democrat in politics, had served for many years as a deacon in the Dunkard church, and married Leah Summey, by whom he had eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mrs. Miller (mother), aged seventy-five years, is still living in Huntingdon,

this State. She is a daughter of Christian Summey, who was born in Lancaster county in 1784, and in 1869 went to the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, where he died at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, that State, in 1879, aged ninety-five years. He was a farmer and school teacher, a democrat in politics, and a member of the Reformed church, and married Mary Limebaugh, by whom he had eight children, who grew to maturity.

John H. Miller was reared in Centre county, received his education in the common schools and Pine Grove academy, and then engaged in merchant milling at Pine Grove Mills. In 1868 he left that place and went to Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, where he operated the National steam mill for five years. He then embarked in merchandising, and conducted his combined mercantile and milling business until 1876, when he went to Petersburg, where he operated a mill until 1887. In that year he came to Tyrone and engaged in his present wholesale grain and flour and retail grocery business. He carries a full stock of everything in his combined lines of business, and has a very flattering trade. His establishment is on the corner of Tenth street and Washington avenue, and has been carefully fitted up to suit his business and for the convenience of his many patrons. Mr. Miller is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Tyrone, and Oak Hall Lodge, No. 783, Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and Tyrone Encampment, No. 279, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a past officer and a trustee, and the treasurer of his encampment, to whose financial affairs he gives as close attention and as intelligent supervision as he does to any of his own business enterprises.

On December 19, 1865, Mr. Miller married Nancy K. Bottorf, of Pine Grove Mills, Centre county, and to their union have been born six children: William, who married Grace Chamberlain, and is engaged in business with his father; Blanche, John K., Charles O., Gertrude, and Jessie E.

John H. Miller is a democrat in politics, and while a resident in Huntingdon county took an active part in political affairs, serving in 1884 and again in 1885 as chairman of the Democratic county committee. He has also been sent as a delegate to Democratic State conventions, and in other positions of trust and responsibility has rendered efficient service to his party.

C. HOWARD MONTGOMERY, car accountant on the Bell's Gap & Clearfield & Jefferson railroad, is a man of fine mental qualifications, and to his careful management much of the efficiency of the car service on that road is due. He is a son of Oswald C. and Gertrude L. (Lynch) Montgomery, and was born July 16, 1850, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Montgomeries are of English descent, and for several generations were residents of the Empire State. Oswald C. Montgomery (father) was a native of Dutchess county, New York, being born at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson in 1822. About 1830 he removed to the city of Philadelphia. He was a bank teller by occupation.

C. Howard Montgomery was principally reared in Philadelphia, and received his education in the superior schools of that city. At the early age of fifteen years he began business on his own account as a clerk in the dry goods house of Barcroft & Co., whose establishment at that time

was located on Market street, Philadelphia. He remained with that firm for four years, when he resigned his position and went into the whaling service, serving first on the north Atlantic, and then in the south Atlantic ocean. He also made a trip to the Mediterranean sea, and after returning from that voyage became superintendent of ocean steamships for the Baltimore Storage & Lighterage Company at Baltimore, Maryland. After occupying that position for a period of three years, he was sent to Bellwood, this county, in 1887, as rodman in a surveying party, and in a short time after his arrival here was offered a position with the Bell's Gap & Clearfield & Jefferson Railroad Company to take charge of and organize their car department. The road had just received its first equipment of seven hundred and fifty cars, to which two hundred and fifty more were added a couple of years later. At that time one hundred cars each way was considered a big day's work, while three hundred both ways is now an ordinary day's work. Mr. Montgomery has now occupied this position for more than five years, rendering satisfaction to his official superiors and becoming familiar with railroading in all its branches. His official designation is car accountant, and he has six clerks under his charge.

On March 9, 1881, Mr. Montgomery was wedded to Fannie H. Hickman, and to this union have been born two children, a daughter named Mary Oswald, and a son called Charles Berwind. In politics Mr. Montgomery is a republican, giving his party a hearty support on general questions, but inclined toward independent action on local issues. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, as were most of his family. He is a man of clear perceptions,

original ideas, and great breadth of view. He has introduced many original and practical methods into the management of his department, and is widely known in railroad circles throughout the Keystone State.

JOHN J. WILMORE, one of the older residents and business men of Tyrone, and proprietor of the Tyrone carriage and wagon works, is a son of James and Catherine (Helsel) Wilmore, and was born near Wilmore Station, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1825. The old and well-known Wilmore family of central Pennsylvania was founded during the first decade of the present century by Godfrey Wilmore, the paternal grandfather of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He was born in or near the city of Cumberland, in western Maryland, and removed in 1805 to Cambria country, where he died in 1816. He was a farmer by occupation, and became a pioneer settler near the site of Wilmore Station, on the present Pennsylvania railroad, which was named in honor of him. He was a Catholic in religious faith, and an old-line whig in political opinion, and married Mary Higgins, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. His son, James Wilmore (father), was born in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1795, resided near Wilmore Station from 1805 to 1872, and then went to Pittsburg, where he died September 15, 1873. He was a Catholic, and a democrat, although formerly a whig. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1822 married Catherine Helsel, who was born in 1796, and died in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Wilmore had six children, two sons and four daughters.

John J. Wilmore received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and being a natural mechanic, took up wagon making and afterwards carriage building, both of which trades he mastered with but little assistance or instruction. He worked in Cambria county until 1862, when he came to Sinking valley, where he remained two years. He then came to Tyrone, where he has followed carriage building and wagon making ever since, and is now operating the Tyrone carriage and wagon works, which is located on South Logan street. The main building is a two-story structure, 40x60 feet in dimensions, to which is attached a blacksmith shop, 25x36 feet. The plant is thoroughly equipped with all the necessary machinery, and Mr. Wilmore personally superintends all of the work from the construction of the finest carriage down to the operations of the repairing department. He selects his material with the greatest of care, and is rapidly building up a large trade for his useful wagons and excellent carriages.

October 23, 1864, Mr. Wilmore married Elizabeth Daugherty, of Sinking valley, and to their union have been born six children, of whom Catherine is the wife of Robert Chaplain, a farmer; Ellen, wife of Robert Bell, a coach painter of Hollidaysburg; Mary E., Joseph, and Francis.

In politics John J. Wilmore is a democrat of the Jeffersonian type. He is one of the substantial citizens of his borough, and an influential member and active worker of St. Matthew's Catholic church of Tyrone.

JOHN O'NEIL, a wholesale and retail stationer of Altoona, a director in the Fidelity bank, and manager of the Moun-

tain City Electric Light Company, is the eldest son of James and Anna (Fullerton) O'Neil, and was born February 12, 1839, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania. The ancestors of Mr. O'Neil were natives of Ireland for unknown generations, and there James O'Neil (father) was born, in County Down, about 1813. After attaining manhood he emigrated to America and settled in Centre county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1840, when he removed to Hollidaysburg, this county, and lived here until his accidental death, in 1850, while running a train on the old Portage railroad. In politics he was a democrat, and in religion a Roman Catholic. He married Anna Fullerton, a native of Donegal, Ireland, by whom he had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: John, the subject of this sketch; James, deceased; Daniel, who served as a soldier in the civil war, and is now engaged in mining and stock-raising at Como, Colorado; Arthur Hill, engaged in the wholesale tobacco and cigar business at Livingstone, Montana; Frances Cecelia, married Anthony Bookberger, a contract teamster of the city of Altoona; Sarah J., who was a sister of mercy at Pittsburg, but is now deceased; and one who died in infancy.

John O'Neil was reared in Blair county, and received his education principally in the common schools of Hollidaysburg, this county. He remained in that city until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. I, 137th Pennsylvania infantry. He served as corporal of that company for about ten months, and then re-enlisted in Co. B, 192d infantry, as sergeant, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out of the service at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in September, 1865. In 1866 he removed to Altoona and

embarked in the hotel business, which he successfully conducted until 1872, when he engaged in the wholesale and retail stationery trade. By good business management, energy, and enterprise, he has succeeded in making this venture a paying one, and now controls a good business. He is also a director in the Fidelity bank of Altoona, being one of the charter members of that organization. He is likewise manager and director of the Mountain City Electric Light Company, and served one year as its president, and occupied the position of president of the Altoona Natural Gas Company, demonstrating in the management of these various enterprises the possession of a high order of business and executive ability.

On May 15, 1864, Mr. O'Neil was united by marriage with Mary Jane McCafferty, a daughter of Alexander McCafferty, of Blair county. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil was born a family of four children: James, who died in youth; Annie, living at home; John A., assisting his father in business; and one that died in infancy.

In politics Mr. O'Neil follows the example of his father, and is an ardent member of the Democratic party, giving it a hearty support on National and State questions, but inclined to independence in local affairs. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and has been connected with that church all his life.

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CAPT. JAMES S. SHOLLAR, a contractor and builder of Williamsburg, who served in the army of the Potomac throughout the late civil war, and during a part of that time commanded Co. B, 208th Pennsylvania infantry, is a son of Jacob N. and Judith (White) Shollar, and was born

at Etna Furnace, Blair county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1842. His paternal grandfather Shollar was a native of Prussia, and settled in Lancaster county, where he died; while his maternal grandfather White was born in Wales, and became a resident of Huntingdon county, where he died. Jacob N. Shollar, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Manheim, Lancaster county, in 1804, and learned the trade of gunsmith, which he followed to some extent during his life, but gave the most of his time to farming and stock raising. In early life he removed to Huntingdon, now Blair county, where he died at Franklin Forge, August 26, 1853, when in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was a democrat in politics and a Lutheran in religious belief. He married Judith White, of Huntingdon county, who was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and died February 8, 1882, at seventy-six years of age. To their union were born eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter are still living: Mrs. Andrew Bice, of Frankstown; Martin V., of Williamsburg, and James S.

James S. Shollar was reared at Williamsburg, received his education in the common schools, and worked on the canal until he was old enough to enter a carpenter shop. Before he had completed the trade of carpenter the late war came, and he left the bench for the tented field. He enlisted as a private on April 20, 1861, in Co. C, 3d Pennsylvania infantry, and at the end of his three months' term of service enlisted for nine months in Co. B, 125th Pennsylvania infantry. After the close of his second enlistment he organized Co. B, 208th Pennsylvania infantry, was commissioned as its captain, and served as such from September

8, 1864, to June 1, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out of the service at Alexandria, Virginia. Captain Shollar was in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, and led his company at Fort Steadman, capturing more prisoners than he had men in the fight, two and one-fourth to one. He commanded the left wing of his regiment at the capture of Petersburg, and was in command of the skirmish line on the morning of April 3, 1865, and as such was the first officer to enter the captured city, driving the last of the enemy across the Appomattox, saving the bridge which they attempted to destroy. The company entered the service one hundred and one strong, and was mustered out with but sixty-five men. His regiment was in the 3d division, 9th army corps, commanded by Gen. John F. Hartranft. After the close of the war Captain Shollar returned to Williamsburg, where he has been engaged in contracting and building ever since.

On December 27, 1863, he married Isabella, daughter of Samuel F. and Ann Cooper, of Williamsburg. Captain and Mrs. Shollar have six children: Guy M., railroad agent at Duncansville; Juniata, wife of Aaron Snyder, of Williamsburg; Archibald and Charles, twins, of whom the former wedded Lucy Brantner; Frederick J.; and Bessie N.

In politics Captain Shollar is a republican. He is a member of R. N. Johnson Post, No. 474, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been prominent for over a quarter of a century as one of the useful citizens and leading business men of Williamsburg. He does a large and very successful contracting business, has erected nine churches within the last decade, and has built dwelling houses from the summit of the Alle-

ghenies as far westward as Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and Connellsville, Fayette county; and eastward to Mifflintown, this State.

THOMAS BUSHMAN, senior partner in the planing mill firm of Bushman & Co., and a well known contractor and builder of Altoona, who served with distinction during the late civil war, is a son of William and Apalonia (Sanders) Bushman, and was born near Fairfield, Adams county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1840. The Bushmans are descended from an ancestry that came from Germany at an early day and settled in Pennsylvania. Henry Bushman (grandfather) was born in Adams county about 1800, and died in that county at an advanced age. He grew to manhood among the early settlers of that section, becoming familiar with the hardships and privations incident to residence in a new country. He was a farmer by occupation, and passed a long and toilsome life in efforts to redeem his land from its natural state, and improve and cultivate his fertile fields. He married and reared a large family, among them being a son named William Bushman (father), who was also a native of Adams county, where he died March 10, 1892, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a laborer by occupation, a stanch republican in politics, and a regular attendant and supporter of the Dunkard church. He married Apalonia Sanders, and to their union was born a family of eight children, the eldest of whom was Thomas, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Bushman (mother) was born in Adams county in 1816, and died at her home there in 1891, after a life spanning three-quarters

of a century. Her mother, the maternal grandmother of Thomas Bushman, is still living at Fairfield, Adams county, and now lacks only six years of rounding out a full century. The Sanders family is also among those early settled in the county of Adams, and are well known in that part of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Bushman passed his boyhood in Adams county, this State; attended the public schools of his neighborhood, receiving a good practical education, and after leaving school learned the trade of carpenter. When the great civil war began he had just reached his majority, and moved by that spirit of patriotism which created vast armies almost in a day, he enlisted early in 1861 in Co. K, 101st Pennsylvania infantry, and served until Lee's surrender at Appomattox dispelled the last vestige of that dream of a new empire which had haunted the southern mind for the space of two generations. He was made a prisoner of war at Plymouth, North Carolina, and for eleven months suffered all the privations and horrors that rendered the Confederate prison pens a reproach to civilization. He was confined successively at Andersonville, Georgia; Florence, South Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; but was finally exchanged, and, with his regiment, mustered out of service at Harrisburg, this State, on the 5th of June, 1865. He entered the service as first duty sergeant, was promoted to be orderly sergeant, and later was made adjutant of the regiment. When the war was ended, however, and there was no longer a question as to whether one flag or two should kiss the northern breezes as they swept toward the gulf, Mr. Bushman returned to his home in the old Keystone State and applied himself to the useful occu-

pation in which he was engaged when the bugle blast first summoned him to the tented field. For a time he worked as a carpenter, but soon began business as a contractor and builder at Arendtsville, Adams county, where he remained until 1873, when he removed to Altoona and became foreman in the planing mill of William Stoke. In this position he served for a period of six years, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Noffsker, under the style of Bushman, Noffsker & Co., and began operating a planing mill, contracting and building on his own account. This firm soon became prosperous and did a large business, which was continued until 1891, when Mr. Noffsker withdrew, and the firm name was changed to Bushman & Co. Mr. Bushman has always been the leading spirit in this enterprise, and the business is now quite extensive, giving employment to a large number of men, and controlling, as contractors, many of the substantial improvements recently made in this city.

On November 27, 1865, Mr. Bushman was united in marriage to Sallie A. Lower, a daughter of Conrad Lower, of Adams county, this State. She is a very pleasant, intelligent lady, and quite popular among her wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Politically Mr. Bushman is a straight, old-fashioned republican, always giving a prompt and steady support to the principles and policy of his party, but taking no active part in the heated contests usually engineered by the politicians. He has been elected and served three years as school director, one year of which time he was secretary of the board. He is a member of the First Evangelical Lutheran church of Altoona, in which he is an elder, and also holds membership in Stephen C. Potts Post,

No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic, being one of its past commanders, and of Altoona Lodge, No. 132, Improved Order of Heptasophis; also past arkow of this association.

JOHN D. ROSS, M.D., the oldest physician in years of practice in Blair county, and one of the best known and most successful physicians in central Pennsylvania, and who has well performed the duties and honorably borne the responsibilities of good citizenship at Williamsburg for over half a century, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Dean) Ross, and was born at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1806. His paternal grandfather Ross was of that wonderful Scotch-Irish race from the north of Ireland, whose courage and whose rifles won the country from the Alleghenies to the Rocky mountains from the sway of the red lords of the forest. He settled in what is now Juniata county, where he died. His son, John Ross (father), was born in 1776, learned the trade of carpenter, and removed to Indiana, this State, where he followed contracting until his death, which occurred June 8, 1846. He and Major John Huey built the first court house of Indiana county, in 1809. He married Elizabeth Dean, by whom he had nine children, of whom three are still living: Dr. Samuel M. Ross, of Altoona (see his sketch, which appears elsewhere in this volume); Joseph Ross, of Mahoning county, Ohio; and Dr. John D. Ross.

John D. Ross received his education at Indiana academy, read medicine with the celebrated Dr. James M. Stewart, who was a practicing physician in Indiana county for over half a century. He then attended two

courses of lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated March 29, 1832. Immediately after graduation he opened an office at Water Street, Huntingdon county, this State, at which place he practiced for six years, and then, in 1838—the year of the great flood in the Juniata valley—he came to Williamsburg as a wider field for the practice of his chosen profession. He soon built up an extensive practice, not only at Williamsburg, but for twenty miles or more in every direction from that place. This practice he held for over half a century, and was often called in difficult cases in many other parts of Blair county and in adjoining counties. He has always enjoyed the confidence of his patients, and commanded the respect of the public by his knowledge and skill as a physician. One, writing of him as a successful, earnest, and enthusiastic physician some years ago, said: “Dr. Ross will continue to fulfill his mission as a healer until nature falters weary by the way and ceases to feel the spur of ambition’s call or humanity’s appeal.”

On May 21, 1849, Dr. Ross married Hannah, daughter of William and Catharine Morrison, of Big Valley, Mifflin county. Dr. and Mrs. Ross have two children: Charles, who is now engaged in farming; and George, a marble dealer of Williamsburg.

In politics Dr. Ross is a republican, and has often yielded to public demand to serve in township offices. He always gave general satisfaction as a public official, and his borough elected him continuously as auditor for twenty years. Dr. Ross has always aimed, and most successfully, too, to keep abreast of the rapid advancement of his

profession. He was one of the founders of the Blair County Medical society, of which he has been repeatedly president, vice-president, and treasurer. In 1850 he became a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical society, of which he was first vice president in 1864, and during the succeeding year elected president of the same, and from which, in 1876, he was sent as a delegate to the National Medical congress, which was held in Philadelphia in September of the centennial year. In 1854 he was elected as a member of the American Medical association, and some years later became a member of the Juniata Valley Medical association, which embraces the leading physicians from the mouth of the river to the mountain. In his long years of active and fatiguing practice, in which he has ministered to as high as four generations in many families, he never lost a week of time from his professional labors. Success like his is practical and indisputable testimony of worth, yet his efforts for the good of his fellow men, and the weal and social and moral reputation of his borough and county have given Dr. Ross high place and honorable standing among the useful and highly respected citizens of Blair county.

MATTHIAS HOMER, Jr., ticket receiver of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, and who was for several years a member of the wholesale mercantile house of M. Homer & Son, of Philadelphia, is a son of Matthias and Rebecca (Bowman) Homer, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1853. Mr. Homer was born June 19, 1813, in the great manufacturing city of Birmingham, in the northwestern part

of Warwick county, England. At seventeen years of age he left Birmingham and came to Philadelphia, where he soon became a wholesale dealer in fancy goods and toys. He has prospered in his business, which he has conducted successfully for over half a century, and during all those long years has been known as an honest and fair dealing man. He is a republican in politics, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a resident of Merchantville, New Jersey, for many years, although doing business in Philadelphia. He has always taken an active and useful part in the municipal affairs of Merchantville, of which he was burgess for several years, and of whose town council he is now a member. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and stands deservedly high as a citizen and man. He married, on January 1, 1852, Rebecca Bowman, a native of Philadelphia, and a member of the old Swedes Protestant Episcopal church in Southwark, Philadelphia, who died January 16, 1870, at forty-two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Homer reared a family of three children, one son and two daughters.

M. Homer, jr., although born in Philadelphia, was reared at Merchantville, New Jersey, and received his education in the public schools of Merchantville and the graded schools of Philadelphia. Leaving school he engaged in the wholesale fancy goods and toy business with his father, with whom he remained until 1877, when he and his brother-in-law, Jacob L. Tripler, embarked in the beef and pork packing business at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. They followed that line of business until 1881, when, on October 6th of that year, Mr. Homer became a clerk in the

general office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia. In a short time he was promoted to the position of ticket receiver at Atlantic City, New Jersey, where he remained sixteen months, and then was appointed to his present position of ticket receiver at Altoona, May 1, 1887.

On June 6, 1886, Mr. Homer was married, by Friends' ceremony, to Ellen B. Bedell, daughter of Matilda S. and the late William Bedell, of Norristown, this State. To their union have been born, in Altoona, two children, both sons: Maurice Bedell, and Henry Lippincott.

In politics Mr. Homer is a republican. He is a member of Trinity Lodge, No. 79, Free and Accepted Masons, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, and is a man of good business capacity, as is attested by his success in his own different business enterprises, and in the various responsible positions which he has held under the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

JOHN T. CRISWELL, ex-justice of the peace, who has been successfully engaged in the general mercantile business at Bellwood since 1885, and is now a notary public at that place, is a son of Joseph and Bridget (McIntyre) Criswell, and was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1835. His paternal great-grandfather, George Criswell, was a native of Ireland, and settled, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, in Delaware county, where he passed the last years of his life. His son, Thomas Criswell (grandfather), was born in Delaware, and settled in Chester county, where he died at the ripe old age of ninety-eight years. Of his sons, Joseph Criswell (father) was born in 1809, near Fog Manor



Presbyterian church, in Fallowfield township, Chester county, where he died in 1841. He was a tailor by trade, an old-line whig in politics, and a Presbyterian in church membership. He married Bridget McIntyre, a daughter of John McIntyre, of Chester county, and to them were born four children, two sons and two daughters: James A., a pattern maker of Philadelphia; Mary E., wife of Andrew A. Best, of near Philadelphia; John T.; and Lucinda Ann, who married William Kelley, of New London, Chester county, and died about 1883. Mrs. Criswell, who was born in 1793, survived her husband until July 5, 1879, when she was killed in a windstorm at Mifflintown, Juniata county.

John T. Criswell spent his boyhood days in his native township, received his education in the common schools, and learned the trade of wagonmaker, in Lancaster county, with Joseph B. Davis, and cast his first vote for Fremont in 1856. At the end of his four years' apprenticeship, in 1860, he engaged in the wagon making business at McCalisterville, Juniata county, for himself, which he followed until 1861, when he turned his attention to carpentering, and followed it until September 16, 1861. On that day he enlisted as a private in Co. D, 151st Pennsylvania infantry, and served until August 7, 1863, when he was honorably discharged from the Union service. He participated in the battles of Fairfax Courthouse, Second Bull Run, and Gettysburg, where he received two slight flesh wounds. Returning home from the army, he went to the oil regions of western Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade until 1864. Four years previous to quitting work in the oil regions he moved to Bellwood, where, on March 22, 1885, he embarked in his present

general mercantile business, and then was elected justice of the peace.

In 1858, Mr. Criswell married Elizabeth Geyer, who died in 1866, and left four children: Jackson H., now dead; Lucinda, deceased; Andrew A., who married Ann Thompson, and resides at Mifflintown, this State; Mary E., wife of Lewis Myers, of Bellwood, a conductor on the Pennsylvania & Northwestern railroad, and who is the father of four children. Mr. Criswell married for his second wife Katie Wilt, of Greenwood township, Juniata county, by whom he had four children: George W.; Elizabeth, wife of John Patterson, of Perry county, who is a teacher in the common schools; Carrie A., of Thompsettown, Juniata county, this State; and Roxie R., now dead. Mrs. Katie Criswell passed away in 1879, and on September 30, 1881, he united in marriage with Mrs. Rachel (Estep) Ross, a native of Petersburg, Huntingdon county. Her grandfather was William Estep, who was born in Traugh Creek valley, Huntingdon county, and her father, Elijah, who was born in the same county, had a family of seven sons and four daughters, of whom two daughters and five sons are living. The sons, John, George, William, Elijah, and Thomas, are all good mechanics and blacksmiths. John has retired from active life, and they are all good citizens and staunch republicans.

In politics Mr. Criswell is a republican, and has held various local offices. He was elected as a justice of the peace in 1886, and since the close of his term, in 1890, has been serving as a notary public. He is a member of Sanford Beyer Post, No. 426, Grand Army of the Republic, and has held membership for thirty-six years in Lodge No. 819, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.



Mr. Criswell has been successful in his mercantile business, and is highly respected as a man and a citizen.

JOHN A. SPRANKLE, one of the oldest merchants and most highly respected citizens of Altoona, is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Anderson) Sprankle, and was born in Morris township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1829. One of the early settlers of Huntingdon county was John Sprankle, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Germany, and came to York county, which he soon left to settle in what is now Huntingdon, but was then Bedford county, where he made his home in a section that was mostly in woods. He married, and of the children born to him in his forest home, one was Benjamin Sprankle (father), who was born in Morris township, that county, in 1806, on the farm on which he now resides. Like many a farmer's son of half a century ago, he commenced life with good health, but no money, but the lack of financial means did not prevent him from aspiring to business success, which he won after many years of hard labor and judicious management. He purchased his father's farm, which he improved and upon which he erected first-class buildings. He also purchased a valuable farm on Spruce creek, which he still owns, and for nearly fifty years conducted farming and stock raising upon rather an extended scale. He is the oldest man in Morris township, and nearing his eighty-fifth birthday, yet time has dealt kindly with him and left him healthy, active and well preserved physically and mentally for one of his advanced years. Mr. Sprankle is a member of the Reformed

church, of Alexandria, and a republican in politics, and has held several of his township's offices. He married Elizabeth Anderson, a native of Black Lick, Cambria county, by whom he had ten children. Mrs. Sprankle was a member of the German Reformed church, and passed away in 1884, when in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

John A. Sprankle passed his boyhood years on his father's farm, received his education in the common schools, and upon attaining his majority, in 1852, became a clerk in the mercantile store of Isett & Wigton, at Rockhill furnace, in his native county. One year later he came to Altoona, where he served in the general mercantile establishment of Alexander McCormick for seven years, and at the end of that time, in the spring of 1861, he embarked in the general mercantile business for himself. He opened a small store, gave his time and attention entirely to his patrons, and by judicious management, fair dealing and untiring industry, acquired a patronage and a volume of business that necessitated for its accommodation, in 1864, the erection of his present large mercantile establishment, on the corner of Ninth street and Eleventh avenue. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, and especially full lines of dry goods, notions, and boots and shoes. He selects his goods with a view to variety and excellence, and has thus secured the confidence of his patrons.

In 1857 Mr. Sprankle married Eliza A. McKnight, who is a daughter of Robert McKnight, of Logan township, and a member of the First Presbyterian church of Altoona.

John A. Sprankle has been very successful as a business man, and owns some valuable real estate in the city, among

which are desirable properties on the corners of Lexington avenue, Chestnut avenue, and Green avenue, with Ninth street. His present tasteful residence, on the corner of Lexington avenue and Ninth street, when it was erected in 1872, was considered the handsomest dwelling on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Mr. Sprankle is a Blaine republican in politics, and has been a member of the First Presbyterian church for many years. Esteemed as a citizen, and respected as a business man, he is truly deserving of his good fortune in life, as he has always been faithful to his friends, honest in his dealings, and loyal to any cause in which he has ever been enlisted.

REV. JOSEPH H. MATHERS, a graduate of Princeton Theological seminary, is a man of fine natural ability and varied scholastic attainments, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been the popular and successful pastor of the Logan's Valley Presbyterian church at Bellwood, this county. He is the second son of Hon. James and Jane (Hutchison) Mathers, and was born August 5, 1832, at Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pennsylvania. The Mathers are of Scotch-Irish stock. Joseph Mathers, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the Cumberland valley, born and reared near Newville. He was a farmer by occupation, and settled at an early day in the picturesque Juniata valley, where he devoted his active years to agricultural pursuits, the creation of a home, and the careful training of his children. He died at his home in that valley about 1822. He married Eleanor Turner, by whom he had a family of six sons and two daughters.

The youngest of these children was James Mathers (father), who was born January 21, 1803, near Newville, Cumberland county, this State, and died at Peru Mills, Juniata county, in 1850, aged forty-seven years. He received a classical education, completing his education under the tutorship of Rev. John Hutchison, whose daughter he afterward married, and for some years practiced surveying, and read law with Hon. Calvin Blythe, a prominent lawyer of Pennsylvania. On completing the prescribed course of reading he was admitted to the bar, and successfully practiced his profession until death removed him from the scenes of his earthly career. During his comparatively short career as a practicing lawyer he demonstrated the possession of great natural ability and fine legal acquirements. Before his earnest examination the knotty problems of law resolved themselves into first elements, and every point involved stood up singly, clothed only with its direct or remote bearing on the case. He was not specially gifted in speech, but was an able counsellor and a successful advocate. In politics he was a whig, and early became the leader of his party in Juniata county. He served as a member of the house of representatives from Juniata county, and was later elected to the State senate from the senatorial district composed of Mifflin, Juniata, and Union counties. During his service in that body he took an active part in legislation and won considerable distinction. He was an elector on the Clay ticket in the presidential election in 1844, and was a man of good position, unimpeachable character and wide influence. His early death was deeply lamented, for his life foreshadowed a career of untold usefulness, and the ability to write his name prom-

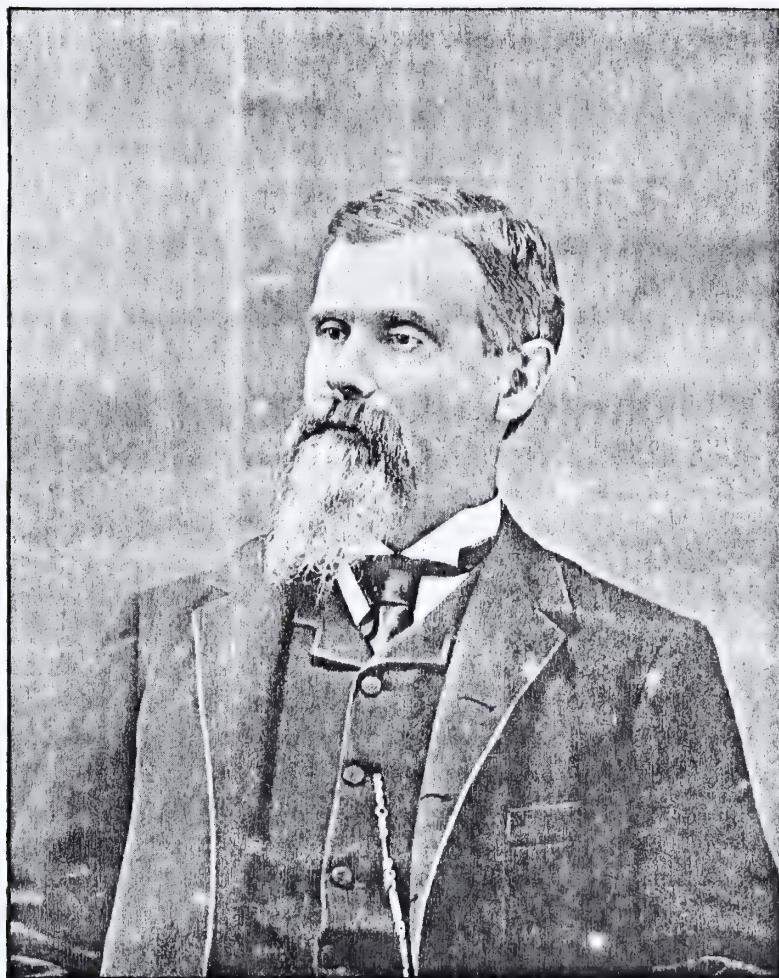
inently in the annals of his native State. He married Jane Hutchison, a daughter of Rev. John Hutchison, and to their union was born a family of four children: John H., now deceased, who graduated from Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, this State, in 1849, at the age of nineteen, and became an able and successful lawyer of Sidney, Ohio; Joseph H., the subject of this sketch; James, who graduated from Jefferson college in 1852, was admitted to the bar at Dayton, Ohio, in 1855, and died in Pennsylvania at the early age of twenty-two years; and one who died in infancy.

Rev. John Hutchison, maternal grandfather, was a native of Dauphin county, this State, and of old Scotch stock. He graduated from Dickinson college about the beginning of the present century, and later took a course in theology under the Rev. Dr. Charles Nesbit, president of Dickenson college. He was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Mifflintown and Lost Creek in 1805, being the immediate successor of Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D., LL. D., who became distinguished in western Pennsylvania as an educator, and served as president of Washington college, and later held the same position in Jefferson college. Rev. Mr. Hutchison remained in this charge until his death, November 10, 1844, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He married Sarah Waugh, of Adams county, this State, by whom he had a family of twelve children. They all died during minority except three daughters, who married and also died comparatively young. He was an earnest and able preacher, a scholarly gentleman, and much beloved and revered by all who knew him. He made a lasting impression on his people and is yet kindly remembered. He prepared many young men for college, a

number of whom afterward distinguished themselves in western Pennsylvania.

In 1837 Mrs. Jane Mathers died, and James Mathers afterward united in marriage with Amelia Evans, a daughter of Gen. Lewis Evans, of Juniata county. By his second marriage he had a family of two sons and two daughters: Margaret, married Hon. Louis E. Atkinson, a member of the bar at Mifflintown, who is now serving his fifth term in the United States Congress as the representative of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania district; Louis E., deceased, who was for some time cashier of the Citizens' bank at Sidney, Ohio; Orlando O., now a resident of Juniata county; and Isabella, who married W. D. Davis, a prominent lawyer of Sidney, Ohio, who has been the candidate of his party for election to Congress from his district, but was not elected, because the district is overwhelmingly democratic.

Rev. Joseph H. Mathers was graduated from the Jefferson college, at Cannonsburg, in 1850, and soon after entered Princeton Theological seminary, where he took a complete course in theology, being graduated from that famous institution in 1854. His first charge was in Richland county, Wisconsin, where he remained for a period of nine years. At the end of that time he returned to Pennsylvania and took charge of the Presbyterian church at McConnellsburg, Fulton county. After a successful pastorate at that place, covering nearly four years of active labor, he came, in 1868, to Blair county, and located at Bell's mills, now Bellwood. Here he has remained during a period of twenty-four years, earnestly engaged in dispensing the word of life and ministering to the spiritual needs of an appreciative community. His church was



M. A. Mackey



formerly outside the borough limits, but the congregation now owns a fine brick church and parsonage in Bellwood, and the church has a membership of one hundred and fifty. His greatest success, however, cannot be told in figures, nor represented by brick structures. Its record exists in the hearts and lives of the people he has helped toward a realization of their desire for higher ideals and purer living. In 1870 Rev. Mr. Mathers visited Palestine, and then and subsequently traveled through nearly all the countries of continental Europe.

Rev. Mr. Mathers has been twice married. He first wedded Sarah E. Jacobs, a daughter of George Jacobs, of Mifflintown, this State, by whom he had one child, a son named James, who was a graduate from Princeton college in the class of 1890, and is now engaged in the study of law with Hon. Aug. S. Landis, of the city of Hollidaysburg. After the death of Mrs. Mathers, in 1869, Rev. Mr. Mathers united in marriage, in April, 1888, with Elizabeth Clarke, a daughter of Dr. Rowan Clarke, a practicing physician of Tyrone, this county.

While always attentive to his ministerial duties, and wide-awake to the interests of his flock, Rev. Mr. Mathers is equally enterprising in other directions, and takes an active interest in the secular affairs of his town and county. He is president of the Bellwood bank, recently organized, and is connected with the building and loan associations of Bellwood, and other public enterprises of his locality. He is a democrat in politics, but broad and liberal in his views. He is a well-known friend of popular education, and has served as school director in Bellwood, and while in Wisconsin, served for two years as county superintendent of schools in Richland county.

MARTIN H. MACKEY, of Altoona, is one of that substantial class of men so indispensable to the prosperity of any city or county, who owe honorable standing and remarkable success in business to their own unaided efforts. He is a son of John and Annie (Heatherington) Mackey, and was born at Milesburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1832. His paternal grandfather, William Mackey, was a native of Scotland, and became one of the early settlers in Path valley, Franklin county. He and one of his brothers who had come with him to Franklin county served as soldiers in the American army during the war of 1812. He married, and his son, John Mackey (father), was born in 1802. He received such education as farmers' sons obtained during the first quarter of the present century. He learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed to some extent in Path valley until he was twenty-eight years of age (in 1830), when he removed to Centre county, where he remained until 1875. In that year he came to Altoona, where he lived a peaceful and retired life until his summons came to leave this earth, on August 17, 1886, when he was in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was an old-line whig and republican in politics, and a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church. During the late war he enlisted in a regiment of Pennsylvania infantry, was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and remained in the hands of the Confederates for three months before he was exchanged. He married Annie Flack, a native of Centre county, who died in 1846, aged thirty-three years. They reared a family of two sons and three daughters.

Martin H. Mackey grew to manhood in Centre county, and received his education

in the common schools of Pennsylvania. At the close of his school days he learned the trade of carpenter, which he has followed, to some extent, ever since. In 1856 he went to Milesburg, in his native county, where he was engaged in the planing mill and contracting and building business until 1862. In August of that year he enlisted for three years as a sergeant of Co. F, 148th Pennsylvania infantry. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment took part, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He returned home to again engage in peaceful pursuits, and followed the planing mill business and contracting and building until 1872, when he came to Altoona and engaged in the same lines of business and work, which he has successfully operated until the present time.

October 6, 1857, Mr. Mackey married Sarah Swanger, of Mifflin county, and they have seven children, five sons and two daughters: John A., Harry L., Leroy B., Willis E., Edmund M., Edith G., and Maud M.

M. H. Mackey is a strong republican, and has been serving for some time as a member of the school board of Altoona, and is a member of Fred C. Ward Post, No. 468, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a stockholder and director of the Fidelity bank, of this city, and has been for some time a stockholder in several other business enterprises.

His planing mill and lumber plant is the oldest of its kind in the city, and has been gradually enlarged and improved until it has few equals and no superiors in the county. Mr. Mackey has his works supplied with the best and latest of wood working machinery, and so large and

numerous are the orders that he constantly receives to fill, that he keeps a regular force of seventy-five men. He furnishes everything in the line of lumber supplies for building purposes, and has erected some of the finest buildings in the city of Altoona. His mills and yards are on Ninth avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. He keeps a large and carefully selected stock of all kinds of rough as well as all kinds of highly dressed lumber, besides sash, doors, windows, moulding, brackets, and everything else in the line of wood work — either useful or ornamental — used in the construction or adornment of buildings. The product of his works make an important item in the sum of the city's business, while he has been recognized for several years as a leading representative of the lumber trade of the county. Mr. Mackey is pleasant and easily approached, but never allows anything to draw his attention from his business. Without wealth or capital he commenced life, and by his energy and excellent management has secured a competency. He is a man of good judgment and clear business insight, as is attested by the extensive business he controls, and the marked success that has attended his different enterprises.

HIRAM H. PARKER, one of the many enterprising and active business men of the Mountain City, and a member of the well-known building and contracting firm of Kline, Parker & Co., is a son of Robert and Mary (Robley) Parker, and was born September 17, 1848, in Germaney valley, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. The Parker family traces its lineage back to England, from one of whose old and popular

counties David Parker (grandfather) came to this country. Trace has been lost of where and when he first settled, beyond the fact of his being in Pennsylvania prior to the revolutionary war, as he was a soldier in the American army during that great struggle for independence. After he was mustered out of the Continental service he became a resident of Centre county, but soon removed to Huntingdon county, where he died. He married, and of the sons born to him in his Centre county home, one was Robert Parker, the father of the subject of this sketch. Robert Parker was born in 1813, and at an early age removed from Centre to Huntingdon county, where he resided until 1855, when he went to Mifflin county, in which he remained for eight years. At the end of that time, in 1863, he returned to Huntingdon county, where he has resided ever since. He has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics has always been a staunch republican, yet not an extremist. He married Mary Robley, a native of New York, and a member of the United Brethren church, who passed away on August 19, 1880, when in the sixty-fifth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters.

Hiram H. Parker passed the larger part of his boyhood and youth in Huntingdon county, and received a good English education in the common schools. From the school room he went to the carpenter's bench, and has followed carpentering more or less ever since, in connection with other lines of business. In 1880 he came to Altoona, where he worked at his trade until 1882, when he and his brother, David E.,

under the firm name of Parker Bros., commenced contracting, which they followed up to 1888. In that year they formed a partnership with John G. Kline, under the firm name of Kline, Parker & Co., and in addition to contracting and building, the new firm also engaged in the planing mill business and the handling of sand and lime and other of builders' supplies. They give employment to a large number of men, and have an extensive trade in each of their different lines of business. They have erected many houses, handle large quantities of builders' supplies, and own and operate a steam planing mill near Altoona, at Juniata, Pennsylvania. Altoona is well entitled to special mention as a great center, in Pennsylvania, of builders' supplies, and among the many able and progressive firms of the city in that line of business, the firm of Kline, Parker & Co. are justly accorded a prominent place.

In 1873 Mr. Parker was wedded to Kate A., a daughter of Leonard Hostler, a resident of Sinking Valley, this county. This union has been blessed with two children: Jesse R. and Harry L., who are both at home with their parents.

In politics Mr. Parker is a republican. He is a member of Castle No. 27, Knights of the Mystic Chain, and a member and ruling elder of the Church of God, of Altoona, which he became connected with in 1862. He is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and has by his own will and energy made his life a success.

JAMES S. GILLAM, a member of the mercantile firm of J. S. Gillam & Co., of Tyrone, is one of the survivors of the famous 149th Pennsylvania Bucktail regiment,

which was in the first corps, Army of the Potomac. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Stewart) Gillam, and was born at McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1841. The Gillam family is of Scotch-English lineage, while the Stewarts are of Irish descent. James Gillam, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland during the first year of the present century, and at eight years of age was brought by his father to Mill creek, Huntingdon county. From there he went, in 1820, to McAlevy's Fort, and thirty years later removed to the county seat, where he died in 1875. He was a farmer until 1846, when he engaged at Saulsburg, that county, in the general mercantile business, which he followed during the remaining years of his life. He was an old-line whig and republican in politics, and served for half a century as a class leader of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was an earnest, active and enthusiastic worker. In 1825 he married Elizabeth Stewart, who died in 1879, at seventy-six years of age. They reared a family of seven children: Sarah J., who died at twenty years of age; Louisa Foster, now dead; Mary Hieter, deceased; William F., of Mapleton, this State, who enlisted in the 182d Pennsylvania infantry, was badly wounded in the right arm and lost his right forefinger by a shrapnel shell, at Cold Harbor, and was discharged on account of disability, at Findley hospital, Washington city, in September, 1864; Elizabeth Hess; and James S.

James S. Gillam received his education in the common schools and Martinsburg academy, which educational institution he left in 1862 to enlist as a private in Co. I, 149th Pennsylvania infantry, that was

known as one of the famous Bucktail regiments. He served in the Army of the Potomac, participated in fifteen battles and numerous skirmishes, and was honorably discharged at Elmira, New York, in June, 1865. He was in the thickest of the fight at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and the two contests at Hatcher's Run. After returning from the army, Mr. Gillam was employed in the internal revenue service in Huntingdon county, and then embarked in the general mercantile business in Clearfield county, where he remained until 1880, in which year he came to Tyrone. After remaining there for two years as a partner in the grocery business with J. C. Hoover & Co., he went to Bellefonte, this State, where he conducted a shoe store until 1891, when he returned to Tyrone, and since then has given his time to his wholesale grocery, grain and flour business. He is the senior member of the present firm of J. S. Gillam & Co., whose establishment is located on K street. They have a large and remunerative wholesale grocery trade, and handle all kinds of grain and many leading brands of flour.

On February 2, 1871, Mr. Gillam married Gertrude E. Gettys, of Mapleton, Pennsylvania, and they have four children: Roy D., Charles M., Alwilda G., and Mary L.

James S. Gillam is a republican, a well respected citizen, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte. He is a member, at Bellefonte, of Gregg Post, No. 195, Grand Army of the Republic; Camp No. 95, Union Veteran Legion; and Bellefonte Council, No. 1055, Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, Free and Accepted Masons, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

DAVID K. RAMEY, whose active business life has extended over half a century, stands among the foremost citizens of his native county, and ranks with the largest lumber manufacturers in the State. He has lived a busy, enterprising, and useful life, and been eminently successful. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a resident of the city of Altoona, and is prominently identified with many of her public enterprises. He is the eldest son of Frederick and Martha (Keller) Ramey, and was born October 8, 1821, at Tyrone Forges, Blair county, Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Francis Ramey, was of French-German stock, and emigrated to America from Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, about 1788, settling in Pennsylvania. He came over in one of the sailing vessels of that day, and the trip occupied six months. His life in this country was brief, as he was accidentally drowned in the Juniata river, near Petersburg, Huntingdon county, in a short time after his arrival. Frederick Ramey, the father of David K. Ramey, was a native of the province of Alsace-Lorraine, in the great German empire, but came to the United States with his parents in 1788, when only three or four years of age. At an early day he located at Tyrone Forges, then in Huntingdon county, now Blair county, Pennsylvania. He was a forgerman by trade, and became an expert widely known for his skill. In 1826 he removed to Sinking valley, this county, locating on a farm he had purchased there, and continued to reside on the farm until his death, July 4, 1865, at which time he had attained the ripe old age of nearly four score years. He and his family were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In politics

he was a whig and later a republican. He served in the war of 1812 as a member of the force under the gallant Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie, and took part in that memorable conflict which was heralded to the world in Perry's famous dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." He married Martha Keller in 1807, and reared a family of ten children, four of whom—two sons and two daughters—still survive: Daniel K., a resident of the city of Hollidaysburg, since dead; Mary, who married William Beyer (now dead), and she now resides at Edgewood, Iowa; Solomon F., living in Altoona; Eliza, who became the wife of Michael Breidenbough, and lives in Antis township, this county; and David K., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Ramey, wife of Frederick Ramey and mother of David K. Ramey, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a devoted member of the Lutheran church. She passed away peacefully on December 6, 1861, in the seventy-third year of her age.

David K. Ramey was reared principally on his father's farm, in Sinking valley, this county, and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, the school term being three to four months each year and very poorly conducted. At the age of eighteen he became an apprentice to the trades of carpenter and house builder, and worked at that business mostly in Hollidaysburg from early in 1840 to 1865, a little over a quarter of a century. During the latter part of this time he was extensively engaged in contracting and building. In 1865 he removed to the city of Altoona, then a borough with less than 10,000 inhabitants, and purchased a planing mill, which he successfully conducted for a period of nine years. He then leased the mill to other parties, who have

had it ever since, though he still owns the property. In 1870 Mr. Ramey formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas McCauley, now deceased, and purchased a large tract of timber land in Clearfield county, this State. A little later they bought a still larger body of timber land in the same county, and since that time Mr. Ramey has manufactured and marketed more than one hundred million feet of lumber. He now owns about thirty-three hundred acres of coal land in Clearfield county, on which are four coal mines in successful operation. These mines are leased to different coal companies. Mr. Ramey is also interested in large tracts of land in the States of Kentucky, Nebraska, and Kansas, besides owning considerable city property in Altoona, Pennsylvania. He is now mainly engaged in looking after his various real estate interests.

On February 22, 1844, Mr. Ramey was wedded to Catherine Leamer, a daughter of Jacob Leamer, of Clearfield county, this State, since deceased. She died April 28, 1863, leaving six children, of whom five are yet living, two sons and three daughters: Frederick, residing in Altoona; Jennie, the wife of Harry B. Huff, of this city; Susan, who married T. Blair Patton, formerly postmaster of this city, but now general superintendent of the reformatory at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county; Samuel S. B., who is in the life insurance business in Altoona; and Catherine, who wedded William F. Windgard, and also resides in this city. In August, 1865, Mr. Ramey was again married, this time to Annie R. Knight, formerly of Maryland, and to this union was born a family of five children, one son and four daughters: David W.; Bertha, now the wife of William L. Pennock—

(see his sketch); Misses Lorene, Alice, and Annie Rebecca.

Politically Mr. Ramey is a republican and an uncompromising temperance man, and although he has served as a member of the city council at the urgent solicitation of friends, he takes no active part in politics, and cares nothing for official position. He has been a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church since 1839, and is one of the founders of the Second Lutheran church of this city. He is a stockholder and director in the electric street car line of Altoona, and was largely instrumental in the organization of that enterprise. He is also a stockholder and one of the directors, and was one of the organizers, of the Altoona Iron Company. He was one of the first to subscribe to and encourage the Altoona Hospital association, and has served as one of its directors since the founding of the same, and is at this time president of the board of directors of the Missionary institute, located at Selins Grove, Snyder county, Pennsylvania, and also a member of the board of directors of the theological seminary of the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and an earnest worker in and liberal giver to the enterprises of the church of his choice.

OSMOND W. GARDNER, cashier of the First National bank of Hollidaysburg, and a young man of fine education and unusual business qualifications, is a son of William H. and Lucy (Thompson) Gardner, and was born June 15, 1860, at Wilmore, Pennsylvania. The Gardners are of Scotch-Irish descent, and have been residents of Pennsylvania for several generations. William H. Gardner (grandfather) was

among the very early settlers of Centre county, this State. He was a prosperous farmer, and died in that county about 1858, aged seventy-five years. His son, William H. (father), was born in Ferguson township, Centre county, September 24, 1826, and died at his home on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, Sunday, July 15, 1888, at the age of seventy-two years. At the time of his death he was cashier of the First National bank of that city, and was widely known as a kind, loving, genial man. In 1843 he entered the store of Gilbert L. Lloyd, at the Summit, Cambria county, as a clerk. From thence in 1845 he moved to Jefferson, now Wilmore, Cambria county, where in 1849 he entered into partnership in the mercantile business with Messrs. Gilbert L. Lloyd and Arthur Hill. He remained in successful business at that place for a number of years. About the outbreak of the late civil war he removed to Washington, D. C., to accept the position of a division clerk in the treasury department. He resided in the national capital for some years, when he came to Hollidaysburg, where he entered what is now known as the First National bank, and about 1868, on the death of Mr. Robert Johnston, was appointed cashier of the bank and held that position up to the time of his death. Much of the prosperity of this institution is due to the excellent management and untiring energy and zeal of Mr. Gardner, as cashier, who was a man of great financial ability, and was thoroughly acquainted with the banking business in all its forms. He was married on Thursday, March 21, 1850, to Lucy Thompson, daughter of Austin and Sarah M. Thompson, of Cambria county. To this union was born a family of seven children, four of whom survived the father: Austin

T., died June 9, 1887; Arthur L., deceased June, 1865; Harry A., cashier of the Second National bank of Altoona; Nannie M., died February 13, 1877; Osmond W., the subject of this sketch; Sallie S., and William H., jr., the three latter residing at home. Mrs. Gardner survives her husband and resides at her elegant home in Hollidaysburg. She is a native of Cambria county and a member of the First Presbyterian church. Her father, Austin Thompson, was a native of Farmington, Connecticut, and came to Cambria county, Pennsylvania, before the old portage railroad was constructed. He was employed for some time as superintendent on a division of this road, and died at his home in Wilmore, Cambria county, in 1870, at the advanced age of seventy-one years. He was a republican in politics, and served as justice of the peace for many years. He was a farmer, but also engaged extensively in merchandising and lumber dealing in his later years.

Osmond W. Gardner was reared in the city of Hollidaysburg, and educated in her public schools and academy. He was a quick, bright student, and easily mastered the ordinary English branches. After leaving school he entered the First National bank at Hollidaysburg as a clerk, and served in that capacity until 1888, when, on the death of his father, he was promoted to be cashier and has since occupied that responsible position, discharging his duties with an ability and accuracy that win confidence and give the utmost satisfaction to all who have business with the bank. He is unmarried, and resides with his mother on Allegheny street. He is a member of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons, and a staunch republican in political belief, as was his father.

THOMAS P. GHEER, proprietor of the leading planing mill at Bellwood, and a prominent contractor and builder of that village, is a son of John and Amelia (Patterson) Gheer, and was born September 4, 1851, near Bellwood, in Antis township, Blair county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Gheer, was a native of Cumberland county, this State, born in 1774, and was of old German stock. He lived in Cumberland county until 1839, when he removed for a few months to a farm near Worcester, Montgomery county, but not liking the location, he returned to Perry county, and in 1840 settled in Sherman's valley, near Landisburg, where he purchased a farm and resided until his death, February 8, 1859, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was a farmer, and devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. In politics he was an old-line whig, but after Jackson's first term as president, his admiration for Old Hickory led him to espouse the cause of democracy, and he was thenceforward an ardent Jacksonian democrat. Jacob Gheer was twice married, first to Anna Margaret Thomas, by whom he had four sons and four daughters, and after her death wedded Sarah Fleming. By this second marriage he had a family of five children. Of the first family of eight children, all are now deceased except John, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born November 7, 1814, near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, this State, and when seventeen years of age learned the trade of cabinet making. He worked at that trade continuously for nearly sixty years, and became widely known. In 1843 he removed to Blair county, and in 1874 located in the village of Bellwood, building and occupying the first house erected west of the Pennsylv-

vania railroad. In politics he was a democrat until James K. Polk became president of the United States, when he identified himself with the then almost unknown Republican party, and has remained an adherent to that political organization to the present time. Perhaps it would not be too much to claim for him that he is the oldest republican now living in Blair county. He has served as justice of the peace, both in Antis township and the borough of Bellwood. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bellwood, and has held official position in his church since 1844. In 1840 he was married to Amelia Patterson, a native of Williamsburg, this State, by whom he had a family of three children: Jane Margaret, a teacher by profession, who went to Japan in September, 1879, as a representative of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now stationed at Nagasaki; Anna M., who married Daniel A. Hicks, a locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad; and Thomas P., whose name heads this sketch. After the death of Mrs. Gheer, in 1851, Mr. Gheer united in marriage with Mary A. Bell, a native of Carlisle, Cumberland county.

Thomas P. Gheer was reared in Antis township, this county, and his education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood. After leaving school he learned the cabinet makers' trade with his father, and worked at that occupation about two years. In 1873 he located at Bellwood as a contractor and builder, and has been successfully engaged in that business at that place ever since. In 1878 he erected his present planing mill, located on Second street, where he manufactures his own building supplies and does a large general business. His trade in this line has grown to

such an extent that he now regularly employs about seventy-five men. His contracting business is also the largest in the borough. In both lines he has been eminently successful, but here, as in every other important enterprise, success has been won by indefatigable industry and constant watchfulness.

On May 27, 1875, Mr. Gheer was united by marriage to Ada Renner, a daughter of Abram Renner, of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Gheer has been born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Martha M., John R., Charles W., and Amy.

In his political affiliations Mr. Gheer has always been republican, and has served one term, 1889, as burgess of the borough of Bellwood. He is an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has served as superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school in Bellwood for a period of nearly ten years. He is a member of Bellwood Lodge, No. 819, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Bellwood Castle, No. 128, Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is also a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

JAMES HARVEY WILSON, now resident of Tyrone, and who was for over a quarter of a century one of the prosperous and substantial farmers of Tyrone township, is a son of James and Martha (Cresswell) Wilson, and was born at Sinking Valley, Tyrone township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1830. James Wilson was a member of the Wilson family of Adams county, where he was born May 9, 1784. At twenty-three years of age, in 1807, he left his native county and came to the famous Sinking valley, then in Hunt-

ingdon county, a pleasant and productive vale of limestone land lying between Canoe ridge and Brush mountain. He purchased a fine farm of two hundred acres of land near the present village of Sinking Valley. He was a surveyor by profession, and followed surveying and farming until his death, which occurred January 1, 1851, when nearing the close of the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was an old-line whig in politics, held the office of justice of the peace for twenty years, and was well informed on the political issues of his day. He was an active worker in church affairs and Sunday-school matters, and served for many years as an elder of the old stone Presbyterian church of Arch Spring, of whose Sunday-school he had been superintendent for several terms. His life work was a labor of usefulness for the benefit and improvement of the community in which he resided for nearly half a century. In 1822 he married Martha Cresswell, and to them was born a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Harriet, born September 24, 1823, and died February 2, 1879, who married Thomas Crawford, and after his death, in Sinking valley, in 1853, became the wife of Thomas Ward; Charles S., born March 31, 1825, and died in New York in 1890; Matthew C., born November 16, 1826, and died in the city of Altoona in 1873; Minerva, born July 23, 1828, is the widow of Jacob Covode, and resides at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county; James II., born October 28, 1830; Smith, born April 7, 1832, is now a resident of near Hutchinson, Kansas; Anna E., born August 3, 1834, and is the widow of Miles D. Gray, of Tyrone, whose sketch appears in this volume; and Sarah M., born December 4, 1836, and is the wife of John

Hommer, who resides at Cambria Mills, in Cambria county. Mrs. Martha Wilson was born July 19, 1797, in Huntingdon county, and passed away at her home in Sinking valley, May 14, 1878, aged eighty-one years. She was a daughter of Matthew Cresswell, a farmer and Presbyterian of Stone valley, Huntingdon county, who married Sarah Leonard, and reared a family of twelve.

James H. Wilson was reared in the beautiful Sinking valley, whose wonderful sinking run has been an object of wonder for more than a century. He received his education in the subscription and early common schools of his neighborhood, and engaged in farming, which he followed successfully until four years ago. He owned the home farm, which he sold in 1888, and came to Tyrone, where he has lived a retired life ever since. He is a firm republican, who believes that the prosperity of this great country will be best promoted when the administration of public affairs is in the hands of the party of Lincoln, Grant, and Harrison. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which faith he was reared, and to the teachings of which he has ever been true.

On December 24, 1874, Mr. Wilson married E. Josephine Fleck, daughter of Adam W. and Mary A. Fleck, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

James H. Wilson resides in a pleasant and well appointed home on Washington avenue, where he and his amiable wife are happy to welcome their many friends.

JOHN G. KLINE, a member of the enterprising and successful contracting and building firm of Kline, Parker & Co., of Altoona, and who served in the pioneer

corps of General Thomas' army at the great and decisive battle of Nashville, is a son of William and Ann (Gurdner) Kline, and was born in York county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1840. His paternal grandfather, John Kline, came from Germany to the United States when a young man, and settled in York county, where he followed farming until 1847, when he died at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He married, and his son, William Kline (father), was born and reared amid the Bald Hills in York county, in which he died in 1849, when in the forty-first year of his age. He learned the trade of locksmith, and carried on the locksmith and coffee mill manufacturing business at New Market, in his native county, until his death. He was a member of the United Brethren church, and an old-line whig with abolition proclivities, and married Ann Gurdner, a native of York county, and a member of the United Brethren church. They reared a family of six children, one son and five daughters. Mrs. Kline died in Philadelphia in 1865, at the age of fifty-one years.

John G. Kline was only nine years of age at the death of his father, and was then taken to Dauphin county, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the early common schools of Pennsylvania. Leaving school, he went to Harrisburg, where he secured the contract for carrying the mails from the post-office to the mail trains. At the end of one year he surrendered his contract, and spent three years in learning the trade of carpenter with Updegroce & Jones, of Harrisburg. He then worked successively at the Eagle works, of Harrisburg, on the canal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Salem, Ohio, and Hollidaysburg, which he left in 1864 to



join the pioneer corps of General Thomas' army. He was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, after which he returned home, and in thirteen days, on January 28, 1865, enlisted for three years, or during the war, in Co. D, 192d Pennsylvania infantry. He served until August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Harper's Ferry, and shortly afterwards went to Renova, Clinton county, where he was engaged for three years in contracting and building. He then went to Huntingdon, this State, at which place he was superintendent of the Cottage planing mill for nine months. At the end of that time he came to Altoona and engaged in his present contracting, building and planing mill business.

On July 3, 1863, John G. Kline married Martha Tompkins, daughter of George Tompkins, of Hollidaysburg. They have eight children, three sons and five daughters: Irene, Gertrude, Rachel, Mahala, George, John, Rosalinda, and Earl.

In politics Mr. Kline is a firm supporter of the Republican party and its nominees, and has served as a member of the boards of health and trade of Altoona. He is a large stockholder in several building associations, owns fourteen houses in his city, and has been a member for some time of the National Mutual and Building association of New York city. He is also interested in coal and timber lands in Somerset county. He is a member of the firm of Kline, Parker & Co., and they do a large contracting building business, besides operating a large planing mill, where they employ several men. They have built a large number of houses in Altoona, besides doing much contracting and building elsewhere. Mr. Kline is a practical and skilled workman of wide experience in his line of business, in which

he has always rendered good satisfaction to his numerous patrons. He has good facilities for doing first-class work, of which he makes a specialty. Success in most cases is the price of long and persistent labor. Results are not accomplished in a few years, especially in an industry that has to build up to a state of prosperity from a very moderate beginning, such as Mr. Kline had when he started in his present important line of business. Not easily elated by success, and never depressed by reverses, he has steadily and persistently worked for over a decade in establishing his present flourishing enterprise.

DANIEL PATTEE RAY, deceased, was for many years a leading tanner in Blair county, and had been a prominent manufacturer in the city of Philadelphia prior to his location here. He was energetic and enterprising, and possessed of fine business ability. He was the youngest of eight children born to John and Elizabeth (Pattee) Watkins, and first saw the light on January 5, 1830, at Kearsage Gorge mountains, near Warren, New Hampshire. His mother dying when he was only two weeks old, he was regularly adopted by a Mr. Ray, whose name he assumed. His paternal grandfather was Capt. Jason Watkins, who was born near Warren, New Hampshire, September 26, 1765, where he died March 7, 1840. He was a farmer by occupation, and served in the war of 1812, holding a captain's commission. He married Sarah Waldin, June 19, 1788, and had a family of eleven children, all of whom were born at the old homestead, near Warren, New Hampshire. They were: Mollie, born June 5, 1789, and died in 1824; Abner, born July 9, 1791, a

lifelong resident of Warren, where he became prominent in political circles, and died April 21, 1843; Ruth, born December 13, 1795, and died April 18, 1837, having married a Mr. Moon, and had several sons, one of whom became consul to Algiers; Jacob W., born June 9, 1796, and deceased in September of that year; John W., father of the subject of this sketch; Abigail, born March 18, 1800, and died May 7, 1851; Jason, born May 24, 1802, and passed away the following year; Hannah, born November 15, 1804, and slept in death September 23, 1883, having married Col. William G. Flanders (a son of Moses Flanders, one of the early settlers of New Hampshire), who served as an officer in the militia of this State; Ebenezer, born July 13, 1806, and is now deceased; Jason (2), born July 24, 1809, and died in Missouri; and Elizabeth, who was born December 30, 1811, and departed this life April 7, 1844, at the old homestead in New Hampshire.

John Watkins (father) was born at the old homestead near Warren, New Hampshire, crossed the continent in 1856, and located in California, where he died July 1, 1867. He was a farmer in New Hampshire, but devoted his attention to fruit growing in California. He was a whig in politics, and married Elizabeth Pattee, by whom he had a family of eight children: Sarah, married Rev. Stillman Border, a Universalist minister and geologist, who died at Rockford, Massachusetts; Aura, died at Manchester, New Hampshire; Charles, deceased; John II., also dead; Malinda, married David Hall, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and is now dead; Keziah, married K. T. Emery, deceased, a merchant of Concord, New Hampshire; Mary, who became the wife of George W. Clark, of Phil-

adelphia; and Daniel Pattee, the subject of this sketch.

Daniel Pattee Ray was reared principally in the State of New Hampshire, and received a good common school education in the New England public schools. In the spring of 1844 he removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he engaged in the manufacture of leather belting. He conducted this business successfully until 1871, and during part of this time did an immense trade, operating a tannery at Altoona, this county, in connection with his belting business in Philadelphia. In 1871 he disposed of his interests in the latter city and removed to Tyrone, this county, where he continued to reside until his death, in March, 1881. After coming to Tyrone he erected a large plant, now known as the Bald Eagle tannery, and engaged in the tanning business exclusively. In 1873 this plant was destroyed by fire, but subsequently rebuilt by Mr. Ray. He continued to operate it until his death, when his two sons, John K. and Daniel P. Ray, assumed control of the business. The Bald Eagle tannery has a capacity of one hundred and seventy-five hides per day, and runs three hundred days a year, manufacturing the celebrated brand of "Union" sole leather, both oak and hemlock tanned. It employs about forty men the year round, and turns out a superior article of leather, known in nearly every part of this country.

In politics Mr. Ray was a republican, as are his sons, and during his residence in Philadelphia served in the common council of that city, being appointed on a number of important committees. He served as chairman of the committee appointed to receive General Sheridan on the occasion of his visit to Philadelphia. After coming to Tyrone, he served that borough as burgess

and school director, and was a member of the Masonic order.

On August 1, 1852, Mr. Ray was united by marriage to Anna M. Keim, a daughter of John and Emily (Carr) Keim, of the city of Philadelphia, who still survives him and resides in a beautiful and comfortable home in Tyrone. To Mr. and Mrs. Ray was born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: John K., born September 28, 1853, married Mariah M. Cadwalader, and resides at Tyrone, where he is connected with the Bald Eagle tannery; Daniel P., born October 7, 1854, wedded first to Clara Cadwalader, who died July 4, 1886, after which he married Anna M. Piper, of Hollidaysburg, and in connection with his brother operates the tannery at Tyrone; Catherine E., now the wife of John W. Home, a book-keeper at Tyrone; and Emily, who married Charles N. Gray, a merchant of Tyrone.

WILLIAM M. BEYER, now a resident of Altoona, and a member of the Blair county bar, is the youngest son of Aaron and Lydia (Ramey) Beyer, and was born in Antis township, Blair county, March 5, 1854. His paternal great-grandparents came from Germany and settled near Frederick Town, Maryland, where their son, Rev. David Beyer (grandfather), was born September 7, 1763. Rev. David Beyer was left at an early age, by the death of his parents, to do for himself. He learned the trade of miller, and so well understood milling that his flour, when sold in Baltimore, always brought the highest price. He located in Tyrone township about 1797, and built a brick house and saw and grist mill. In 1833 he sold this prop-

erty and removed to Antis township, where he purchased land and erected the old Beyer flouring mill. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1809, was afterward licensed as a minister, and preached for many years without pay or recompense. He died December 1, 1841, and left nearly one hundred descendants. He married Sarah Crumm, of Maryland, and reared a family of thirteen children, of whom Abraham, David, Aaron, and John remained in this State, while three daughters married and settled near Akron, Ohio, and the remainder of the sons and daughters settled in other States. Aaron Beyer (father), the youngest son, was born August 23, 1811, and died in 1887, aged seventy-six years. He learned the trade of miller, which he followed at Union Furnace and for Henry Spang and his father until 1833, when he removed to Tuckahoe valley, in Antis township, where he built and operated the present Beyer mill, and was also engaged in merchandising. He was always a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He was a member, trustee, and class leader of the Methodist Episcopal church for half a century. His life was devoted to useful work, and the moral and religious improvement of his community. On January 12, 1831, he married Lydia Ramey, a daughter of Frederick and Martha (Keller) Ramey, and who was born March 4, 1811. To their union was born thirteen children: Francis D., who is a leading lumber manufacturer of Tyrone; Elizabeth J.; Martha A.; Rev. James S., who served three years in the Union army, and since then has been engaged in the Christian ministry; Catherine B.; Angeline; Emeline; Mary A.; Sanford D., who enlisted in Co. B, 110th Pennsylvania infantry, and was killed

March 25, 1865, in front of Petersburg; A. W.; Sarah B.; Lydia R.; and William M.

William M. Beyer was reared in Antis township, and received his early education at the public schools, afterward graduating at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pennsylvania, with the degree of A.M. He read law with Hon. Samuel Steel Blair, of Hollidaysburg, was admitted to the bar in 1881, and since then has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Altoona. Mr. Beyer has dealt largely in real estate for several years, and at the present time is actively engaged in that line of business. He is a republican, but takes no active part in politics, and gives his time to his profession and the real estate business.

On July 24, 1884, Mr. Beyer was united in marriage with Effie V. Mong, of Meadville, Crawford county. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Bernice L.

The Beyer family was prominently identified with the pioneer interests and the early development of the northwestern part of Blair county, while many of its descendants have been among the representative citizens and business men of that section from pioneer days down to the present time, and its devotion and loyalty to the Union has been attested by the number of its sons who served in the Federal armies during the late great civil war, in which five of them gave their lives as sacrifices that their country might live as an undivided nation.

ALBERT S. HEESS, the well known and popular Altoona baker, whose goods are now used all over western Pennsylvania, is a man who has won success in

life by steadily applied effort and that determined will power which knows no such word as defeat. He is a son of David L. and Catherine (Hasse) Heess, and was born August 23, 1837, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, in the southwestern part of the German empire. The family has been residents of that country for unknown generations. There the father of the subject of this sketch was born and reared, and there he died, in 1848, at the advanced age of sixty-two years. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and a devout member of the German Lutheran church. He married Catherine Hasse, by whom he had a family of children. She was a native of Wurtemberg, a member of the Lutheran church, and died in 1849, in the forty-ninth year of her age.

Albert S. Heess was reared in his native town in Germany, and received his education in the national schools of that country. After leaving school he learned the baker's trade in Wurtemberg, and in 1854, when only seventeen years of age, he pushed out from his native place and started for America, determined to find or make for himself a home in the western world. He landed on these shores with no capital except a stout heart and willing hands, but was not long in securing employment at his trade in the city of New York. A little later he came to Philadelphia, and from that city to Lancaster, where he worked as a journeyman baker for some time. Energetic and self-reliant, he soon determined to start in business for himself, and casting about for a location, was attracted by the young and bustling city of Altoona. Here he located, in the fall of 1860, and opened a small bakery. His means were moderate and his business small, but his work gave satisfac-

tion, and as the years went by his trade increased and he began to prosper. He worked on with the steady persistence of a man who knows he is bound to win at last, and in 1873 added a complete outfit of cracker machinery to his plant, and began furnishing all kinds of crackers in addition to his bread and cakes. His business continued to increase, and everything moved along successfully until April, 1886, when a disastrous fire completely destroyed his fine bakery. This was a circumstance calculated to test the grit of any man, but Mr. Heess was not dismayed nor discouraged. He immediately set about rebuilding on a still larger scale. His establishment is located on the corner of Thirteenth street and Eighth avenue, employs nine men and three girls, and has a capacity requiring more than twenty barrels of flour per day. The building is sixty by one hundred feet in dimensions, and is supplied with the latest and most approved machinery and appliances of every kind, all driven by a twenty horse-power engine. The product includes bread, cakes, and crackers of every description, which are disposed of at retail and wholesale, not only in Altoona, but all over western Pennsylvania. He owns considerable valuable real estate in this city.

In 1859 Mr. Heess was wedded to Amelia Engle, a daughter of John and Gertrude Engle, of the kingdom of Prussia, in northern Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Heess has been born a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: Albert, John, George, Louis, Emma, and Gertrude.

Politically Mr. Heess is a democrat, and while not taking an active part in politics, has been elected and served for two years as a member of the city council, and was also a member of the school board for a

number of years. He is a member of the Episcopal church, active in the support of church interests, and stands as a worthy type of the successful business man. His career vividly illustrates the fact that perseverance and industry must finally win in the battle of life. He is public spirited and enterprising, and is now serving as president of the Fairview Cemetery association, and is also a stockholder in the Mountain City Electric Light Company. Mr. Heess is a prominent Mason, being connected with Mountain Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons; and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, and quite popular.

JONATHAN GLUNT, senior partner in the well-known firm of Glunt & Crum, at Altoona, and an extensive owner of coal and timber lands in this State, may be ranked among the most enterprising, successful and highly esteemed citizens of the county. He is the eldest son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Long) Glunt, and was born in Allegheny township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1829. The Glunts are of German descent, but the family has been resident of the adjoining commonwealth of Maryland for many generations, and has been distinguished by all the sturdy virtues of their thrifty race. Adam Glunt (grandfather) was a native of Maryland, but removed to Pennsylvania in 1803, locating in what is now Greenfield township, this county. He was a farmer, and followed that occupation until his death. He married, and reared a large family. Among his sons was Abraham (father), who was born in Maryland in 1796, but was brought

to this State by his father when only seven years of age. After attaining manhood he worked as a laborer and contractor, and was remarkable for his vigorous constitution and great strength. He was a democrat in politics, and on the breaking out of the civil war, although then in his sixty-fifth year, he enlisted in the 84th Pennsylvania infantry, passing as a man of forty-five. In the summer of 1862 he was attacked by a disease in the army, and securing a furlough, came back and died in six weeks, at his home in Logan township, this county, aged sixty-six years. By his marriage to Elizabeth Long he had a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. The daughters all died years ago, but eight of the nine sons are yet living. Mrs. Glunt was born in what is now Blair county in 1807, and now resides at Fairview, in Logan township, being in her eighty-fifth year, and very active for a woman of her age. She is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and has been connected with that denomination for a period of fifty years.

Jonathan Glunt was reared on the farm in Allegheny township, this county, and his education was obtained in the common schools of that day and neighborhood. Soon after leaving school he engaged in the lumber and saw mill business in Cambria county, and this has been his principal business ever since. In 1859 he removed to the city of Altoona, where he has continued to reside until the present time, though he retained and managed his large lumber interests in Cambria county until 1889. In 1883, in company with Louis Plack and A. J. Crum, he erected the extensive planing mill and lumber-working establishment known as the Union Planing mill, located on Ninth avenue and Eighth

street, and still retains his interest in this enterprise, the style of the firm now being Glunt & Crum. Mr. Glunt is also extensively interested in coal and timber lands in Somerset, Cambria and Bedford counties, beside owning considerable real estate in the city of Altoona, and ten acres of valuable land where he resides, just outside the city limits. His present prosperous and independent condition is the result of hard work, backed up by the great energy and ability which was his chief inheritance. For Mr. Glunt began life as a poor boy, and his successful business career shows what may be accomplished by the young man who marks out a course in life, and allows nothing to divert him from it at any time.

On December 14, 1858, Mr. Glunt was married to Rachel Miller, a daughter of Peter Miller, of the township of Logan, this county. This union was blessed by the birth of eight children, three sons and five daughters: Alice V., who married Whitman Newcomb, and now resides in Logan township; Mary B., the wife of Blair Commeser, who resides at Bellwood, this county; Peter W., married Mamie C. Dunn, of Cambria county; and Edith, Frank B., William R., Minda G., and Carrie R., living at home with their parents. Mrs. Glunt is an earnest, intelligent, and capable woman, and to her wise counsels and unfailing courage and enthusiasm Mr. Glunt attributes much of his success in life.

Politically Mr. Glunt is an ardent republican, and an active worker for the success of his party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of Altoona Lodge, No. 472, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, and very popular among business men as well as in social circles.



REV. PETER G. BELL, who has served efficiently and continuously as a minister in the Evangelical Lutheran church since 1862, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Good) Bell, and was born near Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1835. His paternal grandfather, James Bell, was brought, when a child, from the land of the Scotch-Irish, by his parents, to Dauphin county, near Harrisburg, where he resided until his death. He was twice elected to the State legislature. William Bell was born in 1801, and after learning the trade of carpenter came to Blair county, where he became a contractor on the old canal, and constructed the Crooked dam, on the Juniata river, for canal purposes. In 1839 he purchased the farm in Pleasant valley now owned by his son, ex-Sheriff G. Thomas Bell, and in 1868 came to Altoona, where he died in August, 1877, aged seventy-six years. He was an old-line whig and republican, and served as one of the first three commissioners of Blair county. He was one of the founders and first ruling elders of the Second Evangelical Lutheran church of Altoona.

A writer in the *Lutheran Observer*, in September, 1877, speaking of Mr. Bell's death, says: "He was always liberal in his contributions to the church and charitable institutions. His benevolent contributions were frequent and generous, but his last gifts were more in keeping with those enlarged views of Christian beneficence. His character was by no means all made up of liberality, but the usual Christian graces and virtues found among the best of Christians were centered in him. He carried his religion with him, and let his light shine. He was a faithful Christian father, an affectionate husband, and made himself generally useful in and out of the church."

William Bell married Elizabeth Good, a daughter of Peter Good, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and who died in 1866, at fifty-six years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Bell left six children: David; Rev. Peter G.; Capt. James M., of the 7th United States cavalry, and at present in charge of Fort Myer, Virginia; Mrs. E. P. Miller, of Kansas City; G. Thomas, ex-Sheriff of Blair county (see his sketch); and Mrs. Lewis Walton, of Altoona.

Peter G. Bell was reared from four years of age on the old Bell homestead, in Pleasant valley, and received his education at Wittenburg college, Springfield, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the class of 1860. He then entered the theological department of the same college, from which he was graduated in 1861, and in the spring of the next year was called to the Tarentum, Pennsylvania, charge of the Evangelical Lutheran church, which embraced three congregations, one in Allegheny and the other two in Westmoreland county. At the end of three years he left the Tarentum field to assume charge of the New Castle pastorate, of Henry county, Indiana, where he remained until the summer of 1870, when he took charge of a mission field, embracing Polo and the surrounding country, in Ogle county, Illinois. Five years later he went to Springfield, that State, and served as pastor until 1877, when he returned to New Castle, at which place he served as a supply for two years. At the end of that time he became pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Indiana, this State, which he served until 1882, in which year he came to Altoona, where he has resided ever since, except about two years. For three years he served the Allegheny charge. For the past few years,

owing to the ill health of his wife, he has not assumed regular pastoral duties beyond serving as supply. He now supplies the congregations of New Florence, Westmoreland county, and Morrellville, Cambria county.

On August 28, 1861, Rev. Bell married Nettie R., daughter of Warner Hatch, of Springfield, Ohio. They have three children, two sons and one daughter: Ida M., wife of F. W. Spaulding, a druggist of South Norridgewock, Maine; Warner H., who married Drucilla Holland, and is the managing editor of the *Altoona Gazette*; and W. Frank, who is city editor of the same paper.

Rev. Peter G. Bell is a republican in politics, and is a stockholder in and president of the board of directors of the *Gazette* Company, which is publishing the *Altoona Gazette*, now edited by his two sons. This company was incorporated April 4, 1892, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. Their paper is a seven column folio, published every evening except Sunday. It is republican in politics, and has already made quite a record by the successful manner in which it secures all the important local and general happenings of the city. The company also issues a weekly. The enterprise of the editors of the *Altoona Gazette* was well illustrated in its issue of May 17th last, when in twenty minutes after the adjournment of the Republican county convention at Hollidaysburg the *Gazette* was being sold on the streets of that town with a complete report of the convention and the portraits of its nominees. The *Gazette* Company has just published a directory of Blair county, and by its present efficient management and the large circulation of its paper gives promise of future stability and prosperity.

DAVID HENDERSON was born June 30, 1797, in Bald Eagle valley, in what is now Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania. His father, Robert Henderson, was a native of the Emerald Isle, and emigrated to this country from County Derry during the revolutionary war. He reared a family of nine sons and one daughter. He died when David was but seven years old, leaving him at that tender age to the charity of a cold, unfeeling world. He was apprenticed to Joseph Wagner to learn the shoemaking business. Some years afterward he commenced working at his trade in Franklin township, his only capital being the forty dollars received for his horse. Here he did a large amount of work for the extensive iron works in that neighborhood. He received his pay in bar iron, which he wagoned to Pittsburg twice a year. In 1821 he married Margaret Conrad, a most estimable lady, who, after a life of exemplary Christian piety and usefulness, died April 10, 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Henderson, in 1831, commenced farming on the farm now known as the homestead, one and a half miles from the village of Spruce Creek, in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. For the farm he paid the then large sum of seventeen hundred dollars. To the pursuit thus adopted by him he ever afterwards devoted his undivided energies. In the year 1864 he purchased a property in the village of Spruce Creek, to which he removed, and where he spent the last years of his life, dying October 7, 1882.

He died surrounded with all the comforts of life which wealth, domestic happiness, and filial affection were capable of affording, and universally esteemed and respected.

ALBERT S. SMITH, M. D. One of the most important professions in the world is the medical profession, in whose ranks are to be found those who are specially qualified for their noble calling in which they are eminently successful. Of this worthy class is Dr. A. S. Smith, of Altoona. He is a son of Dr. Samuel Haller and Mary (Rupley) Smith, and was born in the borough of Woodbury, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1853. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Smith, was born in the latter part of the eighteenth century, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, from which he removed to Juniata county, where he purchased a farm and commenced to make a comfortable home for himself, in which commendable employment he was interrupted by the messenger of death while in the bloom of health and early manhood. He died of typhoid fever, aged forty-three years. He was an industrious, hard working man, and an earnest member of the German Baptist, or Dunkard church. His son, Dr. Samuel Haller Smith (father), was born on his father's farm, near McCalistersville, Juniata county, on October 29, 1811. Left in his tender years without the protecting care of a father, he was compelled to push his own way through school and into a profession. He attended an academy at Lewiston, Mifflin county, and by hard work secured means sufficient to enter upon the study of medicine. He read with Dr. Mealy, of Liverpool, Pennsylvania, and entered the old Pennsylvania Medical college, of Philadelphia (now extinct, but then situated on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets), from which he was graduated about 1832. Leaving Philadelphia, he practiced for a few years in Huntingdon county, and then removed to the borough of Woodbury,

in Bedford county, where he has been in continuous and active practice for nearly fifty-five years. He is a general practitioner, works hard, and has a practice that extends for twenty-five miles around Woodbury. He stands high in his profession, is a member of the German Baptist, or Dunkard church, and has always been an ardent democrat, yet does not allow political matters to take much of his time from his professional labors. He owns considerable real estate, has several fine farms, and has been very successful in land investments. He married Mary Ann Rupley, who was born October 16, 1815, and to them were born seven children, of whom five are living: Calvin, of Altoona, who married Matilda Davis, and follows farming; Carrie; William R., who served through the civil war in Co. F, 134th Illinois volunteer regiment, and then came to Altoona, where he was in the mercantile business for some time, and is now an alderman in the Third ward; Anna, wife of Dr. I. N. Bowser, of Martinsburg; and Dr. Albert S.

Albert S. Smith grew to manhood in his native borough, and received his education in the common schools and Millersville State Normal school, where he took a special course as preparatory to the study of medicine. He then entered the office of his father as a medical student, and after close and careful reading went to Philadelphia, where he took a three years' course in the Jefferson Medical college, from which he was graduated on March 12, 1876. During his attendance at this college he had the benefit of private personal instruction under the preceptorship of Prof. Oscar H. Allis, a very fine and extremely popular surgeon of the Quaker City. Two weeks after graduation he entered an examination, held by

medical experts, for the position of resident physician to the celebrated Blockley hospital of Philadelphia. Of the numerous applicants — some of whom were successful physicians of experience and practice — he made next to the highest average, and gave such other evidences of special qualification and fitness for the position, that he was unanimously elected as resident physician, and served as such for eighteen months. At the end of that time he commenced a successful private practice in Philadelphia, where he remained for four years. In March, 1882, he left Philadelphia and came to Altoona as a desirable field for the practice of his profession, and his choice was so well made, and his practice has always been so large, that he has never regretted his choice, and has remained in the Mountain City ever since, although he has received flattering offers at different times to locate in other places.

On February 22, 1882, Dr. Smith united in marriage with Martha S. Tate, daughter of Samuel H. Tate, an attorney at law, and a resident of Bedford, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: Albert Tate and Humphrey Dillon.

Doctor Smith is a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons; Bedford Chapter, No. 255, Royal Arch Masons; and Mountain Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters. He is also a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 837, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Camp No. 31, Order of Patriotic Sons of America; and Altoona Lodge, No. 102, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a republican in politics, and while not indifferent to public matters, from those of municipal interest to those of National import, yet gives his

time to the demands of his large and constantly increasing practice.

Aside from his private practice, Doctor Smith has been frequently called to act in a public capacity for the benefit of the sick and the health of the city. After the Altoona hospital was built he served for three years as one of the visiting committee of that institution. He also served one year as physician-in-chief to the county home, and three years as physician to the poor of the city of Altoona and Logan township, and was a member of the board of health for three years.

Dr. Albert S. Smith is a large man, of fine personal appearance and pleasant address, courteous and kind, and in bearing so gentlemanly that he is easily approached by all — high and low alike. He is active and energetic, and has honorably won his way to the front ranks of his profession.

DAVID L. WRAY, one of the pioneer merchants of Bellwood, and a member of the well-known lumbering firm of Issett & Wray, is a son of William and Jane E. (Lower) Wray, and was born at Neff's Mills, in West township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1843. His paternal grandfather, Robert Wray, was a resident for many years of Huntingdon county, where he died and left a large family of children. His son, William Wray (father), was born in 1815, in Huntingdon county, where he died in June, 1891. He learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed in early life, but the loss, by accident, of an eye, caused him to turn his attention to farming. He was a democrat in politics, and married Jane E. Lower, who

was born in 1818, and is a daughter of Henry Lower. Mr. and Mrs. Wray reared a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters: Regina, wife of J. P. Hazlett, of Altoona; Jane, who married S. E. Steward, of Sinking valley; David L.; Hannah, wife of William Wallace, of Yellow Springs; Dr. James H., a resident physician of Winterset, Iowa; William P., a member of the mercantile firm of Wray & Irwin, of Bellwood; Alvenia, who married William Moore, a farmer of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county; George H., connected with Curry, Canan & Co., wholesale grocers of Altoona, Pennsylvania; Ada K.; and Warren B.

David L. Wray was reared on a farm, and received a good English education in the common schools. At nineteen years of age he engaged in teaching in the winter schools, and assisting his father on the farm during the summer seasons. Two years later an incident occurred that drew him away from his intended study of law, and changed the whole course of his life. His father at that time was renting a farm from Hays Hamilton, who was superintendent of the Huntingdon furnace, and David L. Wray made out a statement of the account between his father and Mr. Hamilton, which was so accurately done as to highly please the latter, who offered him three hundred dollars per year to superintend the furnace farms, which offer he accepted, intending to remain one year, and then enter the academy, preparatory to qualifying himself for the pursuit of the profession of his youthful choice. The resignation of the general bookkeeper during the year, and an offer of his position, presented inducement to defer the law, and remain a year longer. Efficient and faithful service in this capacity secured promotion to assistant superintendent and general

manager of the furnace and farms, in which positions his stay was protracted for a period of ten years, at the end of which he resigned to enter business on his own account. In 1873 he came to Bellwood, and formed a mercantile partnership with E. B. Isett, under the firm name of Isett & Wray. They were the pioneer merchants of the borough, which was then known as Bell's Mills, and continued in business until 1882, when Mr. Isett retired from the firm. Seven years later, in 1889, Mr. Wray formed a second partnership with Mr. Isett, under the old firm name of Isett & Wray. They manufacture lumber, and have mills on the line of the Pennsylvania & Northwestern railroad, whose combined capacity is four million feet per year.

On May 16, 1867, Mr. Wray was united in marriage with Caroline Wallace, daughter of Samuel Wallace, of Union Furnace. They have seven children: Gertrude, a graduate of Wellesly college, and a teacher in the Hollidaysburg seminary; Elizabeth E. and Anna C., students of Hollidaysburg seminary; James C.; Ethel R.; Robert W.; and Katherine L.

In addition to his extensive lumber business, Mr. Wray has considerable mining interests at Mountain Dale, Cambria county. He is a republican in politics, has served nine years as a school director, and is one of the present members of the borough council. He is a member of Tyrone Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Wray is a pleasant gentleman, and an interesting and entertaining conversationalist. He is an excellent business man, of clear perception and sound judgment, and has by his many good qualities become deservedly popular at Bellwood. He has maintained



the student method all the years of his business life, and is an earnest advocate of "the college in the home." He always had a hearty sympathy with the progress and enlargement of every good to his fellow-man. This he has shown in encouragement and assistance extended to many in securing homes of their own, thereby contributing to better conditions of life for them, and advancing the growth of his town, and particularly by his interest in the public schools. He is a member of and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and a Sunday-school teacher and worker of a quarter of a century's service. His chief aim is to educate his sons and daughters to be useful members of society and friends of all that is pure, noble and true.

GEORGE F. ARNEY, M. D., a graduate of Jefferson Medical college and a successful physician of Altoona, is a son of Jacob and Rachel (Meyers) Arney, and was born in Centre Hall, Potter township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1853. His father, Jacob Arney, was born at Hummelstown, Dauphin county, this State, in 1808, and died at Centre Hall, Potter township, Centre county, in 1887, aged seventy-nine years. When but a boy he went into Centre county, where he was engaged in farming during the active part of his life. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Reformed church. At the time when Mr. Arney commenced life for himself in Centre county he did not have the advantages possessed by farmers of to-day, and had to cut and store his harvests by hand, as farm machinery was almost unknown at that day. He married Rachel Meyers, and to them were born a

family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters: John, who is a farmer by occupation, resides in his native township; Benjamin, also a farmer and a resident of Potter township, Centre county; Rev. W. James, a minister of the Presbyterian church, who is a graduate of a well known college of the United States, and now resides at Kane, McKean county, where he has charge of the Presbyterian church of that place; Dr. George F., the subject of this sketch; Charles, a farmer like his brothers, John and Benjamin, and also a resident of Potter township, Centre county; Frank, who learned painting and follows that trade in his native township; Sarah, residing at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and is the wife of Henry Dasher, now the general agent for the old and well known McCormick Reaper Manufacturing Company; Minnie, who married Moses Richards, a carpenter of Potter township, where they reside; Lydia, wife of Conrad Peck, a wagon and carriage manufacturer by trade, and a resident at the present time of Lincoln county, Kansas; Mary, married James Herring, who is now engaged in the general mercantile business in Altoona; Laura, wife of John Lee, a carriage manufacturer of Centre Hall village; and Lizzie, married to John Mullen, of Renova, Pennsylvania, where he is engaged in the shoe business.

George F. Arney spent his boyhood days at Centre Hall, and received his literary education in the normal schools of Pennsylvania. He read medicine with Dr. Neff, of Centre Hall, and Dr. C. F. Fisher, of Boaldsburg, this State, and entered Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, from which well known institution he was graduated in 1878. Immediately after graduation he opened an office at Homer City, the



largest town on the Indiana Branch railroad between Blairsville Intersection and Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county. He remained there one year, and then, in 1879, came to Altoona, where he soon built up and has enjoyed a good practice ever since. While a general practitioner, yet he makes a specialty of the eye and has had good success in that special line of practice.

In June, 1881, Dr. Arney married Lucy Boggs, of Altoona, and they have one child, a son, named Ralph, who was born in June, 1882.

Dr. Arney is rather independent in politics, and has been for several years a member of Christ Reformed church, of Altoona, which was organized in 1863. For the last four years he has been one of five physicians composing the staff of the Altoona hospital, and is recognized as a physician of ability and skill.

GEORGE E. VANBRUNT, master mechanic in the shops of the Pennsylvania & Northwestern railroad at Bellwood, is a clear-headed business man of wide experience, great executive ability and a record of which any business man might justly feel proud. He is the eldest son of William T. and Caroline (Jennings) VanBrunt, and was born October 11, 1846, in the city of Buffalo, New York. The VanBrunts are descended from an old Holland family, that was prominent in both the civil and military life of that country. The family was planted in America by the son of an old Dutch admiral, who settled in New York at an early day. His son, Coe VanBrunt, was born in New York, where he became a practicing physician, and died

in that State. From him this branch of the family has descended. William T. VanBrunt (father) was born in New York city in 1826, and is at present employed by the Baldwin Locomotive works, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, delivering engines in all parts of the United States for that company. In political faith he is a democrat, and is a member of the Episcopal church. He married Caroline Jennings, and by this union had a family of three sons and three daughters: George E.; William, now master mechanic for the Colorado Coal & Iron Company at Pueblo, Colorado; Charles, died in early youth; Sarah, married William Orinstein, a jeweler of Platteville, Colorado; Frances, wedded John Kreider, an employee of Cox & Co., stove dealers in the city of Philadelphia; and Mary, living at home.

George E. VanBrunt grew to manhood in Buffalo, New York, and obtained his education in the common and select schools of that city. After leaving school, at the age of seventeen, he began learning the machinist's trade at the shops of Bell & McNish, in his native place. When he had completed his trade he engaged for a short time in firing an engine on the Buffalo, New York & Erie railroad, but was soon promoted to be engineer and ran on that road for about eighteen months. At the end of that time he went to Philadelphia and accepted a position in the Baldwin Locomotive works, where he worked at his trade of machinist for nearly five years. By this time he had shown such ability and won the confidence of the company to such an extent that he was made traveling engineer for that concern, and continued to occupy that relation to the works until 1884, when he came to Bellwood, this county,



and in October of that year became master mechanic in the shops of the Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad Company at this place. He has occupied that responsible position ever since. This was formerly a narrow guage road, but about the time Mr. VanBrunt took charge of the mechanical department the road bed was widened to the standard guage. The present machine shops of this company were established in 1891. The building is one hundred and twenty feet each way, and is a substantial brick structure. Here everything connected with the building or repair of engines, and all work pertaining to the motive power of the road, is done under the immediate supervision of Mr. VanBrunt. This department employs about two hundred men, mostly skilled mechanics. The office is large and capacious, being twenty by fifty feet in dimensions, two stories high, and most conveniently arranged throughout. Mr. VanBrunt brought the first standard guage engine over this road, and since that time forty-six fine engines have been added to its equipment.

In 1869 Mr. VanBrunt was wedded to Amelia Corry, a daughter of Alvin Corry, of Hermann, New York. To this union was born an only child, a son named William, who is living at home with his parents in their comfortable and handsome residence at Bellwood.

In politics Mr. VanBrunt is strictly independent, supporting such men and measures as in his judgment will subserve the best interests of the whole people. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Hermann Lodge, No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons, of St. Lawrence county, New York; St. Lawrence

Chapter, No. 132, Royal Arch Masons; and St. Lawrence Commandery, No. 28, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Zera Temple, Ancient order of the Mystic Shrine, of Utica, New York.

JOHN LOUDON, of Altoona, is a good example, in the present century of monopolies and syndicates, of what a man with but little capital and his own will and energy can accomplish in making his life a success and establishing a good name at home and abroad. He is a son of William and Sarah (Matthews) Loudon, and was born on the site of the present city of Altoona, in what was then Logan township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1823. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Loudon, was born in Ireland, and came to eastern Pennsylvania some time prior to the revolutionary war, in which he served as a soldier in one of the Continental armies. He followed mining, and some time after the close of the revolutionary war he removed from Lebanon to Etna furnace, and from thence to Huntingdon furnace, where he resided until his death. His son, William Loudon, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born June 27, 1792, and died January 2, 1864, when in the seventy-second year of his age. In 1838 he purchased of Eli Hastings, and in the following year moved upon, a tract of two hundred and four acres of land, upon a part of which the west end of Altoona is built, and which was known as Loudonsville until the incorporation of the city in 1868, and since then has been the Fifth ward, lying southwest of Sixteenth street. He at first occupied a log house built by a former owner, and which burned in 1849. Six years later, in

1854, he built and occupied the house on Seventeenth street now owned by his son, James Loudon. As soon as Mr. Loudon became certain that the car shops of the Pennsylvania railroad would be located at Altoona, he commenced to lay out his farm into lots and offer them for sale. The first lot was sold in 1849, to Adlum & Irvin, the second to Augustus Cherry, and from time to time additional lots were laid out and sold until now but a small portion of the original farm remains in the possession of Mr. Loudon's heirs. William Loudon married Sarah Matthews, a native of Logan township, and a daughter of Abraham Matthews, and who was born February 26, 1796. To William and Sarah Loudon were born nine children, eight sons and one daughter: Thomas, of Woodberry township, born January 27, 1817; Margaret, of Logan township, born February 3, 1819; James, of Altoona, born June 16, 1821; John, of Altoona, born August 3, 1823; William, jr., of Logan township, born July 30, 1826; Abraham, born September 27, 1828, and died July 20, 1872; David M., of Altoona, born April 20, 1833; George M., born March 19, 1835, and died December 25, 1862; and Elias, born in July, 1837, and died February 1, 1843. Of these children Thomas married Jane McCauley and has a son, James A., and several daughters; William married Rebecca, daughter of Philip Brindebaugh, of Tyrone township, and has several children; Abraham married Margaret, daughter of Abraham Beal, and left, at his death, three sons and one daughter; David M. married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Shinefelt, and has four children: Ellen, Mary, Alexander, and Harry; and Margaret, married James Coleman, who died from an accident in 1870.

John Loudon was reared on the site of Altoona and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood and Meadville academy, which he attended for one short term after having walked one hundred miles to reach that institution. Returning from Meadville he was engaged in teaching for fifteen months, and then embarked in the general mercantile business on August 18, 1850, on the corner of Eleventh avenue and Fifteenth street, as a member of the firm of Ferres, Loudon & Co., which afterwards changed in title to Ferres & Loudon. About 1876 Mr. Loudon withdrew from the firm and engaged in his present extensive real estate business.

In 1852 he married Elizabeth P. Robeson, daughter of David Robeson. She died in 1872, leaving five sons and three daughters, and in 1875 he united in marriage with her youngest sister, Junietta. To this second union have been born two children, one son and one daughter. Sylvester (deceased); William Scott; David R., now dead; Lincoln; George; John Albert; Edgar; Rachel Hazeltine, wife of Walter Adams; Sallie C. and Susannah M.

Although taking a deep interest in politics and especially in the success of the Republican party, for whose principles he has always labored, yet John Loudon has never sought for office, and only at the earnest solicitation of his friends, in 1884, allowed his name to be used as a candidate for director of the poor of Blair county. He was elected at the ensuing election and has served in that office until the present time. In religion he is a Lutheran and has been for many years an active and influential member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Altoona. He was one of the organizers of the Edison Electric Light

Company, of which he is a stockholder and the president. He is also a director of the Altoona bank and Wopsononock railroad. He is connected with several other business enterprises in which his ability and energy have won success under many discouraging circumstances. He was naturally drawn into the real estate business through numerous investments which he had made in land and city property. Like everything else in which he has been interested, when he was once fairly embarked in the real estate business Mr. Loudon pushed it for all there was in it. He has widened out the sphere of his operations until he now carries on real estate transactions all over Pennsylvania, New York, and Kentucky, and in several of the western states.

JOSEPH K. CASS, president of the Morrison & Cass Paper Company of Tyrone, and a grand-nephew of Gen. Lewis Cass, distinguished alike for his patriotism and his statesmanship, and whose services to his country will never be forgotten, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, October 10, 1848, and is a son of Dr. Abner L. and Margaret (Kerr) Cass. The Casses are of English descent, and it is presumable that John and Joseph Cass were the founders of the Cass family in America, as they came from England and settled in New Hampshire at an early day in its colonial history. One of these two Granite State pioneers was the paternal ancestor of Maj. Jonathan Cass, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Maj. Cass was at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and served until the close of revolutionary struggle under the immediate command of Washington. In 1790 he left his New Hampshire home and went

to what is now Muskingum county, Ohio, where he entered a large tract of land on a military section reserved there for revolutionary officers and soldiers. He improved his land and resided in Ohio until his death. He married and reared a family of six children, of whom were: Gen. Lewis Cass, who served as secretary of State under President Buchanan, and was the democratic candidate for the presidency in 1848 against General Taylor, the whig nominee; Captain Charles, and George W.

George W. Cass (grandfather), the third son, married and reared a family of six children: George W., jr., was a graduate of West Point Military academy, but preferred a business to a military life, and was the first president of the Adams Express Company, as well as holding the presidency of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company for many years; Augusta; John J., who died in early life; Dr. Abner L.; Dr. Edward, who is the only member of the family now living, was graduated from Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, and resides at Dresden, Ohio, where he enjoys a large and first class practice; and Mary, who died when young. Dr. Abner L. (father), the third son, was born in 1816, and died in Chicago in 1886. He received his education in Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, read medicine with Dr. Andrews, a prominent physician of Stubenville, that State, and in 1836 entered Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, this State, from which celebrated institution he was graduated in the class of 1838. After graduation he opened an office in Coshocton, Ohio, where he practiced successfully for thirty years, at the end of which time he came to Pittsburg, this State, but only remained two years, then went to Chicago,

Illinois, where he died in 1886. He was a democrat in politics and served three terms as a State senator in the Ohio legislature. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and ranked high in his profession. He married Margaret Kerr, who died in 1886, aged sixty-six years. They were the parents of five children: Joseph K.; George W., who was graduated in the classical course of Kenyon college and the law department of Ann Arbor university, married Rebecca Osborn, and is a successful lawyer of Chicago, Illinois, now serving as president of the bar association of that great city, in which he is prominent in law and political circles; John J., who died at nine years of age; Abner, died when three years of age; and Agnes, who resides with her brother, Joseph K., at Tyrone.

Joseph K. Cass received his education at Kenyon college, from which institution he was graduated in the classical course of the class of 1868. Leaving college he engaged in civil engineering, was employed for four years in railroad work throughout western Michigan, and then came to Pittsburg, this State, where he served for three years in the general office of the Panhandle Railroad Company. At the end of that time he relinquished civil engineering to embark in the manufacture of paper. He formed a partnership with J. S. Morrison and D. M. Bare, under the firm name of Morrison, Bare & Cass, and they operated a large plant in Roaring Springs until 1880, when the increase of their trade necessitated the erection of the Tyrone plant. In 1886 the company dissolved, and the Tyrone plant became the property of Morrison and Cass, who operated it under the firm name of Morrison & Cass until October, 1890, when

it became the property of a stock company, under the present title of the Morrison & Cass Paper Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Cass is the largest stockholder, and has been president since its organization. The plant covers three and one-half acres of land, has a capacity of twenty-two tons of printing paper from the fibre of wood per day, and employs one hundred and fifty hands. It is at the north end of town, fronting five hundred feet on Main street. The main buildings, two stories in height, are in the form of a hollow square, and are: Alkali building; engine house, containing washing, bleaching, and sizing engines, wet machines, and Jordon engines; machine building, 55 x 120 feet; boiler house; and evaporator building.

On February 19, 1879, Mr. Cass married Sarah, daughter of John Anderson, of Coshocton, Ohio, and to their union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: Charles A., Margaret K., Joseph K., jr., and Anna S.

In addition to paper manufacturing, Joseph K. Cass is interested in several other business enterprises, and has been for some time president of the Solar & Carbon Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg. He is also president of the First National bank of Tyrone, succeeding in that office his partner, Mr. Morrison, who died in three months after the organization of the bank, in 1890. Mr. Cass is a pleasant, courteous, and intelligent gentleman, and, though unassuming, yet is firm and decided in any course of action upon which he has resolved after due consideration. Joseph K. Cass has been for the past decade a prominent factor in the active business life of Tyrone, where he has well performed the duties of good citizenship.

JAMES PATTERSON, who saw a quarter of a century of active business life on the old Pennsylvania canal, and who, since 1876, has been successfully engaged in the grocery, undertaking, grain and lumber business at Williamsburg, is a son of Henry and Letitia (Early) Patterson, and was born at Maghera, county Derry, Ireland, November 25, 1826. His paternal grandfather, James Patterson, was a native of Scotland, and during a time of religious persecution in that country, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, he removed to Maghera, county Derry, Ireland, where he followed farming until 1825, when he died, at the age of fifty-five years. His son, Henry Patterson (father), was born at Maghera about the year 1800, and died at the same place in 1865. He followed farming until 1835, was then employed by the Home Mission society in counties Armagh, Derry and Donegal, for ten years, and at the end of that time engaged in farming and dealing in grain, which business he pursued until his death. He married Letitia Early, who died in 1850, at forty-eight years of age, and left a family of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second. Mrs. Patterson's father, John Early, was born in Scotland, which land he left on account of religious persecutions, and settled at Tubemore, county Derry, Ireland, where he followed farming until his death.

James Patterson was reared at Maghera, received his education in the schools of that town, and assisted his father on the farm until he attained his majority, excepting a few months spent in a visit to Scotland, the land of his forefathers. At twenty-one years of age, in 1848, he left Ireland for the United States, and after a voyage of six weeks arrived at New York, from which place he

went to Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of carpet weaver. Two years' work at carpet weaving so impaired his health, by close confinement, that he sought for physical recuperation by out-door labor, and engaged in boating on the old canals between Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore, which he followed for twenty-five years, the last eight years of which time he ran a wholesale grocery boat between Philadelphia and Hollidaysburg. The next year (1877), after leaving the canal, Mr. Patterson continued to make Williamsburg his home, and established his present grocery business and continued the undertaking business. In the same year he formed a partnership with George Fay, under the firm name of Fay & Patterson, and they dealt in lumber, grain and coal until January 8, 1892, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Patterson purchased his partner's interest, and has continued successfully in business since.

On April 21, 1859, Mr. Patterson married Rebecca, daughter of David W. Vinacke, of Williamsburg, who is fourteen years younger than her husband. To their union have been born twelve children: Mollie, Clara, Samuel, Jennie, Charles, Georgie, and George, who are dead; and Annie, Florence, James, Rose, and Franklin, still living.

James Patterson was a democrat until 1884, since which time he has been an active prohibitionist. He is a deacon of the Williamsburg Presbyterian church, of which all of his family, except the younger children, are members. Mr. Patterson has been for several years a member of Orphan Home Lodge, No. 315, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a trustworthy gentleman, thoroughly reliable and highly esteemed.

GERMAIN CASANAVE, owner of the Casanave business block, and the proprietor of the largest and leading saddlery establishment of Altoona and central Pennsylvania, was born at Escot, France, April 23, 1848, and is a son of John F. and Julia (Casaurancq) Casanave. John F. Casanave was a native and life-long resident of France, where his active years were spent as a school teacher in the established public schools of that country. In religion he was a member of the Catholic church, in whose faith he had been reared, and died in 1887, when well advanced in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He married Julia Casaurancq, who, like himself, was a native of France and a member of the same church. She died in France in 1886, aged fifty-five years. They were the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters. One of their sons, Francis D. Casanave, learned the trade of machinist, and in 1863 came to the United States, where he is now resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana, at which place he is superintendent of the motive power of the Pennsylvania Company.

Germain Casanave was reared in the land of his nativity, and received his education in the efficient schools of his province. Leaving school he learned the trade of harness maker and saddler, and in 1870 came to Pennsylvania, where, during the spring of the next year, he commenced for himself, in Altoona, in the harness and saddlery business. Since then he has enlarged his establishment, which is situated at No. 1328 Eleventh avenue, and added to his stock until he now is recognized as the leading representative in his line of business in the county. His extensive stock consists of double and single harness, both heavy and light, bridles, saddles, collars, whips, robes

blankets, brushes, nets, and horse clothing of every description and of the best workmanship. Anything in his line of business is made to order, and all kinds of repairing is done with neatness and dispatch under his personal supervision. He makes a specialty of fine harness, and by first-class work and fair dealing has made his establishment the favorite source of supply for an extensive section of country around Altoona. He also fills many orders from a distance, and his establishment is the oldest of its kind in Altoona.

On February 21, 1878, Mr. Casanave married Mary M., daughter of Nicholas Kurtz, of Altoona. She died October 24, 1886, and left four children, three sons and one daughter: Nicholas J., Anthony J., Joseph D., and Mary J.

Germain Casanave is a democrat in politics, but no politician, and is a member of St. John's Catholic church. He has always manifested a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of his adopted city, and has just completed the erection, on Eleventh street, of the Casanave block, one of the largest and most handsome brick business blocks of Altoona. Mr. Casanave is a man of fine business qualifications, of persistent energy, and unusual success in life, and stands high as a citizen of the county.

T. M. T. SYMINGTON, proprietor of the oldest wall paper and paint store in Tyrone, and a man who has been connected with the business interests of the town during its entire history, is a son of Henry and Helen (Hunter) Symington, and was born in Yorkshire, England, December 25, 1819. His father, Henry Symington, was a native of Eaton, Scotland, but re-

moved to Yorkshire, England, where he died December 26, 1879. He was a paper manufacturer, and followed that occupation nearly all his life. He married Helen Hunter, by whom he had a family of nine children, consisting of five sons and four daughters. Three of the sons emigrated to America. James came in 1837, and settled on Mill creek, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he died. Daniel H. came in 1849, and located at Waldenbridge, near Newburg, Orange county, New York, where he enlisted during the civil war, and afterward died of disease in the army.

T. M. T. Symington was reared in England, and received his education in the schools of his native country. During his earlier years he worked in the paper factory and learned that business, but after beginning life for himself he abandoned the paper mill and learned the trade of house painter. He worked at that business for a time in England, but in 1851 came to the United States and purchased a paper mill in Westchester county, New York, which he successfully conducted for some time. In the fall of 1852 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1853 he came to Pennsylvania, and locating at Tyrone, this county (then a new but growing village), he began the business of house painting, paper hanging, and dealing in paints, oils, varnish, wall paper, and trimmings. He has followed this business ever since. When Mr. Symington settled in Tyrone the town contained less than a score of houses, and he has been identified with its growth and development for a period of nearly forty years.

On May day, 1855, Mr. Symington was wedded to Panina A. Miles, a daughter of William W. Miles, of Tyrone. In 1868, and again in 1889, Mr. and Mrs. Symington

visited England and spent considerable time in that country, returning in each instance during the following year. They have an adopted son, Thomas O., who married Carrie Vosburg, and is now engaged in the wall paper business at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Politically Mr. Symington was a democrat after coming to the United States, but during his visit to Europe he studied the situation in England and investigated the operations of the tariff laws, and the result was that he returned to his American home a firm believer in the doctrine of protection, and has ever since been an ardent republican and an enthusiastic admirer of James G. Blaine. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he has been connected for many years.

Mr. Symington's family name was originally Dickson, but during the wars of Bruce and Wallace, for deeds of valor it was changed to Symington.

JESSE L. HARTMAN, one of the most active business men of Hollidaysburg, and the present prothonotary of Blair county, is a son of Benjamin and Penina M. (Wilson) Hartman, and was born at Cottage postoffice, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1853. His paternal great-grandfather, Jacob Hartman, came from Germany in 1775, and settled in Chester county, where he died. His grandson, Benjamin Hartman, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Perry county in 1804. In 1852 he removed to Cottage postoffice, in Huntingdon county, where he acted for several years as postmaster, and was engaged in farming and the general mercantile business. In 1869 he came to Hollidaysburg, but the next year removed

to Royer, where he was engaged in farming, and where he died in August, 1880, at the age of seventy-six years. He was energetic and active in whatever he undertook, and by good judgment and careful management, always secured fair returns upon his investments. He married Penina M. Wilson, a native of Stone valley, Huntingdon county, and of a family of nine children she was the first to die, when the youngest was fifty-five years of age. She passed away on New Year's day, 1888, aged seventy-one years. Her father, Thomas Wilson, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a native of Huntingdon county, where he died in 1862, when in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was a prosperous farmer, and a descendant of one of the early settled and most substantial families of that county.

Jesse L. Hartman was reared on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age, and received his education in the common and in the graded schools of Martinsburg and Bell's Mills. At fifteen years of age he came to this county, and in the fall of 1872 became a clerk in the store of B. M. Johnston & Co., at their furnace at McKee's Gap. He was successively promoted until he became manager of the store, and in 1878 was appointed general manager of the furnace. Although trying and arduous, he discharged every duty of both these positions until 1891, when he left the employ of the firm, and at the solicitation of many of his friends he allowed his name to be used in connection with the office of prothonotary. He received the republican nomination for that office, and at the ensuing election was elected by the largest majority given any candidate on the ticket. Since assuming charge of the prothonotary's office he has conducted it upon correct

business principles, and has rendered good satisfaction to all who have had business to transact with the office. Mr. Hartman may well be proud of his remarkable but well deserved political success, and the unexpected majority which he received.

On the 7th of November, 1878, he united in marriage with Ella, daughter of James Denniston, of Hollidaysburg. To them have been born two children: A daughter, who died August 5, 1882; and James D., born May 15, 1880.

Jesse L. Hartman is a republican in politics. He is a member of Woodbury Lodge, No. 539, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, of Altoona; and Syria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Pittsburg. Although Mr. Hartman withdrew from the employ of Johnston & Co., yet he is still engaged in business, and has considerable interest in the Juniata Gannister Company, which was organized in 1886, when he became one of its stockholders, and was elected manager and treasurer, which positions he has held ever since. Jesse L. Hartman is pleasant and courteous, ever ready to grant a favor, but unbending in anything of principle, and always requiring business to be transacted according to correct methods.

CHARLES B. CLARK, resident of Altoona since 1881, and a member of the Blair county bar, is a son of Warren and Clarissa (Eno) Clark, and was born in Trumbull county, in the famous "Western Reserve" of Ohio, New Years' day, 1854. The Clarks are of Scotch-Irish Puritan lineage, and Giles Clark, the great-great-grandfather of Charles B. Clark, went, in 1801, to Trumbull county, where he took

up a large tract of land. His grandson, Henry Clark (grandfather), although born in Connecticut, was reared in the Western Reserve, in Ohio, where he followed farming until his death, in 1866, at sixty-seven years of age. His son, Warren Clark (father), was born in Trumbull county in 1826, and in 1870 went to Michigan, which he left four years later to settle at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania; where he remained until 1887. In that year he went to Florida for his health, and in 1890 came to Altoona, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Clark followed carpentering and farming until a few years ago, when he retired from all active business pursuits. He was an old-line whig, and when that party went down became a republican. He married Clarissa Eno, of Trumbull county, Ohio, who was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church from early youth to her death, in 1889, when she was in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

Charles B. Clark was reared chiefly in his native county, received his education in the common schools of Ohio, and followed teaching for eight years in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. During the last three years that he was employed as a teacher he read law, and was admitted to the Indiana county bar September 13, 1880. After admission to the bar, he practiced at Blairsville, that county, until 1881, when he accepted a clerical position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, which he held for four years. He then resumed the practice of his profession, was admitted, in October, 1885, to practice in the courts of Blair county and before the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and has continued to practice successfully at Altoona ever since. In 1886 Mr. Clark engaged in

publishing city directories, and has issued first-class directories for Altoona and Johnstown ever since. In 1888 he published a directory of Beaver Falls and the lower Beaver valley, and has now purchased printing presses for the purpose of doing his own printing in the directory business, in which he has been very successful. He is a republican in politics, and an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he is a liberal contributor.

On December 13, 1877, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Hallie I. Johnson, daughter of Michael Johnson, of Westmoreland county. Their union was blessed with two children: Nellie, now thirteen years old; and Stella Mabel, who died at the age of four years. Mr. Clark is now a widower.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM A. McDERMITT, the present postmaster of the borough of Bellwood, and a brave and veteran officer of the Army of the Potomac, is a son of John and Sarah (Wharton) McDermitt, and was born at Ebensburg, the county seat of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1837. His paternal grandfather, Augustine McDermitt, was born near the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, and at an early age removed to Lorretto, Cambria county. He resided there for several years, and then passed the remainder of his days on a farm near Summittville, in that county. He was a farmer by occupation, had served as a soldier in the revolutionary war, and married Polly Weakland. His sons, Captain Charles, Lieutenant Barnabas, and Frank, served in the Mexican war. Another son, John McDermitt (father), was born at Ebensburg, where he was reared and received his edu-

cation. He served as an engineer for many years on the old Portage railroad, and died at Summittville, Cambria county. He was a democrat in politics and a Catholic in religion, and married Sarah Wharton, who was born in 1812, and is a daughter of Stanilaus Wharton, a revolutionary soldier and farmer, who was born within forty miles of Baltimore, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Lorretto. Mr. and Mrs. McDermitt reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. One of the sons, Demetrius, now of New Brighton, this State, served two years in a cavalry regiment during the late civil war.

William A. McDermitt grew to manhood in his native county, where he received his education in the early common schools of Pennsylvania. Leaving school he learned stair making, which he followed until the breaking out of the late civil war. After the defeat of the Federal forces at Bull Run, which indicated the certainty of a long and bloody contest for the restoration of the Union, he was among the first to respond to his country's call for troops. He enlisted on August 10, 1861, as a private in Co. I, 54th Pennsylvania infantry, was successively promoted to corporal, sergeant, and lieutenant, and on December 19, 1864, was commissioned captain. He served with Co. I until February 19, 1865, when he was given command of Co. II, which was shortly afterward changed in name to Co. C, upon the reorganization of the regiment. On April 2, 1865—the day on which Petersburg fell, and rendered hopeless the cause of the Southern Confederacy—he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and served as such until the 31st of May, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the service at Washington, D. C. He served in the

Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the skirmishes and battles of his regiment, which bore well its part from the bloody field of Antietam to the fall of Richmond. He was in the very hottest of the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness. He was detached under Sheridan, and fought at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. After the war Colonel McDermitt returned to Cambria county, where he was engaged in contracting in the stair building business, and during fifteen years of that time, in addition to contracting, acted as foreman of several portable steam saw mills of a lumber company then operating in Cambria and Blair counties. In 1880 he came to Bellwood, where he has ever since resided.

On June 13, 1865, Colonel McDermitt married Mary, daughter of George Glass, of Johnstown, Cambria county, whose five sons—Andrew, George, Jacob, James, and John—served as Union soldiers in the late war. Colonel and Mrs. McDermitt have five children, four sons and one daughter: George, John, Wilfred, Edgar, and Annie.

Colonel McDermitt is a republican in politics, served one term as justice of the peace in Dean township, Cambria county, and several as school director in this county, and on June 4, 1890, was appointed by President Harrison as postmaster of Bellwood, which is now a presidential office with a salary of one thousand dollars per year. He is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic church; Sanford Beyer Post, No. 426, Grand Army of the Republic; and Camp No. 17, Union Veteran Legion. In every position in civil and military life in which he has been placed, Col. William A. McDermitt has been active and efficient, and thus has made for himself a useful and honorable record.

WILLIAM LOUDON, a director of the Clearfield & Northwestern railroad, and the principal founder of the prosperous village of Juniata, in Logan township, is a son of William, sr., and Sarah (Matthews) Loudon, and was born in what is now Logan township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1826. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Loudon, was a native of Ireland, settled in eastern Pennsylvania, and served in the revolutionary war. After peace was declared, in 1783, he removed from Lebanon to Etna Furnace, and from thence to Huntingdon county, where he died. His son, William Loudon, sr. (father), was born June 27, 1792, and died January 2, 1864. In 1838 he purchased of Eli Hastings a tract of two hundred and four acres of land, upon a part of which is built the western part of the the Fifth ward of Altoona, which was known as Loudonsville, until the incorporation of the city in 1868. He laid out his farm in lots, sold the first lot, in 1849, to Adlum & Irvin, and other lots successively until his heirs to-day own but a very small part of his farm. He married Sarah Matthews, a daughter of Abraham Matthews, of Logan township, who was born February 26, 1796. Mr. and Mrs. Loudon had nine children, eight sons and one daughter: Thomas, who married Jane McCauley; Margaret; James; John, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; William; Abraham, who married Margaret Beal, and died July 20, 1872; David M., who married Elizabeth Shinefelt; George M., who died December 25, 1862; and Elias, whose death occurred February 1, 1843.

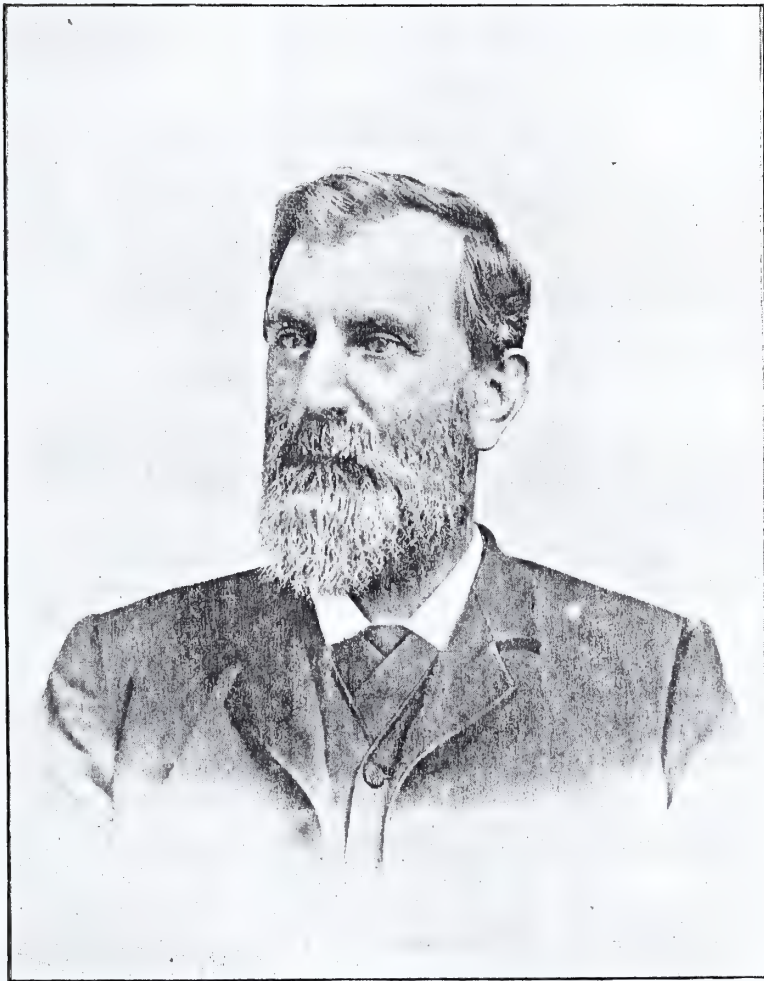
William Loudon was reared on his father's farm, received his education in the common schools, and in early life was engaged for a few years in chopping wood and making

charcoal. After this he was engaged in farming until 1857, when he joined in the tide of emigration that was pouring westward of the Mississippi river. He spent two years in farming in Nebraska, and then, in the spring of 1859, went into southern Colorado, where he was engaged in gold mining for four years. At the end of that time he returned to Logan township, where he has followed farming ever since.

In 1864 Mr. Loudon married Rebecca, daughter of Philip Bridenbaugh, of Sinking valley, and to their union have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters: Michael Grant, Edward W., George W., William II., Calvin B., Mary V., and Sallie E.

William Loudon owns a fine farm of one hundred acres of productive land adjoining and partly within the limits of the village of Juniata, besides several valuable houses and desirable lots in that place and in the city of Altoona. He laid out the larger part of Juniata, and has been largely instrumental in building up the village. Mr. Loudon is a republican in politics, has always given his party a hearty support, and served his township for several years as a school director. He is one of that useful class of men in every county, whose intelligence, integrity and energy give stability to its business affairs.

HENRY A. BOYLES, a highly respected resident, successful merchant, and the efficient postmaster of the village of Juniata, whose postoffice was established by the name of Kipple on account of Juniata, Blair county, is a son of John and Hannah (Andrews) Boyles, and was born in what is now Logan township, Blair county,



Frank McClain.

Pennsylvania, January 8, 1832. The Boyles are of English extraction, and Mr. Boyles' paternal grandfather, Henry Boyles, was a life-long resident of Blair county, where he died in 1833, aged sixty-eight years. He was a hard working man, who married and reared a family of children, one of whom, John Boyles (father), was born in 1809 in what is now Logan township. Like his father before him, he was a hard working man, and died March 15, 1889, when in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was an early supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and married Hannah Andrews, who was born in the State of Maryland, in the year 1817, and passed away from earth at her home in Logan township on October 20, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Boyles were the parents of six children, five sons and one daughter.

Henry A. Boyles passed his boyhood days in Logan township, received his education in the early common schools of the Keystone Commonwealth, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed at various places in the county until 1868, when he was employed as a carpenter in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Altoona. At the end of twenty years' continuous labor at his trade in the railroad shops he gave up carpentering to engage in the general mercantile business at the thrifty little village of Juniata (postoffice Kipple), which is at present an eastern suburb of the city of Altoona. Mr. Boyles established the second store of Juniata, enjoys a good patronage, and has prospered in his business. He owns some valuable property, and has a very comfortable home at Juniata. He has been from childhood a staunch republican, always yields an earnest support to his party, and in February, 1890,

was appointed by President Benjamin Harrison as postmaster at Kipple. He is a deacon of the Evangelical Lutheran church, an active and enterprising business man, and a highly esteemed citizen of the progressive village of Juniata.

In 1855 Henry A. Boyles was united in marriage with Susan Morris, daughter of William Morris, of Centre county. Mr. and Mrs. Boyles have nine children, four sons and five daughters: Blair N., Harry, John C., William B., Mary, Jessie, Catherine, Minnie, and Gertrude.

FRANK McCLAIN, who has energetically and successfully carved out his own career in life, and is one of the prominent citizens and substantial business men of Altoona, is a son of Stephen and Mary (Phlesman) McClain, and was born in Sinking Valley, Tyrone township, Blair (then Huntingdon) county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1833. In the initial year of the nineteenth century, in the westward tide of emigration from Ireland to the United States, was Stephen McClain, of County Derry, who settled in Sinking valley, where he died in 1852, at the age of three score and ten years. He was born and reared in County Derry, where he received his education and learned the trade of linen weaver. Ireland at that time afforded but poor opportunities to any but the wealthy for improving their condition in life, and he came to America as a wider and more inviting field to the skilled laborer and farmer. After coming to Sinking valley he was engaged in farming and teaming from Huntingdon furnace to Pittsburg and Baltimore until his death, in 1852. He was a democrat in politics, and in religious faith and

church membership a Catholic. He was an energetic and thorough-going man, and married Mary Phlesman, a native of Cambria county, and a member of the Catholic church, who died in 1846, when in the fifty-fifth year of her age.

Frank McClain spent his boyhood years in Sinking valley, where he received his education in one of the small log school houses that at that time were so common throughout many of the counties of Pennsylvania, and within whose narrow walls were educated nearly all of the leading business men of two generations ago. At eighteen years of age he commenced the battle of life for himself, and not waiting for splendid opportunities or easy work, accepted the first honest labor which came to hand, and became a farm hand. He gave good satisfaction to his employer, but in a short time went to Bellefonte, Centre county, where he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed until 1854, when he came to Altoona, then in its infancy. After a short stay he went west and settled in the town of Davenport, Iowa, where he witnessed, soon after his arrival, the departure of the first railroad engine that ran out of that place. An eighteen months' residence at Davenport satisfied him with western life at that time, and he returned to Centre county, where he became foreman on the erection of the Farmers' High school building, now the Pennsylvania Agricultural college. After the completion of this building he engaged, in 1862, in the mercantile business there, and was postmaster for three years at State College. In 1866 he removed to Bellefonte, where he became a member of the firm of Valentine, Blanchard & Co., and they erected and operated the first planing mill of that city, which

was run by water drawn from a large dam covering an area of forty acres of land. At the end of two years Mr. McClain withdrew from the firm and associated himself in partnership with D. G. Bush, under the firm name of Bush & McClain. They erected the well known and popular hotel of Bellefonte which is known as the Bush house, and contains one hundred and forty rooms. They also erected the large and handsome brick business block, now known as the McClain block. In 1871 Mr. McClain disposed of his entire business interests in Bellefonte to Mr. Bush and came to Altoona and embarked in the mercantile business, in which he was engaged successfully for six years. Two years after his arrival he purchased the land on the corner of Fourteenth street and Eleventh avenue, where he erected the present McClain block, a large and handsome brick structure, whose lower story is used for stores and the upper floors for lodges and flats. Since 1880 Mr. McClain has been largely engaged in contracting and building, and has extended the field of his operations throughout central Pennsylvania. He assisted in erecting the Altoona hospital, and many of the present fine residences and substantial business buildings of the Mountain City. In 1888 he enlisted the attention and interest of six others, and they formed a company and opened the beautiful and far-famed Wopsonnock summer resort, which is six miles north of Altoona. They are adding new attractions every year to the first-class hotel, fine buildings which Mr. McClain has erected on the beautiful grounds of this delightful resort.

On June 15, 1870, Mr. McClain married Margaret Caldwell, daughter of Thomas Caldwell, of Bellefonte, this State. Mrs.

McClain has been a helpmeet to her husband in the truest sense of the word, and he attributes to her wise counsels and pertinent suggestions a part of his success of the last twenty years. They have had two children: one, who died in infancy; and May, who died in 1885, aged ten years and ten months.

Frank McClain is a democrat in politics, and a member of the St. John's Catholic church of Altoona. Aside from his own particular line of business, he is interested to some extent in the financial affairs of his city, and has been serving for some time as a director of the Fidelity bank of Altoona. He is a tall and striking man of fine personal appearance. He is preëminently a man of energy and enterprise, and thoroughly conversant with every feature and detail of the different lines of business in which he is so actively and successfully engaged at the present time. Like all men who have won their way to success and influential standing, Mr. McClain experienced hard work and trying times in beginning the battle of life with nothing but his trade. He had the will to succeed, never despaired, and worked steadily on until his prospects brightened and fortune smiled upon his efforts. His success is an evidence of the truth that man is the architect of his own fortune, and the many fine buildings which he has erected are a credit and an ornament to Bellefonte and Altoona, and are so many monuments to his energy and enterprise.

ABRAM WAITE, now resident of Tyrone, who was for many years one of the prosperous farmers of Tyrone township, is the second son and third child of John and Esther (Wagoner) Waite, and was born

in Sinking valley, in what is now Tyrone township, Blair (then Huntingdon) county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1822. His paternal grandfather Waite must have been among the early settlers of Sinking valley, as his son, John Waite (father), was born there in 1787. At that time, and for sixteen years previous, this valley, so wonderful for attractive natural features, was a part of Bedford county. He was a prosperous farmer for his day, when farming was conducted by the hardest of manual labor, with very few and crude farm implements. He cleared out and improved a good farm, on which he died in 1830, when only forty-nine years of age. He married Esther Wagoner, and to them were born seven children: Daniel, who died in 1865; Mary, wife of Jacob Stover; Abram; John G., who died November 2, 1891, at Tyrone, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Henry (deceased); Eva, wife of George W. Walters, of Altoona; and Esther, who married D. S. Weekland, of Altoona, where they now reside. Mrs. Waite, after her husband's death, continued to reside in Sinking valley for seven years. She then, in 1837, removed to Sharon's Creek, and afterwards settled in Eden valley, near Spruce Creek, where she died in 1874, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

Abram Waite was reared on a farm, and received a good English education in the old subscription and the early common schools of Pennsylvania. At an early age he was carefully trained to farming, and when he became of age to do for himself, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until 1879. In that year he sold his fertile and well improved farm, near Spruce Creek, and removed to the village, where he resided until 1888, when he came to Tyrone.

Abram Waite was an old-line whig until the dissolution of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party, which he has supported ever since. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and while residing at Spruce Creek was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church of that place, and an active worker in its Sunday-school. Mr. Waite is a plain, unassuming man and a useful citizen, and has now retired from active business life.

JACOB EMERY McDOWELL belongs to that class of Altoona's successful business men who began life under adverse circumstances, but have fought their way up from obscurity to independence and honorable distinction. None know better than he that "there is no excellence without great labor," and that no success worthy of the name is achieved without untiring effort. He is a son of Robert A. and Mary E. (Shaffer) McDowell, and was born March 17, 1847, at Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. The McDowells are of Scotch-Irish extraction, and for several generations have resided in this State. Robert A. McDowell (father) was a native of Mifflin county, who, in 1855, came from Newton Hamilton to Altoona, Blair county, where he was employed as a carpenter in the car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for some years. About 1859 he removed to Decatur, Illinois, and engaged in contracting and building at that place. He remained a resident of Decatur for a period of twenty years, after which he returned to Altoona and lived in the city until 1887, when he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he now resides in the eightieth year of his age. He some time

ago retired from all active business, and is passing the evening of his days in peace and comfort. He has been a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a steadfast republican. He married Mary E. Shaffer, a daughter of Jacob Shaffer, of Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, and to their union was born a family of four children. Mrs. McDowell died in 1851, aged twenty-nine years. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her father, Jacob Shaffer, was one of the early settlers of Mifflin county, and died there at the advanced age of eighty-three years. After Mrs. McDowell's death, Mr. McDowell, in 1855, wedded Mary Harbold, of Altoona, and by his second marriage has seven children.

Jacob Emery McDowell came from Mifflin county to Altoona with his parents in 1855, when only eight years of age, and with them went to Decatur, Illinois. From Decatur he went to the city of Chicago, where he obtained a position as clerk in a wholesale house, and remained there until 1869. In that year he came back to Altoona, and has resided in this city ever since. When a boy he attended the public schools in Altoona and later at Decatur, Illinois, and acquired a good English education, to which he afterward added by extensive reading. On his return to this city he became a clerk in the general store of his uncle, William McDowell, and held that position until 1874, when he embarked in the general merchandise business on his own account in this city. At first his business was not large, but he devoted his best energies to building it up, and by honest dealing and careful attention to the wants of the public, was soon on the highway that leads to success. He has prospered during his business

career of nearly two decades, and now owns one of the largest and best stocked general stores to be found in the east side of Altoona, located at the corner of Seventh street and Seventh avenue. He is also a stockholder in the Mountain City Electric Light Company. In addition to his various business interests he also owns considerable valuable real estate in Altoona.

On September 23, 1873, Mr. McDowell was married to Mary E. Swartz, a daughter of John Swartz, deceased, of the city of Altoona. He is a member of the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and is also a prominent Mason, holding membership in Logan Lodge, No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and of Elmo Castle, No. 54, Knights of the Golden Eagle. In politics Mr. McDowell is a republican, but while giving his party a right loyal support, is in no sense a politician. He is a genial, affable gentleman, and holds the esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, either in business or socially.

HON. SAMUEL CALVIN, a man whose name will always stand high in the legal history of Blair and surrounding counties, possessed many of the qualities which command respect and win popularity. A factor in the business life and a leader in the political affairs of the county, he always supported what he thought to be right, and openly denounced what he believed to be wrong in public affairs. He was a son of Matthew and Mary Calvin, and was born in Columbia county, Penn-

sylvania, July 30, 1811. Distinguished ancestry and the line of ancestral descent in a new country, or under a republican form of government, are subjects that do not receive the close attention which is paid to them in an old country, or under a monarchical form of government. Samuel Calvin came of a sturdy, honorable, and honest family, and his father, Matthew Calvin, left his native county of Chester, Pennsylvania, to settle in Columbia county, where he soon became influential and prominent as a citizen, and well respected and highly esteemed as a man and a friend.

Samuel Calvin received his education at the then well known and famous Milton academy. After graduation Mr. Calvin assumed charge of Huntingdon academy, and was its principal for nearly two years, during which time he had as pupils many men who afterward became distinguished in public and political life, among whom were Judge W. A. Porter, Gen. Titian J. Coffey, of Washington, District of Columbia, and Col. William Dorris, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. He read law with James M. Bell, of Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar at the April term of court in 1836. In July of that year he came to Hollidaysburg, where he was successfully engaged in his profession for forty years. For some years before his death, in 1890, he withdrew from the active practice of his profession, and gave some time to the publication of his views concerning the currency question.

In 1848 he was elected as a whig member of the thirty-first Congress, to represent the district composed of the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, and Centre. In that illustrious Congress, where some of the most talented and able states-

men of America were engaged in heated contest over the slave question, Mr. Calvin was not an idle looker-on. As a protectionist, he chiefly directed his efforts and made his speeches with the view of securing adequate protection to American industries. At the expiration of his term in Congress he was offered a renomination by his party, but declined it to return to the practice of law. As a lawyer he gave considerable attention to the details of his case, and by close examination of his opponents' position, he prepared himself with all the authorities possible to meet any and every conjectural exigency. In important cases his preparation was elaborate, and while employed in a great many important cases in Blair county, he was also called frequently into adjoining counties, and was a constant practitioner in the supreme court of the State. He was regarded "as the soul of truth and professional honor," ranked as an able jury pleader, a wise counsellor, and an able lawyer. He was often eloquent, and his fine literary taste and extensive reading gave him a mine of knowledge to draw upon for choice illustrations and appropriate examples in his speeches and addresses. As a citizen, he always enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen, and was largely instrumental in securing the erection of Blair county and establishing its county seat at Hollidaysburg. He was a warm friend of the common school system and higher education, and served as a school director for over thirty years, during which period he was president of the school board for nine years. In 1862 he helped to organize and served as a private in the ranks of a militia company which marched to Chambersburg to help repel a threatened Confederate inva-

sion of Blair county. In 1863 he again served as a private in a company raised to take part in repelling another expected Confederate raid into the county.

During his life Mr. Calvin was always active in politics. He was a political economist of the school of Henry C. Carey, and, like him, wrote extensively upon the tariff and currency, advocating the protection of American industries, and contending for the abolition of the National banks as banks of issue, and the substitution of a paper currency based upon the faith of the government. He went to his rest at the end of a long and useful life on March 12, 1890, and his remains lie entombed in the Lutheran cemetery.

December 26, 1843, he married Rebecca S., daughter of John A. Blodget, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. They had three children, two of whom: Eliza, wife of Dr. G. W. Smith, and Matthew, survive.

Matthew Calvin was educated in the common schools and academy of Hollidaysburg and university at Lewisburg. He read law with his father, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Blair county, and is now a practicing lawyer in Hollidaysburg. He is also interested in various lumber enterprises. May 14, 1873, Mr. Calvin was chosen a republican delegate at large to the State Constitutional convention, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Hugh McAllister. He was likewise a member of the last revenue board in Pennsylvania.

ALFRED M. COWEN, the popular proprietor of Cowen's Steam laundry of Altoona, is a son of Edward and Ellen (Marsden) Cowen, and was born in the famous Tuckahoe valley, in Logan town-

ship, Blair county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1848. Edward Cowen (father) was born in Morrison cove, this county. He learned the trade of miller, which he followed at various places, and operated a flouring mill in the Tuckahoe valley for several years. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and an old-line whig in politics, and died in the city of Altoona in 1854, at forty-one years of age. He married Ellen Marsden, a native of Morrison cove, and a member of the Lutheran church, who passed away in 1888, when in the seventy-fourth year of her age. They were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters.

Alfred M. Cowen spent his boyhood and youth in Morrison cove, received his education in the common schools, and then learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed continuously and successfully in various parts of the county for fifteen years. At the end of that time, in 1880, he embarked in the laundry business, in which he has continued successfully until the present time. His establishment is at No. 1005 Fourteenth street. It is a steam laundry, thoroughly equipped with the latest improved steam washers, ironers and dryers, and all other machinery needed in such an establishment. All work turned out is in first-class condition, without injury to the material. Mr. Cowen has acquired an enviable reputation for superior work and reliable business methods, and enjoys a very liberal and substantial trade in Altoona. Labor-saving machinery and public laundries in all the cities of this country have revolutionized the old and wearisome home washing by hand, and Mr. Cowen has given Altoona the advantages of a public laundry as complete in its arrangements as is possessed by

any other city in the State. He has made a thorough study of his present business in all of its details, and fully understands the needs of his numerous patrons. In addition to his laundry, Alfred M. Cowen owns some very valuable real estate in the Mountain City. He is a republican in politics, and a member and trustee of the First Baptist church of Altoona. He is also a member of Altoona Lodge, No. 473, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mountain City Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons.

In September, 1877, Mr. Cowen was united in marriage with Joanna Dougherty, a native of the State of Virginia, and then a resident of the city of Altoona. To their union has been born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Blanche May, John Allen, Jessie, and Alfred B.

DE WALT G. ACKER, an industrious and comfortably situated farmer of Huston township, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Garner) Acker, and was born in Clover Creek valley, Huston township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1849. His paternal grandfather, Henry Acker, was born in central Pennsylvania, but passed the larger part of his life in Huston township, where he died on July 13, 1848, at the age of seventy-two years, ten months, and thirteen days. He was an early settler in Clover Creek valley, in which he owned a farm of two hundred acres of land which was almost entirely in the woods when he purchased it. He was a democrat, and an active and zealous member of the Reformed church. He married Susanna Ditch, by whom he had ten children, nine sons and one daughter. One of these sons, John Acker (father), was born in 1806, in Hunt-

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ingdon county, and came with his father to Huston township, where he died March 18, 1885, aged eighty years, five months, and twenty-two days. He was a carpenter by trade, but was principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, and resided on his father's farm until his death. He was an old-time democrat, had held most of his township's offices, and served very acceptably as a school director and a road supervisor. Mr. Acker was an elder of the German Reformed church, and married Elizabeth Garner, who was born May 21, 1835, and died January 21, 1874, aged fifty-nine years, two months, and two days. To their union were born eight children, of whom five are living: Susan Myers, Sarah, Nancy Dinner, Adam, and De Walt G.

De Walt G. Acker was born and reared on the old Acker homestead, on a part of which he has always resided. He received his education in the common schools of his native township, purchased one hundred and nine acres of the home farm, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He is a strong democrat, and a useful member of the Reformed church, like his father and grandfather before him, and has well earned the reputation of being an industrious farmer and good citizen.

On February 24, 1887, De Walt G. Acker was united in marriage with Sarah Imler, daughter of Solomon Imler, of Roaring Spring.

GEORGE F. JACKSON, a leading furniture dealer in Altoona, and a prominent secret society man, who is widely known as a pleasant, affable gentleman, and ranks among the best citizens and most enterprising business men of Blair county, is a son of William and Rebecca (Taylor)

Jackson, and was born June 16, 1845, in Upper Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Jacksons are of Scotch-Irish origin, and were formerly residents of Virginia, from which State a branch of the family removed to Maryland at an early day. In Cecil county, that State, William Jackson (father) was born about 1815. There he grew to manhood, and received such education as was afforded by the country schools of that day. While yet a young man he removed to Pennsylvania, and settled in Chester county. He was a carpenter by trade, and pursued that occupation in Chester county until his death, in 1864, at the early age of forty-nine years. He was a democrat in politics, and a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he contributed liberally. He married Rebecca Taylor, a native of Lancaster county, this State, by whom he had a family of eight children. She still survives her husband, and now resides in her comfortable home at Gloucester City, New Jersey, in the sixty-fourth year of her age. For many years she has been a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and is held in great esteem by a large circle of friends.

George F. Jackson was reared principally in Chester county, and received a good practical English education in the public schools of the old Keystone State. After leaving school, following the early bent of his inclinations, he became an apprentice with his father, in Chester county, and learned the combined trades of carpenter and cabinet maker. In the spring of 1865, when only nineteen years of age, he went to Wilmington, Delaware, where he obtained employment at his trade in the car shops of Jackson & Sharps. He remained

at Wilmington until the fall of 1871, when he removed to Altoona, this county, and accepted a gang foremanship in the car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city. He remained in the employ of that company for a period of eleven years, but in the spring of 1882 resigned his position and engaged in the furniture business in Altoona on his own account. He had a wide acquaintance with the people here, and by strict attention to the wants of customers, an excellent knowledge of his business, and the energy and enterprise necessary to success, he soon had a large and lucrative trade. His establishment is located at No. 606 Seventh street, where he carries a mammoth stock of fine furniture, occupying three floors of a building thirty by fifty feet in dimensions. He personally looks after the details of his extensive business, and has been very successful.

On December 28, 1871, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage with Alice J. Jones, a daughter of Rufus and Caroline Jones, of Wilmington, Delaware. This union was blessed by the birth of a family of five children, one son and four daughters: Violet S., Daisy E., Clarence E., Elda M., and Edna A., all of whom are living at home.

Politically Mr. Jackson is a democrat, and is now serving his second term as school director. He is chairman of the school board's building committee, and served as such while the new school buildings were in course of construction. He is also a director in the Standard Building and Loan association of Altoona, and a member of the Third Presbyterian church, in which he has been trustee and treasurer for a number of years. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons; Moun-

tain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons; Mountain Council, No. 9; Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; Syria Temple, A. A. O. N., Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburg; and the Gourgas Grand Lodge of Perfection, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree. He is also a member of Veranda Lodge, No. 532, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of Elmo Castle, No. 54, and Elmo Commandery, No. 30, of the order of Knights of the Golden Eagle, and now holds the commission of captain on the general staff of that commandery.

JAMES R. HUMES, M. D., of Hollidaysburg, is one of the widely known and most successful homeopathic physicians of Blair county and central Pennsylvania. He is a son of John V. and Elizabeth (Randolph) Humes, and was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1847. The Humes family is one of the old Scotch-Irish families of the United States, and James Humes, the paternal grandfather of Doctor Humes, was a native of Westmoreland county. He removed to Allegheny county, where he purchased a farm, on which a portion of the borough of Tarentum now stands. He was a democrat up to Lincoln's second administration, when he became a republican, and of the ten sons whom he reared all but one are republicans. He died in 1865, aged seventy-two years. His son, John V. Humes (father), was born in Westmoreland county, and removed to Allegheny county, where he has resided ever since. Some six years ago he retired from farming and active business life, and has made his home since that time in Tarentum. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a republican in

political opinion, and has held several of his township's offices. He married Elizabeth Randolph, who is a native of Allegheny county, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She is a daughter of Ichabod Randolph, who left his native land of Wales and became a farmer in Allegheny county, where he died in 1840, aged eighty years.

James R. Humes was reared on his father's farm near Tarentum, and received his education in the common schools, Tarentum academy, and Curry institute of Pittsburg. He taught school for four years, and in 1871 entered the office of Dr. C. H. Lee, of Tarentum, as a medical student. After completing the required course of reading, he entered Hahnemann Medical college, of Philadelphia, from which well known homeopathic institution he was graduated in the class of 1874. Immediately upon graduation he opened an office at Etna, Allegheny county, but during the latter part of 1874 came to Hollidaysburg, where he has remained until the present time, and has a wide and remunerative field of practice.

On June 6, of the centennial year, Doctor Humes united in marriage with Martha M. Huey, of Tarentum, Allegheny county. To Doctor and Mrs. Humes have been born two children, one son and one daughter: Inez A. and John H.

In politics Doctor Humes is a republican, and has served two terms as a member of the borough council. He is a steward and member of the Hollidaysburg Methodist Episcopal church, of whose board of trustees he is secretary and treasurer. He is a member of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 166, Royal Arch Masons; and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar.

He is a member of Hollidaysburg Lodge, No. 119, and Apalachian Encampment, No. 69, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of Hollidaysburg Assembly, No. 11, of the Artisans Order of Mutual Protection. Dr. James R. Humes came to Hollidaysburg after it had been abandoned by several physicians of his school, and under this discouraging outlook, by perseverance, skill, energy and untiring application, he deserves the success which he has won. He now enjoys a large practice and the confidence of his patients. Doctor Humes is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical society, and by reading and study endeavors to keep abreast of the medical advancement of the age.

ARTHUR W. MECHEEN, now chief clerk in the office of the master mechanic of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, who left his native country to aid in the preservation of this Union during the dark days of our late civil strife, is a son of Arthur and Catherine (Lassam) Mechen, and was born November 19, 1842, at Shoreham, Sussex, England. Arthur Mechen (father) was a native of Guildford, England, and died in that country in 1863, at the age of fifty-five years. He was a hardware dealer, and a member of the Congregational church. By his marriage with Catherine Lassam he had a family of four children. She was also born in England, and lived there until her death, in 1864, at the advanced age of sixty years.

Arthur W. Mechen was reared on the Isle of Wight, and received a good common school education. After leaving school, he started in to learn the grocery business, but on account of an accident was compelled to

give it up. Some time later he became an apprentice to the printers' trade, and worked at that business until the winter of 1863, when he left his home and came to the United States for the purpose of entering the Federal army. He enlisted in Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, at Philadelphia, in 1864, for a term of three years, and served until the end of the war, being discharged June 10, 1865, at Cloud's Mills, Virginia. After the close of the war he was employed successfully in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, in various clerical positions. In 1868 Mr. Mechen returned to England, and there married. Six years later he, with his family, returned to the United States, and secured employment in the city of New York, where he remained some eight months, and was then offered and accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In April, 1875, he came to Altoona in the capacity of clerk in the store-house of that company, and in 1878 was transferred to the office of the master mechanic in charge of the Altoona machine shops. In 1882 he was made chief clerk in this office, and has continued to discharge the duties of that position ever since. He is careful and accurate in his transactions, and has proved himself to be "the right man in the right place."

By his marriage Mr. Mechen had one child, a daughter named Amy, who is now the wife of J. Victor Wallberg, a mechanical engineer in the employ of the Maryland Steel Company, at Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Mechen regularly attends and contributes to the support of the Episcopal church of Altoona, though not at present connected with any religious denomination. In politics he is independent, supporting only the men and measures that commend

themselves to his judgment as being best calculated to subserve the public welfare. He is a member of Stephen C. Potts Post, No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he is now serving as adjutant. Mr. Mechen is a pleasant gentleman and a good citizen, and is justly entitled to the high esteem in which he is held by his neighbors and friends.

MATTHEW S. HUNTER, one of the most prominent business men of Hollidaysburg, who receives many large building contracts in the eastern part of the State, is a son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Simpson) Hunter, and was born at Coleraine Forges, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1834. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Hunter was a cousin of Governor Porter, and was born and reared in Huntingdon county, where he died. He owned a large tract of land in the vicinity of Coleraine Forges. He was a whig in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married a Miss Montgomery, a relative of General Montgomery, who fell before Quebec in the revolutionary war. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch crossed the Atlantic as a soldier under General Braddock, and was taken captive at the ill-fated battle of the Monongahela by the Indians, but made his escape through the friendship of one of the red warriors. He remained in America, and served as a soldier in the Continental army during the revolutionary war. Andrew J. Hunter (father) was born at Sligo Forges, Huntingdon county, and in 1853 removed to Hollidaysburg, where he died in 1865. By trade he was an engineer and pattern maker. In politics he was at first a whig, afterward a republican, and was a faithful

member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1826 he married Elizabeth Simpson, and to their union were born one son and six daughters.

Matthew S. Hunter received his education in the common schools, learned the trade of pattern maker, which he followed until 1885, when he built the planing mill which he now operates at Hollidaysburg. He contracts for all kinds of house building, and does a great deal of special work for many different firms in the eastern part of the State. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in Co. A, 3d Pennsylvania infantry, and served for a term of three months.

On May 7, 1862, Mr. Hunter married Ellen Barr, and to their union have been born three sons and four daughters: Frank, a partner in the planing mill business at Hollidaysburg with his father, married Ollie Miller; John B., married Nancy Gardner, and is also a resident of Hollidaysburg; Ralph, a resident of the same place, married Clara Smith; Irene, Harrietta, May E., and Ella C.

Politically Matthew S. Hunter is a republican, although at local elections he is inclined to be rather independent, and supports the best qualified candidate, irrespective of party. He was formerly a Free Mason, and in all of his business transactions he has earned the reputation of being a fair and honest man.

EDWARD H. FLICK, now resident of Altoona, and a member of the Blair county bar, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Sharbaugh) Flick, and was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1860. Ere the star of the great Napoleon had

begun to wane o'er the snows of Russia, and while Alsace still remained an integral part of the empire of France, one of the families that resided in that province was the Flick family, one of whose members was John Flick. He grew to manhood in his home near the waters of the beautiful Rhine, in what is now a part of the territory of Alsace-Lorraine, a province of the present German empire, and at nineteen years of age, in 1830, emigrated from Alsace to Cambria county, this State, where he settled at Carrollton, which has been his place of residence ever since. During the earlier part of his life he was chiefly engaged in farming, but of late years he has not been active in agricultural pursuits or in any line of business. Although an octogenarian in years, he still retains his memory well, while his mental powers have not been impaired by his advanced age. He is a member of the Catholic church, and a democrat in politics, and married Elizabeth Sharbaugh, who was born in the same Rhineland province as her husband, and died at Carrollton in the fall of 1869, when in the forty-seventh year of her age.

Edward H. Flick was reared in his native town of Carrollton, and received a classical education at St. Vincent's college, a flourishing literary institution of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, and western Pennsylvania, which was founded in connection with St. Vincent's abbey by the Rt. Rev. Boniface Wimmer, of sainted memory. Leaving college he determined upon the profession of law as a life vocation, and entered the office of A. V. Barker, then a prominent lawyer of Ebensburg, Cambria county, and now president judge of the courts of that county. Upon the completion of his course of reading he was admitted to the bar of

Cambria county in the spring of 1883, and practiced at Carrollton until the spring of 1884, when he came to the city of Altoona, where he has been continuously and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession up to the present time.

On June 30, 1891, Mr. Flick united in marriage with Annie, daughter of John O'Connor, of Pittsburg.

Edward H. Flick is a straight democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic church. He was elected city solicitor for Altoona city on April 18, 1892, for a term of two years, commencing with the first Monday of May, 1892.

JOHN CLAPPER, a farmer of Frankstown township, and a descendant of one of the old Scotch-Irish families of Blair county, is a son of George and Catherine (Fornwalt) Clapper, and was born near Flowing Spring, Frankstown township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1835. The Clappers of this county are of Scotch-Irish extraction, and Manuel Clapper, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Scotland, which country he left in the latter part of the eighteenth century to settle at Franklin Forges, in what is now Catharine township. He followed farming, and married and reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. One of these sons was George Clapper (father), whose life was given to agricultural pursuits. He was born at Franklin Forges in 1806, and died near Flowing Spring, October 8, 1869. He was a whig and republican in political affairs, and a prominent and useful member of the United Brethren church. In May, 1823, Mr. Clapper married Catherine Forn-

walt, who died November 5, 1885, at the age of eighty-two years. They reared a family of eleven children, of whom five are yet living, three sons and two daughters.

John Clapper was reared on the farm and carefully trained to agricultural pursuits. He received his education in the common schools at Canoe Creek, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed in Frankstown township continuously and very successfully ever since.

March 22, 1872, Mr. Clapper was united in marriage with Sarah Walls, daughter of Eli Walls, of Frankstown township. To their union have been born four children, of whom two are living: James M., and Mercy M.

In politics John Clapper supports the principles of the Republican party. He tills a productive farm of 10.52 acres, and raises good crops of grain. Mr. Clapper is a steady, industrious man, and a successful farmer, and his paternal ancestors were of that resolute and enterprising Scotch-Irish race which settled in Pennsylvania, where they aided in the defense of the frontier against the Indians, and became a thrifty element of population.

EDGAR M. IKE, M. D., one of the young and promising physicians of Altoona, is the only son and child of Jerry and Ada (Burket) Ike, and was born at the cross roads near Warrior's Mark, in Warrior's Mark township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1867. His father, Jerry Ike, was born in Huntingdon county in 1842, and received a good literary education, which he supplemented by a thorough business course at the Iron City Commercial college of Pittsburg, from which

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he was graduated with high standing. In the latter part of the year 1867 he removed to Tyrone, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business until 1892, during which time he served as principal of the Tyrone schools for three years. In the spring of the last named year he came to Altoona, where he has resided ever since. Near the close of the late great civil war he volunteered in a Union regiment that was being recruited, but before he was mustered into the United States service he was prostrated by a severe attack of rheumatism, from which he did not fully recover until the last Confederate army had surrendered, and peace was restored in the land. He is a republican in politics, and has been an active member of the United Brethren church for nearly a quarter of a century. While at Tyrone he served as a member of the town council, but refused the nomination for burgess, although he allowed himself to be placed before the public as a candidate for school director, and such was his popularity that but four votes were cast against him in the city of Tyrone. He comes of a rather long-lived race of people, and his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Branstetler, was of German descent, and lived to be eighty-one years of age. Mr. Ike married Ada Burket, a daughter of Peter Burket, of Warrior's Mark, who formerly followed farming and tanning, but is now living a retired life. They have but one child, the subject of this sketch.

Edgar M. Ike was reared at Tyrone, where he attended and was graduated from the high school of that place. He then entered Lebanon Valley college, of Lebanon county, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1885. Leaving college, he was engaged in the

drug business during 1886, during which time he determined upon medicine as his life vocation. He read with Dr. Burket, of Tyrone, and then entered Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution on the 4th of April, 1888. After graduation, he spent some time in the office of Dr. Charles Wilson, a specialist in the diseases of women. In the autumn of the year 1888 he came to Altoona, where he has remained ever since and has a good practice.

He was united in marriage with Emma, daughter of William Gough, who was well connected in his native country of England, and died on the ocean while returning to his home here from a visit to that country.

Doctor Ike is a member of the United Brethren church, and in politics a republican. In addition to the practice of his profession he deals to some extent in real estate, and serves as president of the Altoona Carpet Cleaning and Upholstering Company, which he helped to organize.

DAVID A. YON, a Union soldier of the late civil war, and now actively engaged in the grocery and marble business in Altoona, is a son of William and Mary (Sherfey) Yon, and was born near Yellow Springs, Catharine township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1840. The Yons are of German descent, and settled in northern Maryland during the last century. William Yon, the father of David A. Yon, was born in 1782, in Frederick, one of the mining and agricultural counties of northern Maryland, and came, in 1835, to this county, where he died at his home near Eldorado, in Logan township, in 1858, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a

prosperous farmer, a consistent member of the Dunkard church, and a strong republican in political opinion. He married Mary Sherfey, a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and a member of the Dunkard church, who died in 1878, at seventy-eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Yon reared a family of eleven children, three sons and eight daughters.

David A. Yon was reared on the farm, and like the majority of farmers' sons of that day, received his education in the common schools. At eighteen years of age, in 1858, he left home to enter the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in whose service he remained, excepting one year spent as a soldier in the Union army, until 1883, when he resigned his position to engage in his present grocery business in the Mountain City. His grocery store is well arranged, and he keeps in stock fancy as well as staple family groceries, and all kinds of goods usually to be found in grocery houses. He has steadily increased his stock from year to year, and commands a good and remunerative trade in his part of the city, besides having many patrons from the surrounding country. Mr. Yon is also engaged in the marble business in Altoona, as a member of the firm of T. E. Moffit & Co.

In 1879 David A. Yon married Sarah Riling, daughter of Levi Riling, of Logan township. They have three children, one son and two daughters: Scott I., Fannie M., and Clara R.

In political affairs Mr. Yon is a republican, but is no extremist. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in Co. D, 188th Ohio infantry, and served until 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Columbus, Ohio, and returned home to resume his former employment on the Penn-

sylvania railroad. He is a member of the First Evangelical Lutheran church, Lodge No. 79, Knights of Pythias, and Lodge No. 473, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Yon is straightforward in his business transactions, endeavors to accommodate his patrons, and is well respected as a citizen.

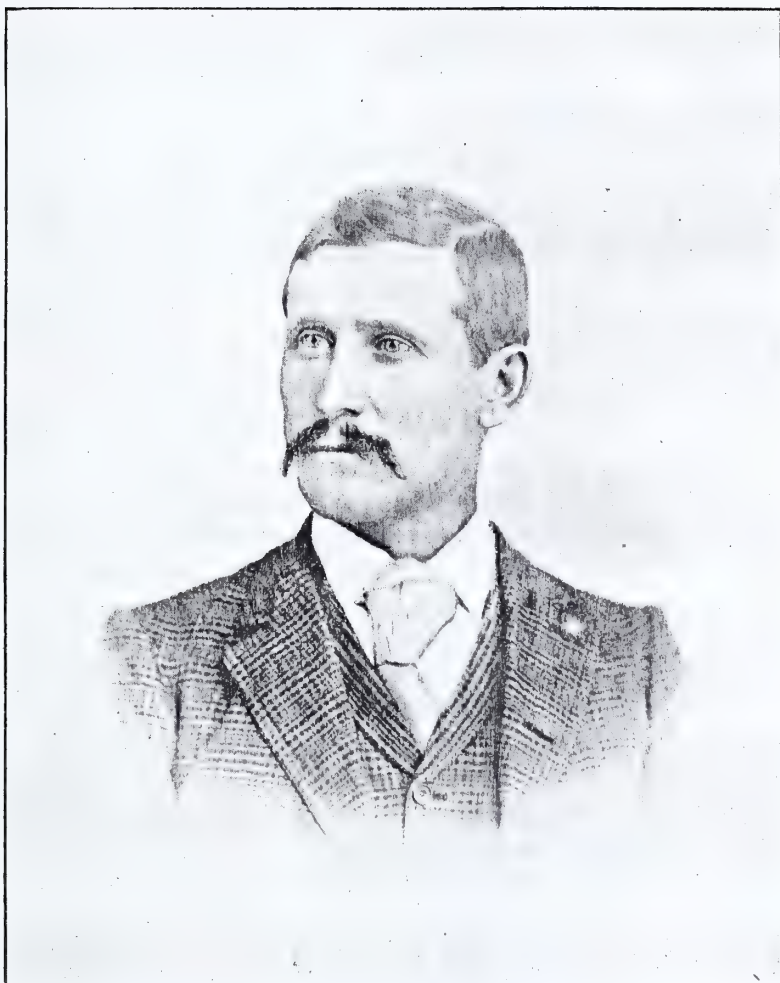
DAVID SHELLEY KLOSS, cashier of the First National bank of Tyrone, and a man of recognized financial ability, is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Shelley) Kloss, and was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1860. His paternal great-grandfather, Emile Kloss, came from one of the provinces of Germany, and settled at some time during the last century in what is now Lehigh county, where he reared a family of children. His son, Daniel Kloss (great-grandfather), married and reared a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all of whom married, reared large families, and lived to a good old age. In 1808 he settled in Union (now Snyder) county, where he purchased a farm on Middle creek, married a second time, and lived there until his death. His eldest son, David Kloss (grandfather), was born near Kutztown, Berks county, and at twelve years of age came with his father to Union county. He afterward moved to Freeburg, that county, in 1819, where he purchased a flouring mill, and was also engaged in rafting grain on the Susquehanna river, in which latter employment he was, on several occasions, seriously hurt, but having a rugged constitution, and possessing great will power, he recovered to a great extent from his injuries. In 1883 he purchased a farm on the bank of the Juniata river. He was an old-line whig and a strong Lutheran,

and married Margaret Kantz, by whom he had eleven children, six sons and five daughters: David, who died young; Amelia, who died in two years after her marriage with Samuel Kingrich; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Gideon, who was a prominent merchant of Cairo, Ohio; Caroline, wife of Henry Kepner, a well known citizen of Port Royal, Pennsylvania; Charlotte, widow of George Snyder, who was a prosperous clothing merchant of Mexico and Port Royal, where Mrs. Snyder still resides; Rebecca, wife of Rev. Daniel Kloss, pastor of the Congregational church of Highland, Kansas; Rev. John, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; and Henry, now retired from business, and a resident of Mexico, this State. Daniel Kloss, the fourth son, and father of David Shelley Kloss, was born near Freeburg, Snyder county, August 25, 1832. He received a good English education, and was engaged for several years at Vandyke, this State, in the general mercantile business. He gave most of his time and attention to farming and dealing in real estate, but within the last few years retired from all active pursuits, and is now living near Mexico, this State. He is a prohibitionist in politics, and is quite an aggressive advocate of the principles of his party. In religious belief he is a Lutheran, and has been for many years a ruling elder in the church of that religious denomination at Vandyke. He was married in November, 1859, to Margaret Shelley, and to them were born eight children: David Shelley; Nora E., wife of Rev. William E. Leisher, who is now pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Oakland, Maryland; Isadore; Charles F., now a student of Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, this State; and four who died in infancy.

David S. Kloss was reared in his native county, and received his education in Airy View academy, of Port Royal, Pennsylvania. After the completion of his academic course he resolved upon entering into the business world, and in order to more fully qualify himself for a commercial pursuit, he entered Eastman's Business college, at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which institution he was graduated in January, 1882. In the fall of that year he became teller of the West End Savings bank, of Pittsburg, and served acceptably in that capacity until 1886, when he resigned in order to assume charge of the banking house of Parker & Co., of Mifflintown, Juniata county. At the end of three years' service he reorganized that banking house, and it became the First National bank of Mifflintown, of which he served as cashier until July, 1890, when he accepted his present position as cashier of the First National bank of Tyrone.

On August 12, 1886, Mr. Kloss was united in marriage with Lizzie M. Esplen, of Pittsburg, and their union has been blessed with two children: Henry Esplen and Margaret Belle.

D. S. Kloss is a member of the Young Men's Christian association and the First Presbyterian church of Tyrone. He is a member and the treasurer of Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, Free and Accepted Masons, and Tyrone club, the leading social organization of that place. He is interested in several business enterprises of his borough, where his services have been valuable in adjusting and righting up disordered finances and confused books. He is treasurer of the Tyrone school board, and a stockholder and treasurer of the Tyrone Opera House Company, and the Home Electric Light



T. J. Pratt.

Company. Mr. Kloss is a pleasant, courteous gentleman, a well respected citizen, and a thoroughly qualified and eminently practical business man. In the history and development of Tyrone, as an industrial centre of Pennsylvania, a most interesting chapter is that of the rise and progress of her banking institutions. Among these the First National bank is entitled to worthy mention, and its volume of business transactions is rapidly increasing under the conservative but safe financial methods of Mr. Kloss, who is an advocate of those sound conservative principles which alone can secure permanent success to any bank and perfect security to its depositors.

THOMAS J. TROUT, one of the many successful business men of the city of Altoona, who has for the last decade represented several active and reliable insurance companies of the United States, and now has one of the leading fire agencies of Altoona, is a son of Thomas G. and Mary A. (Smith) Trout, and was born in Antis township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1857. His paternal great-grandparents were natives of England, and settled in America during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Their son, John Trout (grandfather), was born on the vessel that brought his parents to this country. At an early age he became a resident of what is now Antis township, where he resided until his death. He cleared out a large farm, married, and reared a respectable and industrious family of children. His son, Thomas G. Trout, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the home farm in 1815, and received his education in the subscription schools of his neighborhood. At an

early age he turned his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits, which he has followed successfully ever since. Mr. Trout, who is now in the seventy-sixth year of his age, has a pleasant and comfortable home, and owns a very good and well improved farm of two hundred acres of land in Antis township, of which he has been a life-long resident. He married Mary A. Smith, who is a member of the Smith family of Bedford county, which is one of the industrious and thrifty Pennsylvania German families of this State. They have reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. Thomas J. Trout grew to manhood on the farm, and received his elementary education in the common schools. He pursued his academic studies at Bellwood, and in 1870 entered the Altoona Business college, from which commercial institution he was graduated in 1872. His first active employment in business life was as a retail cigar dealer, but he closed his establishment at the end of one year, and in 1873 became a clerk in the Altoona office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He served in that capacity for a short time, and then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was a teacher for several years in the West Chicago Commercial college. At the end of that time, not being desirous of remaining longer in the metropolis of the great west, he returned to his native State and opened and conducted an insurance office at Bedford, the county seat of Bedford county, where he remained for five years. In 1883 he came from Bedford to Altoona, where he established, in that year, his present large and successful insurance business.

On February 22, 1872, Mr. Trout was united in marriage with Virginia H. Neall, of Philadelphia, and their union has been

blessed with four children: Nellie, Virginia, Margaret, and Neall. Virginia died August 8, 1890, at the age of five years and nine months.

Thomas J. Trout is a republican in politics, and a member of Lodge No. 79, Knights of Pythias, of Altoona. He is a member of the city board of trade of Altoona, secretary of the Working Men's and the Jefferson Building associations, and the representative of the Reading Trust Company for loaning money in Altoona. For nearly ten years Mr. Trout has conducted a large and continually increasing insurance business. Among the companies which he represents are: the Continental, of New York city; the Reading, of Reading, Pennsylvania; the Firemen's Fund, of California, Pennsylvania; Fire and Spring Garden Fire, of Philadelphia; Queen Insurance Company, of New York; Connecticut, of Hartford, Connecticut; Firemen's, of Chicago; and the Travelers' Accident, of Hartford, Connecticut. Fire insurance, of which Mr. Trout has made a specialty, is one of great importance to property owners, and closely concerns all branches of business. It offers an opportunity to the industrious and enterprising of preserving and securing the results of their labors when invested in buildings, and Mr. Trout, having control in Altoona of the business of some of the foremost fire insurance companies, is enabled to offer superior inducements and insure prompt adjustment of all losses that may occur. He is also agent for several steamship lines, and handles foreign drafts. He has prosecuted his present business with his usual characteristic energy, and his remarkable success has been accomplished by his own persistent efforts.

HENRY J. AUKERMAN, a descendant of one of the old and substantial families of southwestern Pennsylvania, and the secretary of the Railroad Men's Christian association of Altoona, is a son of Joseph and Mary A. (Jeleson) Aukerman, and was born in Unity township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1852. His paternal grandfather, Lewis Aukerman, came from Germany, and settled in Unity township, Westmoreland county, where he died in 1833, aged sixty-three years. He cleared out a large farm in a section of country that was then largely covered with heavy forests, and the present generation know but little of the hardships endured by the early settlers of central and western Pennsylvania. He married, and reared a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters. One of the sons was Joseph Aukerman, the father of Henry J. Aukerman. Joseph Aukerman was born and reared on his father's farm, and after receiving a limited but practical education in the old subscription schools of this State, commenced life for himself on a small farm, which he tilled until his death, March 22, 1857, at thirty-five years of age. He married Mary A. Jeleson, of English-Irish descent, who died in Pittsburg, this State, February 26, 1879, aged fifty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Aukerman reared a family of six children, two sons and four daughters.

Henry J. Aukerman grew to manhood on the farm, and was carefully trained to good business habits. He attended the common schools of his native township, and then learned the trade of carpenter, which he continuously and successfully followed for twelve years in Altoona, where he worked during that time in the car building shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He

left the employ of that company on March 1, 1882, to accept his present position as general secretary of the Railroad Men's Christian association of Altoona.

On July 16, 1873, he wedded Elizabeth C. Detwiler, a daughter of Joseph Detwiler, of Altoona. To their union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: Albert R., William M., Clara U., and Irene M.

Henry J. Aukerman is a republican in politics, and a member of the First Evangelical Lutheran church, of which his wife and children are members. He is a man of good judgment, who is never carried away by excitement or hastened to take any step without a careful and dispassionate consideration of what is proper to do under the circumstances.

CHRISTIAN LIEBEGOTT, a successful cabinet maker, furniture dealer, and undertaker of Duncansville, who commands a large trade in his line of business, is a son of Henry and Catherine (Yingling) Liebegott, and was born at Bergheim, Germany, November 29, 1857. Henry Liebegott was a native of Germany, and was born at Pleightanbaugh, that country, February 12, 1820, and afterward removed to Bergheim. In 1870 he left his native country and crossed the Atlantic in search of a home in the new world. Landing at New York, he soon settled at Martinsburg, this county, where he has ever since resided. He is a cabinet maker by trade, which he now follows at Martinsburg. He supports the Democratic party, and is an attendant of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In 1847 he married Catherine Yingling, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, three liv-

ing: George, married Annie Hicks, of Roaring Spring, and is employed as foreman in one of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's carpenter shops in Altoona; Henry A., married Hannah Yingling, of Sharpsburg, and is one of the most extensive farmers in that vicinity; Catherine, wife of Gust Layman, of Altoona, who is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and Christian.

Christian Liebegott served as an apprentice under his father and learned the trade of cabinet maker, which he has followed mainly ever since. At present he is resident at Duncansville, where he is engaged in cabinet making, and operates a large undertaking department. He also owns a large store in the same building with his undertaking department. His building is large and commodious, and he commands an excellent trade in his line of business. He was formerly situated in two rooms of the opera house building, which was recently destroyed by fire, by which he suffered a loss of about four thousand dollars.

On December 29, 1881, Mr. Liebegott married Annetta Furrey, of Woodbury, Bedford county. To this union were born three sons and two daughters: George H., was born November 1, 1882; Minnie, who was born October 8, 1884; Letta M., was born May 12, 1887; Martin Luther, born November 25, 1889; and Harvey M., who was born February 22, 1891.

He is a member of C. N. Hickok Encampment, No. 200, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Cove Lodge, No. 368, at Woodbury, Bedford county. He takes an active part in the Blair County Undertakers' association, of which he has been a member for several years. In religious

affairs he leans to the faith of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he is a regular attendant. Mr. Liebegott is a supporter of the Democratic party, and stands high as an energetic and reliable business man.

JOHN W. WALTER, M. D., a courteous and skillful physician of Altoona, who has won well-deserved success, is a son of George W. and Eve (Waite) Walter, and was born in the village of Water Street, Morris township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1855. His paternal grandfather, Philip Walter, was a resident of Canoe valley, Huntingdon county, where he died. He was a millwright by trade, and married and reared a family. His son, George W. Walter, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born June 18, 1823. He received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and learned the trade of cabinet maker, which he followed for many years. He afterwards engaged in farming, but has now retired from active life, and resides in Altoona, Blair county. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and married Eve Waite, who is a daughter of John Waite. They have five children, three sons and two daughters: Clara L.; Dr. John W.; Philip Mentz, who married Ella Parker, and is now a resident of Altoona; Esther Ann, who married Charles Stehley, of the Mountain City; and Harry Clark, a blacksmith of Altoona, who married Mollie Ritchie.

John W. Walter was reared in Huntingdon county, and received his education in the common schools, and Logan academy, of Bell's Mills, Blair county. Leaving the academy, he served as principal of the Allegheny Grammar school, of Logan township,

Blair county, for several terms, and thus earned means sufficient to undertake the study of medicine. He read with Doctor Graham, of Altoona, and then entered the Homeopathic Medical college, of Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in March, 1883. After graduation he returned to Altoona, where he has remained until the present time in the successful practice of his chosen profession.

Dr. John W. Walter is a democrat in politics, and has been a member of the United Brethren church of Altoona for years. Doctor Walter stands deservedly high as a man and citizen, and while always interested in everything of public import, yet never neglects his practice, which is rapidly increasing.

JACOB A. RHODES, one of the older residents, and a substantial farmer of Huston township, is a son of Abraham and Lena (Bare) Rhodes, and was born at Enterprise, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1815. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Rhodes, sr., was a son of Daniel Rhodes, who was a native of Franklin county, from which he came to near Fredericksburg, this county. Abraham Rhodes, sr., was killed when only twenty-seven years of age by a tree falling on him in Morrison's Cove, at a place known by the name of the Burnt Cabins. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Mennonite church, and married and had two children, Abraham and Samuel. The elder son, Abraham Rhodes (father), was born in 1784, in Franklin county, and after his father's untimely death was chiefly reared by his grandfather, Daniel Rhodes, and later removed into what is now Huston township. He purchased a tract of six

hundred acres of land, which was in the woods, and cleared out a very productive farm. He was a democrat and afterward a republican in politics, and died June 9, 1854, at seventy years of age. Mr. Rhodes was an active member of the Mennonite church, and married Lena Bare, who died in 1836, leaving nine children, six sons and three daughters. After her death Mr. Rhodes married Mrs. Elizabeth Clapper for his second wife.

Jacob A. Rhodes was reared in Huntingdon and Blair counties, received his education in the old subscription schools of that day, and engaged in farming, which he has steadily and successfully pursued up to the present time. He owns one hundred and fifty acres of his father's farm, and in addition to farming raises some stock.

On April 7, 1857, Mr. Rhodes married Nancy Wolfkill, who was born in Huntingdon county in 1824. They have had three children: Emma, wife of Charles Stultz, who is engaged in farming with his father-in-law; Maggie, now dead; and Mary, who is engaged in the millinery business at Martinsburg.

In politics Mr. Rhodes is a republican. He is a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and a well respected citizen of his community.

HARRY E. CRUMBAKER, D. D. S., one of the rising young dentists of Altoona, who holds a diploma from the Vanderbilt university of Nashville, Tennessee, and has been in successful practice since 1888, is a son of Levi B. and Barbara A. (Harpster) Crumbaker, and was born September 7, 1865, in Frankstown township, Blair county, Pennsylvania. The fam-

ily is descended from old German stock, and was first planted in this county by Jesse Crumbaker (grandfather), who removed from Virginia to what is now Frankstown township, about 1840, where he died in 1873, aged seventy-one years. He was a prosperous farmer, and owned and operated two fine farms in that township. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Dunkard church. He married, and reared a large family. Levi B. Crumbaker (father) was born in this county about 1838, and died at his home here in 1890, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a farmer by occupation, but for twenty years taught school during the winter months, becoming known as a very popular and successful teacher. In 1881 he retired from school teaching, and moved into the city of Altoona, where he lived until his death. He was a republican in politics, a member of the Second Evangelical Lutheran church of Altoona, and was widely known as a kind-hearted, liberal-handed Christian gentleman, who had the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He married Barbara A. Harpster, and to them was born a family of six children. She was born in Frankstown township, this county, and now resides in the city of Altoona, being in the fifty-third year of her age. She is a devoted member of the Second Evangelical Lutheran church, and is greatly esteemed.

Harry E. Crumbaker was reared partly on his father's farm in Frankstown township, and partly in Altoona. His education was obtained in the public schools, and after completing his studies there he obtained a situation in the rolling mills in Altoona, where he was employed for five years. He then commenced to study dentistry in the office of Dr. N. P. Duffy, of

Altoona, and later entered the Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tennessee, and was graduated with honors from that institution in 1888, standing the third best general examination in the class of thirty-three. The same year he located in Altoona for the practice of dentistry, forming a partnership with Dr. J. S. Mardis, under the firm name of Mardis & Crumbaker. This firm existed until October, 1891, when it was dissolved and Doctor Crumbaker succeeded to the business, remaining in the old office. He has won a good standing in his profession, and now does a large and prosperous business in fine dentistry.

In his political affiliations Dr. Crumbaker is a republican, but takes little part in active politics, preferring to devote his time and energies to his chosen profession, in which he has already won an enviable reputation.

HENRY C. DERN, senior partner in the firm of Dern & Pitcairn, proprietors of the daily and weekly *Tribune*, at Altoona, was born at Double Pipe Creek, Carroll county, Maryland, March 9, 1830, and his parents were Isaac and Susan (Koons) Dern. The Dernos are of German descent, and have long been residents of Maryland. The father of Henry C. Dern was born in 1787. He learned the allied trades of cooper, carpenter and cabinet maker, and followed one or the other of these occupations most of his life. He served in the war of 1812, was an ardent whig in politics, and a great admirer of the peerless whig leader, Henry Clay (for whom he named his son, the subject of this sketch). He was elected and served for many years as justice of the peace in Carroll county, and during the civil war was an enthusiastic friend of the Union cause. He died at Middleburg,

Carroll county, Maryland, March 9, 1862, on his seventy-fifth birthday. During most of his life he was an active, influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Susan Koons, a native of Carroll county, by whom he had a family of six children. She was born in 1805, was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1839, at the early age of thirty-four years.

Henry Clay Dern was reared principally at Middleburg, Carroll county, Maryland, where he received a limited education in the schools of that day, frequently working during the summer months in his father's cooper shop. His youthful mind was early drawn toward the "art preservative of arts," and in his seventeenth year he left home and went to Westminster, the county seat of Carroll county, where he became an apprentice in the office of the Carroll County *Democrat*, a weekly paper, owned and edited at that time by Joseph M. Parke and J. T. H. Bringman. In that office he remained until he had acquired a pretty thorough knowledge of the printing business, when he removed to New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania, and was for two years employed in the office of the Perry County *Freeman*. He afterward worked at his trade in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore for some time, and in the fall of 1855 went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he secured a position in the composing room of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, upon which Murat Halsted was then a reporter. In less than a year Mr. Dern returned to Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, where he was married, and where he continued to live until May, 1858, when he removed to Altoona, this county, and purchased William M. Allison's half interest in the Altoona *Tribune*, the other half of the paper being owned by Ephraim B.

McCrum. Under the firm name of McCrum & Dern these gentlemen continued the publication of that journal for a period of eighteen years, when, on January 20, 1876, Mr. McCrum retired, and Mr. Dern associated his nephew, Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, with himself in the publication of the *Tribune*. The style of the firm was then changed to Dern & Pitcairn, and has so remained to the present time. Doctor Pitcairn was at that time a resident of Altoona, but is now a practicing physician in the city of Harrisburg, so that the editorial and business management of the paper devolves upon Mr. Dern. On April 14, 1873, McCrum & Dern issued the first number of the *Daily Tribune*, which, after an existence of two years, was discontinued until January 28, 1878, when it was revived by Dern & Pitcairn, and has ever since appeared regularly. The weekly edition is still continued, is independent in politics, and has a circulation of two thousand copies; while the daily is a republican newspaper, with a circulation of nearly four thousand. Some years ago the proprietors erected a substantial three-story brick building on Twelfth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, which was especially designed for a printing house, and has ever since been the home of the daily and weekly *Tribune*.

On August 14, 1856, Mr. Dern was wedded to Miss Rebecca Witherow, a daughter of John Witherow, of Perry county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Dern has been born a family of nine children, six of whom are living, one son and five daughters: Annie L., who married W. E. Blanchard, of Altoona; Carrie E., wedded to William W. Murray, also of that city; Emma R., who married Joseph Ritchey, of the same place; Nellie, the wife of Frank Delo, who is also

a resident of Altoona; Mary W. and Harry C., the latter two living at home with their parents.

Politically Mr. Dern has been a republican since the organization of that party, and has done much as a journalist to strengthen and build up his party in central Pennsylvania. He has served in Altoona as school director for twelve years, as a member of the borough council for five years, and was one of the first members of the city council. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Altoona, and is now serving as a deacon and trustee of his church. He has long been a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; Mountain Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters; and Mountain Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar.

PHILIP SHELLY, a prosperous farmer of Woodbury township, is the fourth son and sixth child of Abraham and Barbara (Smith) Shelly, and was born in Mifflin, now Juniata county, February 4, 1810. His paternal grandfather, John Shelly, was a school teacher and a native of Juniata county, in which he died at an advanced age. Abraham Shelly (father) was a native of Schuylkill county, and at an early age went to Juniata county, from which he came, in 1819, to what is now Blair county, where he was among the early settlers of Woodbury township. He was a weaver by trade, but gave his time after coming to this county to tilling the farm of two hundred acres which he had purchased in Woodbury township. He was a whig and republican in politics, and an active member and deacon of the German Baptist

church, and died in 1848, at seventy-three years of age. In 1798 Mr. Shelly married Barbara Smith, who died January 2, 1863, aged eighty-eight years. To them were born seven children, four sons and three daughters: Jacob, Abraham, Sarah Brown, John, Mollie, Philip, and Barbara Longacker. Of these children all are dead except the subject of this sketch.

Philip Shelly came with his parents, in 1819, to Woodbury township, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm. He received his education in the common schools, and then engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he has followed successfully up to the present time.

In November, 1836, he married Mary, daughter of Emanuel Castle, of Dauphin county. To Mr. and Mrs. Shelly were born five children who grew to maturity: Samuel, Levi, and Barbara, now dead; David, who married Nancy Snively, and is a merchant of Woodbury township; Daniel, married Sarah Snowberger, and has been engaged for some time in farming; Catherine, living with her father. Mrs. Shelly died September 19, 1882, aged seventy years.

Philip Shelly is a republican in politics. He is a consistent member of the German Baptist church, and a worthy and well respected citizen of his township.

ANDREW J. CRUM, senior partner in the planing mill firm of Crum & McNeel, at Altoona, and an energetic business man, who for many years has been prominently identified with that business in this city, is a son of Nicholas and Minerva (Houck) Crum, and was born October 18, 1851, in Todd township, Huntingdon county,

Pennsylvania. The Crums are of German descent, but have been citizens of this country from early times. Henry Crum (grandfather) was a native of Maryland, but removed to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, becoming one of the earliest settlers of that county. He was a miller by trade, and lived in Huntingdon county until his death, at an advanced age. He married and reared a large family, among his sons being Nicholas Crum (father), who was born in Huntingdon county in 1809, and lived nearly all his active life in that county. Some eighteen months prior to his death he removed to Mifflin county, where he died in 1877, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a republican in politics, a miller by occupation, and married Minerva Houck, by whom he had twelve children. She is a native of Huntingdon county, a member of the Lutheran church, and now resides at Marklesburg, that county, in her seventy-second year.

Andrew J. Crum grew to manhood in his native county, and received his education in the common schools there. In 1875 he went to the Pacific slope and spent three years in California, engaged in farming and fruit growing. He then returned to Huntingdon county, this State, where he farmed one year, after which he removed to Cambria county, and spent one year with the lumber firm of Plack & Glunt. In 1881 Mr. Crum came to Altoona, and two years later became a member of the Union Planing Mill Company of this city. He was a partner in this company until 1889, when the business was reorganized, and the firm became Plack & Crum. At the end of a year Mr. Plack withdrew and the firm name was changed to Crum, Coll & Co. They did business for one year, and were succeeded

by Glunt & Crum. In 1892 Mr. Glunt sold his interest to J. G. McNeel, and the firm name was again changed to Crum & McNeel. These men have a fine planing mill and a large business, employing from twenty to thirty-five men.

On April 15, 1880, Mr. Crum was married to Sue B. Piper, a daughter of John Piper, of Huntingdon county. She is an intelligent and capable woman, and very popular among her many friends. Mr. Crum is a republican in politics, but takes no active part in the heated contests which mark our oft-recurring elections.

PROF. JAMES B. BOWLES, one of those who have been largely instrumental in the advancement of the educational interests of the city of Altoona, during the latter quarter of the nineteenth century, is a son of Robert and Jane (Ross) Bowles, and was born at Concord, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1839. John Bowles (paternal grandfather) was born in Scotland, but before reaching the age of manhood, he crossed the dark Atlantic to find a home in the new world. He was one of the early settlers of Franklin county. Samuel Ross (maternal grandfather) was a native of the Emerald Isle, but at some time during his early life he came to America and located in Maryland, where he became a planter and slave owner, but afterwards gave freedom to his slaves and removed to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he died at a ripe old age. Robert Bowles (father) was born in Franklin county in 1796, where he learned the saddlers' trade, and in which business he was engaged until a few years prior to his death. During the latter part of his life he resided

upon a farm in Fulton county, where he died at the age of fifty-two years. In 1817 he married Jane Ross, a native of Maryland. For sixty years of her life she had been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1871 at the advanced age of seventy-one years.

James B. Bowles was reared in Fulton county, where he received a good academic education. Influenced with a desire for knowledge, he worked with unflinching zeal, and at the age of sixteen he began teaching, and has been engaged in that profession ever since. In the autumn of 1862 he enlisted in the civil war, and for nine months served as a private in Co. A, 125th Pennsylvania infantry, and at the expiration of that time received an honorable discharge at Harrisburg. He was twice drafted during the war, but was exonerated soon after being drafted the first time, as he was the only support of his mother; the second time he paid three hundred dollars, and was thus exempted. He was in several severe conflicts, one of which was the battle of Chancellorsville. In 1858 he removed to Altoona, and taught school in this county for four terms. In 1863 he began teaching in Altoona, where he has ever since been successfully engaged in that profession, and is now principal of Madison school, Eighth ward.

On December 28, 1875, J. B. Bowles was united in marriage with Mary L. Beeler, daughter of Peter Beeler, of Sharpsburg, Maryland. To their union have been born four sons and one daughter: Ross, Crawford M., Kyle H., Chester W., and Jane E.

In religious sentiment J. B. Bowles closely adheres to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a class leader. In politics he is a democrat, and has always been interested in the success of his party. He is

also a member of Altoona Lodge, No. 473, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Fred C. Ward Post, No. 468, Grand Army of the Republic. Having taught in the city of Altoona for over a quarter of a century, he has witnessed the advancement of its educational interests from their infancy to their present prosperous condition. When he began teaching in Altoona there were only sixteen schools, now there are over one hundred schools. His whole life has been spent in teaching in the public schools of Pennsylvania. During his first term in the city of Altoona there were about one thousand pupils in the public schools, now there are about five thousand pupils. He visited Altoona in its infancy, September, 1853.

JAMES H. HOGUE, M. D., one of the young and progressive physicians of Altoona, and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Maryland, is a son of Joseph and Sarah Ann (Calwell) Hogue, and was born at Watson-town, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1860. His paternal ancestry is traced back to Scotland, where nearly two centuries ago a member of the Hogue family became wearied with the persecution which he suffered from the civil authorities of that country on account of his dissenting from the established religion of Great Britain, and in order to enjoy religious freedom came to the then province of New Jersey. He was the founder of the Hogue family of America, from whom Dr. Hogue is descended. One of his sons graduated from Princeton college, and afterwards removed to Pennsylvania, where one of his descendants, Joseph Hogue (father), was born in 1809, in Northumberland

county. Joseph Hogue was reared and received his education in his native county, and then engaged in the general mercantile business, which he pursued for many years in Northumberland, Snyder, Montour and other counties. He was a whig and republican in politics, served as a postmaster for over thirty years, under the administration of both whigs and democrats, and died in 1868, aged fifty-nine years. He married Sarah Ann Calwell, who died in 1863, aged thirty-eight years. They had six children, of whom four sons are living and two daughters died when young. The sons are: Daniel C., who served in the late war successively as a member of the 131st Pennsylvania infantry for nine months, the 28th regiment of emergency men for thirty days, and the 202d Pennsylvania infantry until the close of the war, and then returned to Watson-town, Northumberland county, where, after being engaged for some time in the manufacture of nails, he embarked in his present lumber business; Dr. Davis A. (see his sketch in this volume); Edmund B., a conductor on the Wilkesbarre & Western railroad; and Dr. James H.

James H. Hogue was reared at Watson-town, where he received his education in the High school of that place. Leaving school, he commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Davis A. Hogue, of Watson-town, and after twelve months' reading became a student in the West Penn hospital of Pittsburg, where he remained for two years. During the time that he was studying in the hospital, he was also attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1885. After graduation he opened an office for the practice

of his profession at Du Bois, Clearfield county, where he remained but three months, and then went to Coalport, in the same county, at which place he practiced for two years. He then (1887) came to Altoona and formed a partnership with Dr. John Feltwell, which continued until May, 1891, since which time Doctor Hogue has been in partnership with no one. He is a general practitioner, but makes a specialty of diseases of women. His close study of the different complicated diseases that came under his observation in the West Penn hospital has been of great value to him in his successful treatment of many obstinate and chronic cases that had baffled the skill of the ordinary physician. He gives his time to his profession, and has a good practice. He is a republican in politics, and a member of Coalport Lodge, No. 481, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Blair County Medical society; and the Pennsylvania State Medical society.

On October 18, 1888, Doctor Hogue was united in marriage with Rose, daughter of George McDowell, a land owner of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, who resided upon one of his three large farms, which he kept constantly rented. To Dr. and Mrs. Hogue has been born one child, a son, Herbert McDowell.

REV. DAVID H. BARRON, D.D., the esteemed pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg, and the oldest pastor in continuous service of the Huntingdon presbytery, is a son of John and Jane C. (Ferguson) Barron, and was born at Pine Grove Mills, Centre county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1828. His paternal grandfather, John Barron, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came in early life

from his native county of Antrim, Ireland, to Centre county, this State, where he followed farming as an occupation. His son, John Barron (father), was born in Centre county during the last year of the eighteenth century, and received a good education. He followed farming until 1852, when he removed to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he died in 1857, aged fifty-eight years. He was a prosperous farmer, a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and an old-time democrat. He married Jane C., daughter of Thomas Ferguson, of Scotch-Irish descent, and a native of county Antrim, who became one of the early settlers of Centre county, where Ferguson township was named for him. Mrs. Barron was born in Ferguson township, and reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which she became a member in early life. After her husband's death, in 1857, she removed to Cass county, Missouri, where she passed away in 1874, at three score and ten years of age.

David H. Barron was reared in Centre county until he was thirteen years of age, when he went with his father to what is now Fulton county, where he remained until 1852. In that year he entered Jefferson college, at Cannonsburg, in Washington county, from which well known institution of learning he was graduated in the class of 1855. Immediately upon graduation he entered the Allegheny Theological seminary, from which he was graduated in 1858. In the same year he was called to assume pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, and then within the bounds of the Redstone presbytery. He remained with that people until 1861. On May 26th of that year he preached by invitation to the First Presby-

terian church of Hollidaysburg, and on August 4, 1861, received a call from the last named congregation, which he accepted. He was dismissed in the usual way from the presbytery of Redstone to that of Huntingdon, and preached his first sermon in Hollidaysburg on the second Sabbath of September, 1861. On Tuesday, November 12th, he was formally installed by Revs. G. W. Thompson, G. W. Zahnizer, David Sterrett, and D. X. Junkin, and has continued to faithfully and efficiently serve this people from that day until the present time, a period of over thirty years.

On September 2, 1858, Dr. Barron married Mary J., daughter of James McCullough, of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. His married life has been very pleasant, and to him and Mrs. Barron have been born four children, of whom one son and two daughters are living: James M., now book-keeper in the Baltimore office of the Diamond Match Company; Jane P., and Eliza M.

In 1882 Washington and Jefferson college conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Barron for his earnest, successful, and long continued efforts in the cause of Presbyterianism and Christianity. Dr. Barron has always been a democrat in political sentiment, and is a pleasant and courteous gentleman. He is a logical, earnest, and impressive speaker, whose efforts are well received by his hearers. He was for three years a director of the Western Theological seminary in Allegheny, and was largely instrumental in founding the Ladies' seminary, of Hollidaysburg. Dr. Barron was also instrumental in securing the erection of the present beautiful and fine church edifice of the First Presbyterian church, and its neat and handsome parsonage. The corner stone of the main build-

ing of the church was laid September 9, 1869, and in the box deposited within it are sermons of Dr. Barron and other ministers. The church was not completed until the fall of 1871, and cost about sixty thousand dollars. The membership of the church is three hundred and thirty-one, while the Sabbath school has one hundred and seventy pupils. The church structure is a monument to the faith of the members of the church and their liberality, and to the persistent and untiring efforts of Dr. Barron.

JACOB SHINDEL LEISENRING, a member of the Blair county bar, and who has, by force of energetic application to his profession, acquired a practice that ranks second to none in this section, is a son of Gideon and Louisa Henrietta (Shindel) Leisenring, and was born at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1847. The family is descended from old German stock, and was planted in America prior to 1750, by John Conrad Leisenring (great-great-grandfather), who emigrated from Heidelberg, Germany, and settled in what is now Montgomery, but was then Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. From there he soon after removed to White Hall, Lehigh county, where the original tract of land purchased by him, and the mansion he erected thereon, are yet in the possession of his descendants. From him sprang Conrad Leisenring, who had among other children a son named Peter, born at White Hall, who grew to manhood, and about 1794 married, and had as his second child Gideon, the father of the subject of this sketch. Peter Leisenring (grandfather) removed to Northumberland county with his family early in 1803, where he resided until his death, about

1830. He was one of the prominent men of that county. His children, four in number, were all well provided for, and his son Gideon (father), in the division of his estate, came into possession of the old homestead, near Sunbury, a valuable piece of property. Gideon Leisenring was born at White Hall May 29, 1802, went with his father's family to Sunbury, where he grew to manhood and married Louisa Henrietta Shindel. He lived there until 1845, when he removed to Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in several extensive business enterprises until he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1858. He was a resident of the latter city at the commencement of the civil war, and was among the most pronounced and fearless advocates of the Union cause. His home was the resort and refuge, as he was the advisor and confidant, of the more timid loyalists, and he was amongst those to whose efforts is owing the fact that Maryland refused to secede from the Union. From his residence floated the first United States flag given to the breeze in Baltimore after the historic 19th of April, 1861. At the close of the war he removed to Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, and engaged in business there. He continued a resident of that place until his death, in March, 1880, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He was a man of intense activity and energy, and of a most positive and determined character—qualities which peculiarly marked him in the early days of the rebellion, in Baltimore, and in the reconstruction period, in Virginia.

The wife of Gideon Leisenring, Louisa Henrietta Shindel, was a descendant of John Peter Shindel, a native of Erlenbach, Germany, from whence he emigrated to the

United States and settled in what is now Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, about 1751, and there died May 29, 1784. On August 21, 1766, at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, was born his son, John Peter, who served for a long period in the legislature of the State, and was one of the justices of that county for many years. He died September 17, 1829. His son, also named John Peter, was born at Lebanon October 3, 1787, and there married Susan McCullough about 1809. He became a minister of the gospel in the Evangelical Lutheran church, and won very considerable distinction as a pulpit orator. He spent most of his married life at Sunbury, this State, to which place he removed in 1812, and where he died October 26, 1853. He was familiarly known as "Father Shindel" throughout the Susquehanna valley, where he is yet held in tender recollection by many of the older citizens. His daughter, Louisa Henrietta, was born October 21, 1811, married Gideon Leisenring in 1828, and died at Selinsgrove March 27, 1853. She was a pure, earnest and noble Christian woman, and a most loving and affectionate wife and mother. Her death was deeply mourned in the community in which she had resided. Many of the descendants of both John Conrad Leisenring and John Peter Shindel are prominent in business and professional circles throughout the United States.

Jacob Shindel Leisenring was reared partly at Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, and partly in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. He was educated at the Missionary institute, Selinsgrove, and in the common schools of Baltimore. While yet a mere boy, he served for a time in the Union army, having enlisted in Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania independent batallion. At the close of the

war he located at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, where he read law with Hon. William H. Travers, and after finishing his course of reading, was admitted to the bar there in 1870. He at once removed to Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he became associated for a time with C. F. Shindel, a prominent member of the bar of that county. Early in 1872 he removed to Hazelton, Luzerne county, where he was admitted to the bar April 11, and was engaged in practice there until September of that year, when, having received the appointment of district attorney of a newly organized judicial district in the western part of Kansas, he removed to and located at Hays City, Ellis county, that State. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1873, locating at Altoona, this (Blair) county, in June of that year, where he has since resided in the practice of his profession, to which he has devoted the strictest attention, and as a result thereof he now enjoys the distinction of having, perhaps, the largest and most lucrative practice of any attorney in Blair county. He has been for years the solicitor of the First National bank of Altoona, and has the reputation of being an exceedingly safe counselor. His attention is almost exclusively directed to commercial law.

On September 1, 1875, Mr. Leisenring was united in marriage with Anna M. Cherry, of the city of Altoona. To them have been born two children: Henrietta Sarah, who was born July 31, 1876; and Annie Lydia, born November 23, 1877, and who died July 27, 1878.

Politically Mr. Leisenring is a staunch republican, and during his residence in West Virginia (when an active adherence to the principles of his party was not always safe),

he took an active part in the politics of the State, but since locating at Altoona he has paid little attention to practical politics. He is the author of "Leisenring's Book of Forms," a valuable book to the general practitioner, and a recognized authority in its particular direction. He has long been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has held a number of important positions, and is past commander of S. C. Potts Post, No. 62, department of Pennsylvania.

In business methods Mr. Leisenring is determined and aggressive; in manner somewhat blunt and brusque, but no one stands higher in the estimation of his closer acquaintances, and in the opinion of his professional brethren, than he does.

WILLIAM L. METZKER, one of the comfortably situated farmers of Huston township, is a son of Isaac and Anna (Lantz) Metzker, and was born in North Woodbury township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1833. The Metzker family is of German descent, and John Metzker, the paternal grandfather of William L. Metzker, was a native of Blair county, and died one and one-half miles east of Martinsburg, aged fifty-six years. He was a farmer, a democrat, and a member of the Brethren in Christ church. He married, and had a family of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters. His son, Isaac Metzker (father), was born in Blair county, and died in North Woodbury township, September 18, 1891, aged eighty-two years, seven months and eighteen days. He was a farmer, and a democrat, and served for several years as a deacon of the German Baptist church. He owned a farm of one

hundred and twenty acres of land, and married Anna Lantz, by whom he had ten children, three sons and seven daughters. She died February 26, 1880, aged sixty-six years, six months and eighteen days.

William L. Metzker was reared on a farm, and, like all farmers' sons of that day, received his education in the last of the subscription schools and the early free schools of Pennsylvania. He was carefully trained to farming and farm management, and leaving school, engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has followed with good success up to the present time.

In 1874 Mr. Metzker married Barbara Stoner, a daughter of John and Lydia (Brumbaugh) Stoner, of near Martinsburg.

The brothers and sisters of William L. Metzker are as follows: John L. Metzker, born April 8, 1842; Samuel L. Metzker, born March 10, 1848, and died October 20, 1883; Rebecca Metzker, wife of Isaac Eversole, born February 7, 1836; Catharine Metzker, now the wife of John Kensinger, born April 23, 1838; Nancy Metzker, wife of John Hying, born May 10, 1840; Virginia Metzker, wife of Christian Sturm, born February 5, 1844—now dead; Eliza Metzker, wife of Samuel Hudson, born February 18, 1846; Anna Metzker, wife of Henry Gaul, born November 4, 1852; Elizabeth Metzker, wife of George D. Paul, born November 1, 1854.

In politics William L. Metzker is a democrat of the Jacksonian type. He owns, near Martinsburg, a very good farm of one hundred and eighteen acres of land, of which seventy-five acres are under cultivation. Mr. Metzker is a careful and successful farmer, and has given close attention to the improvement and development of his farm.

JOHN K. PATTERSON, a well established and successful member of the Blair county bar, and a substantial citizen and influential republican of Altoona, is a son of Thomas and Isabella (McConaghy) Patterson, and was born at Newry, in Blair township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1857. His father, Thomas Patterson, is of Irish descent, and was born in 1814 in the old and celebrated city of Dublin, once a great seat of learning and the capital of the now fallen kingdom of Ireland. He received his education in the schools of Ireland, which are noted for the thoroughness of the knowledge which they impart. Leaving school he followed farming, and was variously engaged in different kinds of work until 1854, when he sailed for the United States as being a wider field for individual effort and business success than that of his native land. Upon arriving in this country he came to Pennsylvania and settled at Newry, this county, where he has resided until the present time. He is a farmer by occupation, and owns a well improved farm of one hundred and fifty-nine acres, on which he has erected excellent farm buildings and a fine house. He has given his time for several years to farming and fruit growing, in which agricultural pursuits he has met with good success. He is a republican in politics, and a member and elder in the Presbyterian church at Newry. He married Isabella McConaghy, who is a member of the Presbyterian church, and was born in 1820, near Dublin, in Dublin county, province of Leinster, Ireland.

John K. Patterson spent his boyhood days and grew to manhood on his father's farm at the railroad village of Newry, in the far-famed and beautiful Juniata valley. He

received his education in the common schools and the old Hollidaysburg academy, of this county, and after leaving school was employed for three years as a fireman on a train on the Pennsylvania railroad. He then engaged in teaching, which he followed for six years, and at the end of that time entered the law office of N. P. Merwine, of Altoona. After completing the required course of reading he was admitted to the bar of Blair county, June 20, 1887, and immediately opened an office in the city of Altoona, where he has already obtained a very good practice for the few years that he has been a resident of the Mountain City. In addition to the practice of law he gives considerable attention to real estate, in which he has dealt largely and successfully during the last five years. Mr. Patterson owns some very valuable property, and is one of the heaviest tax-payers of his city.

On October 22, 1890, he united in marriage with Margaret Hegarty, daughter of Oliver Hegarty, a resident of Altoona.

John K. Patterson is a member of the Third Presbyterian church, which was organized in Altoona, and of Portage Lodge, No. 220, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a staunch republican, and was a delegate to the State convention of his party which met, in 1890, at Harrisburg to nominate a candidate for governor. In that convention he supported General Hastings as being the man best fitted to fill the gubernatorial chair of the Commonwealth of the Keystone State, and as being the republican least liable to defeat in the great contest which afterward made Robert E. Pattison, the nominee of the Democratic party, governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Patterson takes an interest in municipal as well as in political

affairs, and after serving as president of the select council for two terms, he was elected by his fellow citizens as a member of the present common council. He is pleasant and courteous, but firm and determined withal, and has achieved enviable success both as a lawyer and a business man.

COL. JESSE R. CRAWFORD, of Gaysport, ex-register and recorder of Mifflin county, and who was prominently identified for several years with the iron industry of Blair county, is a son of Capt. James and Rachel (Reynolds) Crawford, and was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1810. His paternal grandfather, James Crawford, was born in Ireland and settled in Juniata county, where he followed his trade of weaver until his death, in 1823. He was a democrat, and a member of the old seceder Presbyterian church, and married Anna Black, by whom he had six children: Samuel, Captain James, David, Esther, Jane, and one other. Capt. James Crawford (father) was born in County Derry, Ireland, and settled in what was Mifflin, but now Juniata county. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics, and a member of the old seceder Presbyterian church. He was commissioned captain in the State militia, and commanded a company which served along the southern shore of Lake Erie prior to Commodore Perry's great naval victory on the waters of that lake. Captain Crawford died at the age of eighty-three years. He married Rachel Reynolds, of Cecil county, Maryland, who died in 1827, aged thirty-eight years. She was a daughter of Jesse Reynolds, who was a native of Cecil county, Maryland, and removed to Juniata county, where he died

in 1830, aged sixty-eight years, and left a family of eight children: William, Mary, Rachel, Susan, Catherine, John, Hannah, and Benjamin.

Jesse R. Crawford was reared in Mifflin county, where he received his education, and resided in Mifflin county until 1851, when he removed to Hollidaysburg. The next year he came to Gaysport, which he left in 1866 to become superintendent of Mahoning furnace, at Lowellville, Ohio, which position he held for five years. He was then variously employed up to August 31, 1870, when he returned to Gaysport, and was a member, for two years, of the iron manufacturing firm of Crawford, Johnson & Co., which operated during that time a furnace in Freedom township, Gap furnace and Rebecca furnace in Huston township. In 1873, when Mr. Crawford withdrew from the above named firm, he established a foundry at Osceola, Clearfield county, which he operated for two years, and at the end of that time retired from active life.

On April 14, 1835, Mr. Crawford married Margaret P. Wingate, of Mifflin county, and to their union have been born eight children: Jane B., who died in childhood; Maria M., widow of B. M. Johnston; Rachel R., married to James A. B. Melvin, a former merchant and present real estate dealer of Hollidaysburg; Mary E., widow of Samuel Slade; James R., who was a clerk for the Cambria Iron Company, and died October 16, 1865, from the effects of a blow received at the hands of an employee of the company; William W., married Annie E. Derno, and is a clerk in the railroad freight department at Altoona.

In politics Colonel Crawford is a democrat. He has served his borough as school director as secretary and president, and has

been a member of the common council. He was elected and served two terms, from 1840 to 1846, as clerk of the orphan courts and recorder of deeds and register of wills in Mifflin county. During his official terms he was commissioned by Governor Porter as a notary public. In 1861 he was instrumental in raising a regiment of Pennsylvania infantry, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, but as it was not called into active service he resigned. Col. Jesse R. Crawford is a member of the Presbyterian church, a respected and popular citizen of his borough, and has been for some time enjoying the fruits of his many years of active business life.

DAVID OVER, editor and senior proprietor of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, and a prominent and influential citizen of Blair county, a son of John and Catherine (Zollinger) Over, was born April 5, 1825, in Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. The ancestry of the Over family can be traced back to 1718, when two brothers of that name left their German home near the Rhine to locate in the new world. They settled near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and became the progenitors of a now numerous family, members of which served in our revolutionary struggle, the war of 1812, the war with Mexico, and the civil war, and have always been identified with good citizenship in the old Keystone State. John Over (father) was born in Franklin county, this State, but removed to Bedford about 1820, and lived at that place until his death, in 1857, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, Catherine Zollinger, was a native of Franklin county, and descended from German stock planted in

America about 1720. She died in 1873, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. Her ancestors also served in the revolutionary war. John Over was a cigar maker and tobacconist by occupation, a whig in politics, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. By his marriage with Catherine Zollinger he had a family of eight children. He and his wife were members of the German Reformed church.

David Over was reared at Bedford and received an education in the public schools of that village. After completing his studies and leaving school he served an apprenticeship at the printing business; but about that time came the excitement attending the war with Mexico, and young Over laid down his printer's stick, enlisted in Co. L, 2d Pennsylvania regiment, and marched away to the plains of Mexico to do battle in behalf of his country. He served during the war, and when the struggle was ended came back to Bedford, and, resuming the peaceful pursuits of civil life, in 1850 purchased and assumed editorial charge of the *Bedford Inquirer*. In 1856 he was elected treasurer of Bedford county on the American ticket, and discharged the duties of that position with satisfaction to the public. He successfully conducted the *Inquirer* until 1864, when he disposed of that journal, and during the next year took charge of the *Lewistown Gazette*, which he edited and published for one year. In 1868 he removed to Hollidaysburg, where he became editor and senior proprietor of the *Hollidaysburg Register*, and has continued to occupy that position to the present time. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National republican convention at Chicago, and was one of the "immortal three hundred and six" who stood by General Grant in that convention.

In 1886 Mr. Over was elected by his party friends as treasurer of Blair county, and in the management of that office again gave public satisfaction.

In 1853 he was united by marriage to Elmira Farquhar, a daughter of William N. Farquhar, of Bedford. To them was born a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: Virginia, now the wife of S. C. McLanahan, of this county; Francis J., who married Annie Bailey, and is now postmaster of Hollidaysburg, and a partner with his father in the *Register* printing establishment; Julia, married Harry H. Gardner, cashier of the Second National bank of Altoona; Nellie, living at home with her parents; William Henry (deceased), and Mary Elizabeth (deceased).

In political circles Mr. Over has long taken an active and leading part, and in the editorial management of his paper has helped to strengthen his party in this section of the State. He has also advocated and aided such public and private enterprises as tended to the development of the county, State, and nation.

JOHN F. WILSON, the senior member of the substantial firm of Wilson & Isenberg, and one of the most energetic and successful business men of Tyrone, is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (VanValzah) Wilson, and was born at Spring Mills, Centre county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1845. His paternal grandfather, John Wilson, was a lifelong resident of Union county, where he died. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Robert VanValzah, who was an able physician and a zealous Presbyterian, came in early life to Union county, where he married and died, leaving several children, of whom and

among their descendants are to be numbered seven successful physicians. Peter Wilson, the father of John F. Wilson, was born on February 18, 1798, in Union county, and subsequently went to Spring Mills, Centre county, where he owned and operated a large tannery until his death, March 14, 1886. He owned several good farms, and was one of the wealthy and influential men of his section. He was a whig and republican in politics, and a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, of whose Sunday-school at Union, Pennsylvania, he had been superintendent for over half a century. On January 18, 1827, he married Elizabeth VanValzah, who died at Spring Mills, September 20, 1868, aged sixty-five years. Their children were: Dr. Robert V., born October 1, 1827, was graduated from Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, and practiced successfully in Clearfield county till his death, February 13, 1878; Nancy J. born March 12, 1830, and died May 12, 1879; Mary E., born January 28, 1832, and died January 17, 1874; Rev. James D., born April 3, 1836, graduated from Amherst college at twenty-two years of age, and died May 10, 1888; Rebecca E., born January 22, 1837, and died February 21, 1840; Margaret, born January 28, 1841, and died April 29, 1841; Sarah H., born October 1, 1843; and John F., born December 6, 1845.

John F. Wilson received his education in Tascarora academy and Wilson seminary, of Massachusetts, and then came to Tyrone, where, in 1872, he formed a mercantile partnership with J. F. VanValzah, under the firm name of VanValzah & Wilson. They commenced business in a room 20 x 120 feet in the Sneeringer block, which they filled with general merchandise, and soon afterward established a carpet depart-

ment in a suitable room in the second story of the same building. This partnership continued successfully for nineteen years, when it came to an end by the death of Mr. VanValzah. In July, 1891, Mr. Wilson formed a partnership with S. B. Isenberg, under the firm name of Wilson & Isenberg. They have one of the largest mercantile establishments of Tyrone, carry a heavy and choice stock of goods, and command a very extensive and remunerative trade. Their establishment is on Pennsylvania avenue, and has been specially fitted up for the successful prosecution of their line of business.

On September 5, 1872, Mr. Wilson married Mary E., daughter of Jacob and Anna Markley, of Columbia, Lancaster county. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have three children: John, born May 28, 1873; Thaddeus, born July 5, 1876; and Robert, born March 29, 1879.

In politics John F. Wilson is a republican. He is a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian church of Tyrone, and a member of Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons; and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. Mr. Wilson is a man of fine personal appearance, pleasant, prompt, and active, and has been for the last twenty years one of the useful and representative business men of Tyrone.

ROBERT H. SPENDLEY, a shipper of the best grades of anthracite and bituminous coals, and whose office is in the Schenk block, Altoona, was born in Broome county, New York, and has been engaged in the coal business in Cambria and Blair counties since 1885, and resides at Hollidaysburg.

ANTHONY S. MORROW, a member of the banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., of Hollidaysburg, ex-prothonotary of Blair county, and president of the Cresson, Clearfield County & New York Short Route railroad, is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Shoemaker) Morrow, and was born at McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1823. His paternal grandfather was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came from the north of Ireland to the United States with two brothers, John and James, who settled in the Cumberland valley, Pennsylvania, and afterwards served as soldiers in the American army during the war of 1812. Samuel Morrow (father) was born in Cumberland, and removed to Fulton county early in the present century. He settled at McConnellsburg, where he conducted a tailoring establishment until his death, in 1840, at fifty-four years of age. He was a whig, and although quite a politician, yet never sought for any office. He was an energetic business man, and married Catherine Shoemaker, by whom he had several children. Mrs. Morrow was born in Franklin county, became a member of the Presbyterian church, and died at Martinsburg when in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Her father, Anthony Shoemaker (maternal grandfather), came from Strassburg, Germany, and died at McConnellsburg, while his widow lived to be one hundred years old.

Anthony S. Morrow was reared at McConnellsburg until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to Martinsburg, where he became a clerk in a general mercantile store. He soon sent for his mother and the family to come to him, as they were dependent upon him to a considerable extent for support. In 1847 he and another young man formed a partnership and purchased

the store in which he had served as clerk, and operated it until 1852, when Mr. Morrow disposed of his interest in it in order to embark in the foundry business, which he conducted very successfully until 1861. In October of that year he was elected on the republican ticket as prothonotary of Blair county, and was successively re-elected in October, 1864, 1867 and 1870. He served four successive terms of twelve continuous years, and no other prothonotary of the county ever served as long, a fact which well attests his efficiency and energy as a public officer. In February, 1874, he retired from the office of prothonotary and became a member of the private banking firm of James Gardner & Co., of Hollidaysburg, which title was immediately changed to the present firm name of Gardner, Morrow & Co. They do a large business, and have the confidence of the people as well as of the different State and National banks.

On November 23, 1848, he married Mary Crawford, daughter of David Crawford, of Blair township, Blair county, Pennsylvania.

In politics Mr. Morrow is a republican, and still takes an active part in the interests and success of his party, which he has represented frequently in county, congressional and State conventions. He owns considerable real estate in the county, and is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg. Mr. Morrow has branched out into several lines of business outside of banking. He is one of the projectors and stockholders of the Juniata Gun-
nister Company, and the Cresson, Clearfield County & New York Short Route railroad, which was completed in 1885, and of which road he has been president since its completion. He is also connected with the Martinsburg Water Works, and other enterprises.

The banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co. is the last of several firms which have succeeded to the ownership and operation of that branch of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, established in Hollidaysburg about 1850. It was under the management of Richard R. Bryan, and closed in a short time under a State law prohibiting branch banks. Bryan then, with James Gardner and others, organized under the firm name of Bryan, Gleim & Co., and bought the material of the branch house. They conducted a general banking business for several months, when the firm changed to Bryan, Gardner & Co., which continued until 1859. From that year until 1874 James Gardner conducted the business. He then associated himself with Mr. Morrow and others, under the firm name of Gardner, Morrow & Co., and have carried on most successfully a general banking business.

JAMES T. WILSON, M. D., a graduate from the University of Pennsylvania, and a popular physician, who has been in successful practice at Tyrone for nearly thirty years, is a son of George and Agnes (Cunningham) Wilson, and was born February 29, 1840, at the village of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. George Wilson (father) was a native of Mifflin county, this State, where he was born in 1799, but removed in early life to Huntingdon county, locating at Alexandria. There he resided until his death, in 1850. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade, and also owned a machine shop, where he demonstrated the possession of great natural genius by doing the most difficult machine work for a wide section of country. He gave an ardent support to the Democratic

party, and was an active and influential member of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as elder for many years. He married Agnes Cunningham, a daughter of Jeremy Cunningham, by whom he had a family of nine children. The eldest of these was a son, Jeremy, who served during the civil war as a volunteer surgeon in the hospitals at and near Washington city. He married Frances Becker, and became a prominent artist, winning high regard in artistic circles by the excellence of his paintings. He was a student of P. F. Rothermel, the distinguished painter of the "Battle of Gettysburg" (for which the city of Philadelphia paid the sum of twenty thousand dollars) and traveled abroad with Mr. Rothermel for three years, studying and copying the works of the old masters in the capitals of Europe. He now resides at Alexandria, Huntingdon county. The second child was a daughter named Mary, who became the wife of Livingston Robb (now deceased), and resides in Woodcock valley, Huntingdon county. The third was David, who married Mary Hoffman, and is now serving as sheriff of Huntingdon county. He enlisted in the 14th Pennsylvania infantry in 1861, and served three months. The fourth was Anna, who married Carroll C. Dewey, a merchant and banker (now retired) of Canton, Illinois. The fifth was a daughter named Martha (now deceased), who studied art, and became a teacher in drawing and painting at Birmingham and Glens Falls, New York, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and other places. The sixth was Prudence, who became the wife of John G. Cresswell, a baggage master running on the Pennsylvania railroad, between Harrisburg and the city of Philadelphia. Harriet N. was the seventh of the family, and is now an artist, engaged

in giving lessons in drawing and painting. The eighth and next to the youngest was James T., the principal subject of this sketch; while the youngest son was George C., who died May 13, 1879, in his thirty-sixth year. When less than eighteen years of age he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 5th Pennsylvania reserves, and after the battle of Antietam was promoted to be lieutenant in the 2d Pennsylvania artillery. He was wounded during the Pennsylvania campaign and taken prisoner at the battle of Chapen's Farm, spending six months in the military prisons at Danville and Salisbury before being exchanged. He was promoted to the rank of captain when exchanged, and was mustered out of service June 8, 1865. After the war he became an editor and journalist, and was thus engaged at the time of his death.

The maternal grandfather of Doctor Wilson, Jeremy Cunningham, was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to America at an early day and settled in Huntingdon, this State, where he died at an advanced age. He was a farmer, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a soldier in the war of 1812. He married a daughter of Col. John Spencer, an officer in the revolutionary war, and an early settler in the Hart's Log valley. To their union was born one son, and a daughter named Agnes N., the mother of Doctor Wilson. Mrs. Cunningham died while this daughter was very young, and Mr. Cunningham married again, and had three sons and two daughters by this second marriage. After her mother's death, Agnes N. Cunningham went to live with her maternal grandfather. She early became a member of the Presbyterian church at Alexandria, of which George Wilson was an elder, and the acquaintance there formed resulted in their marriage. She died at

Alexandria July 24, 1891, aged nearly eighty-nine years, having passed her entire life in that picturesque village.

Dr. James T. Wilson was reared at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, receiving a good common school education, and later taking a course of training in the Commercial college at York, this State, from which institution he was graduated in 1856, when only sixteen years of age. He then taught for two winters while studying during the summer months, after which he became a clerk in a store at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year, and then secured a position as store-keeper at Pennsylvania furnace. He remained there two years, when, having attained his majority, he began reading medicine with Dr. Daniel Houtz, of Alexandria. He studied with Doctor Houtz two years, after which he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in March, 1864, with the degree of M. D. He located in Petersburg, Huntingdon county, where he practiced for one year, and in the spring of 1865 removed to Tyrone, this county, where he has since resided and devoted his attention exclusively to the practice of medicine. He has been quite successful, and now enjoys a lucrative practice and an honorable professional standing.

On October 25, 1866, Doctor Wilson was wedded to Henrietta Clement, a daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Clement, of Huntingdon county, and their union has been blessed by a family of four children: S. Clement, born October 25, 1867; George C., born June 28, 1869; Edward, born January 14, 1875, and died June 10, 1876; and Carroll D., born March 1, 1877. Mrs. Wilson was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1842.

In his political affiliations Doctor Wilson has always been a democrat. He is a member of Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of Sinking Springs Lodge, No. 127, Knights of Pythias.

JOHN W. CONFER, who has been largely instrumental in shaping many of the leading industries of Duncansville, is a son of Samuel B. and Elizabeth (Stifler) Confer, and was born in Duncansville, June 17, 1862. Jacob Confer (paternal grandfather) was a native of McKee's Gap, Pennsylvania, and removed to Claysburg, Blair county, where he resided until his death. In politics he was a firm supporter of the Whig party, and a faithful attendant of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Elizabeth Kephart, of Claysburg, by whom he had five children, two sons and three daughters: David M., who was working for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Huntingdon, this State, where he was killed by an accident on the railroad in 1861; Keziah, married Thomas Elder, of Hollidaysburg, and who is engaged in the railroad shops at Altoona, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, married Henry Trout, of Bellwood, and died in 1891; Mary, married J. E. Shartzler, of Altoona, who is engaged in the railroad shops in that city; and Samuel B. Samuel B. Confer (father) was born at McKee's Gap in 1831, and became a captain on the Portage railroad, serving for a time in that capacity. He was then employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under whom he served as a conductor for a period of twenty years. In 1855 he came to Duncansville, where he has resided ever since. He owns a large store in that place, and carries a full line of dry goods

and groceries. He adheres to the Republican party, and served one term as commissioner of Blair county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a tireless worker in the cause of Christianity. He holds the positions of trustee, Sunday-school superintendent, and class leader, and has widened the circle of friends by his efforts for the advancement of morality, law and good order. He married Elizabeth Stifler, and to this union were born five children: David Clarence, born May 20, 1857, married Alice M. Hyle, and is a prominent physician of Duncansville, who was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1881; Lloyd G., born June 10, 1860, is now a conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, resides at Williamsburg, this county, and married Nannie G. Wood, a native of Hollidaysburg; Blanche, born March 11, 1866, died March 24, 1866; Nellie K., born February 19, 1877, and resides with her parents; and John W.

John W. Confer was reared in Duncansville, where he has always resided. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and for a short time pursued special studies under Professor Stewart, of Hollidaysburg. He is associated with his father in the mercantile business at Duncansville, and has been the general manager of the store for several years.

On April 16, 1891, John W. Confer was united in marriage with Margaret C. Gibson, of Duncansville, and to their union has been born one daughter: Pauline G., who was born January 31, 1892.

In politics Mr. Confer is a republican. He is an earnest Sunday-school worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a

prominent Mason, having served in 1889 as master of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hollidaysburg, and is now secretary of his lodge, and of Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 166, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, of Altoona, and has been enterprising and faithful in the performance of all Masonic duties. He is secretary of the Building and Loan association, secretary and treasurer of the Town Hall association, and treasurer of the borough of Duncansville. Mr. Confer has made himself useful in building up an important industry of his town, and the results of his patient labor are to be seen in his present large and flourishing business.

ANDREW A. WHITBRED, proprietor of the large and handsome greenhouses, corner Fifth avenue and Thirtieth street, Altoona, and one of the leading florists of that city, is a son of Charles and Mary E. (Cooney) Whitbred, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1852. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Emanuel Whitbred, was a native of Germany, born and reared at Leipsic, from which place he emigrated to America and located in Philadelphia. In that city he resided until his death, at which time he had reached an advanced age. He married and reared a large family of children. Among his sons was Joseph Whitbred (grandfather), who was born in Philadelphia, and passed his entire life in that city. After attaining manhood he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that occupation only for a time. He was a man of energy, ambition,

and enterprise, however, and soon began contracting and building. He was gifted with good judgment in addition to being a good workman, and became quite successful in his business. He continued to operate as a contractor and builder in that city until 1822, when he was accidentally killed by falling from a large building on the construction of which he was engaged. He married and had a family of two children. His son, Charles Whitbred (father), was born in Philadelphia, and, like his father, resided in that city all his life. He obtained a good education in the public schools of his native city, and after leaving school learned the trade of brass worker. For some years he was engaged in that occupation, but later embarked in the mercantile business there, and being a stirring, energetic man, capable, honest, and enterprising, he met with good success and controlled a fine business. His death occurred in 1861, at the age of forty-six years. He was a whig and republican in politics, and married Mary E. Cooney, and to their union was born a family of four children, three sons and one daughter. Mrs. Whitbred was a native of Bucks county, this State, of Irish descent, and died at her home in the city of Philadelphia, in 1859, aged twenty-nine years.

Andrew A. Whitbred was reared in Philadelphia, and received a fine English education in the public schools of that City of Brotherly Love. After leaving school he engaged in several different lines of work, among others the trade of shovel making, at which he worked for a time in his native city, and later at Cheltenham. He early learned something of the florist's business, and was frequently employed in that line by some of the leading florists in Philadel-

phia and elsewhere. In 1872 he located in the city of Altoona, and engaged for a time in growing early vegetables under glass. In 1884 he embarked in the business of a florist, and now has one of the largest and best arranged green-houses in the city, located on the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirtieth street, occupying nearly the entire block, and requiring over twenty-two thousand square feet of glass roofing. Here may be found nearly all the floral treasures of this clime, reinforced by a bewildering array of the choicest similar productions of other lands—in short, all the multitudinous forms of plant and flower that go to make up the complete stock of a first-class florist, or that can charm the senses by variety in form and color or delicate perfume.

On February 13, 1877, Mr. Whitbred was united in marriage with Malissa Smith, a daughter of Peter M. Smith, of the city of Altoona, and this union has been blessed by the birth of six children, three sons and three daughters: Ida, Annie, Charlie, Mary, Edward, and George.

Politically Mr. Whitbred is a republican, always giving his party a loyal support on general issues, but a little independent in local politics. He is a member of the Altoona Rolling Mill Mutual Aid association, having been at one time employed in a rolling mill for several years prior to engaging in his present prosperous business.

JOHN M. YINGLING is a reliable citizen, and has become well known as an extensive dealer in marble in the borough of Duncansville. He is a son of Frederick and Susan (Wilt) Yingling, and was born in Juniata township, Blair county, Pennsyl-

vania, December 21, 1853. Isaac Yingling (grandfather) was a native of Maryland, and came from that State to Pennsylvania and settled in what is known as Carson valley, Blair county, where he resided until his death. He was a republican in politics, and held the office of supervisor of his township for a number of terms. He married and reared a family of three sons and two daughters: Abram, Frederick, Jonathan, Sallie, and Kate. Frederick Yingling (father) was born in Carson valley, November 7, 1815, and afterward removed to Juniata township, but at present is a resident of Allegheny township, this county. He learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed thirty-three years, and afterward was under the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in their shops at Altoona, serving with that company for a time. He then removed to Juniata township, and there was engaged in farming for a few years, after which he retired from business life. Politically he is a republican, and in religious affairs is an attendant of the Evangelical Lutheran church, to which he is a liberal contributor. He married Susar Wilt, of Juniata township, and to them were born five children, one son and four daughters: Annie (deceased); Matilda Jane married Henry M. Yon, of Blair county; Florence (deceased); Ida May (deceased) and John M.

John M. Yingling was reared in Blair county, received his education in the common schools, and learned the trade of carpenter. He worked at first with his father and afterward he became a cabinet maker and furniture dealer at Duncansville. In 1889 he embarked in his present marble enterprise at the same place, where he has done a good business ever since. His office

and yards are on Main street, and he has built up a large and reliable trade in his part of the county.

On September 30, 1875, he was united in marriage with Lucinda Shaw, of Poplar Run, Freedom township, and their union has been blest with a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Edwin, born July 10, 1876; Susan, born February 4, 1881, and died February 25, 1881; William F., born April 1, 1883; Mary C., born September 20, 1886; and Rhoda, who was born October 14, 1887.

John M. Yingling was formerly a member of Lodge No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hollidaysburg, this county. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, which has always received his support at the ballot box. He gives most of his time to his business, which has constantly increased since he opened his marble yards at Duncansville, in 1889. By first-class material, good work, and reasonable prices, Mr. Yingling has secured his flattering patronage.

FRANK P. MOLLOY, chief of the fire department of Altoona, and one of the most active, energetic and successful democratic leaders of that city, is a son of Frank and Ellen (Canan) Molloy, and was born in county Donegal, province of Ulster, Ireland, March 17, 1846. The Molloy family has been resident of County Donegal for several centuries, and is connected by blood and marriage with some of the oldest families of Ireland. Frank P. Molloy's paternal grandfather, Daniel Molloy, was born at Glenties, County Donegal, in 1761, and died in 1866, when he was one hundred and five years and nine months of age. He had

been hale and hearty until within six months of his death. His son, Frank Molloy (father) was born at Glenties, and died in 1870, aged forty-nine years. He was employed for nineteen years by the English government as an inspector at Liverpool, and afterwards returned to Glenties. He married Ellen Canan, who now resides on the homestead farm at Glenties, and is very active and well preserved for her ninety-one years of age. They reared a family of six sons, of whom the following three came to America: Maurice, of Washington city; McCormick, a dry goods merchant, contractor and builder, who resided for many years at No. 921 South Twentieth street, Philadelphia; and Frank P. Mrs. Frank Molloy is a daughter of Dominick Canan, who was corporation clerk of his native town of Glenties for sixty-five years, and retained his health and mental powers until his death, at the remarkable age of one hundred and fifteen years and six months.

Frank P. Molloy, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, received his education in the district schools of his native town and a night school of Philadelphia, this State. At sixteen years of age he left Ireland, and landed at New York May 23, 1861. He went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged for a short time as a clerk in a general mercantile establishment, and then served an apprenticeship of four years and nine months to the plumbing trade. After learning his trade he worked for eighteen months as a journeyman, and at the end of that time, in 1866, came to Altoona, but remained only a short time, when he went back to Philadelphia, where he worked for a plumbing firm until 1870. On February 15 of that year he started in the plumbing business for himself in Altoona, on Eleventh avenue, but

soon removed to the site of the Schenk block, on the corner of Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth street, where he followed plumbing until 1886, when he sold his establishment to J. F. Storm. He then engaged in the hotel business, and rented the St. Lawrence hotel, corner of Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth street, which he conducted until 1889, when he sold it to James Heaton, its present manager. Leaving the St. Lawrence hotel, he purchased the Franklin house, on the corner of Ninth avenue and Seventeenth street, which he conducted very successfully until the present year, when he rented it to W. J. McFaaly.

On September 21, 1870, Mr. Molloy married Margaret Murphy, daughter of Mrs. Murphy, of Tunnel Hill, Cambria county, and they have seven children: Frank, now attending St. Vincent's college, Westmoreland county; William, Harry, John, Margaret, Edna, and Ellie.

Frank P. Molloy is an active member of St. John's Catholic church, of which his family are members. He is a director of one and a stockholder in four building and loan associations. He joined the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company in 1871, and is a life member in the following companies: Good Will, No. 1; Empire Hook and Ladder Company; Excelsior Hose; Logan Hose; Hope Fire Engine, No. 8; and Friendship Hose and Fire Patrol. He served as assistant engineer of the fire department of Altoona from 1884 to 1886, and then was elected, without opposition, as chief of the fire department, which position he has held with credit to himself ever since. In politics Mr. Molloy is an ardent democrat, and has always been an active and successful worker for his party. He has been a member of the common council for ten years,

during three years of which time he served as president of that body. His services as president were so acceptable to the public that his friends are now presenting his name again as a candidate for the presidency of the common council of Altoona and at the reorganization, on Monday, May 2, 1892, he was elected president by the unanimous vote of both democrats and republicans.

WILLIAM A. FOUSE, one of the substantial farmers of Huston township is a son of Frederick and Catherine (Acker Fouse, and was born in Huston township Blair county, Pennsylvania, Christmas day 1824. Nicholas Fouse, the paternal great grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in Polse, Germany, and was among the pioneer settlers of Clover Creek settlement and Huston township. He was a blacksmith by trade, but followed farming and was a participant in several expeditions against the Indians. He was a whig and a member of the Reformed church, and married a Miss Brumbaugh, by whom he had five children. His grandson, Frederick Fouse (father), was born in the Clover Creek settlement, of which he was a lifelong resident. He was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, and in religious faith and church membership a member and deacon of the German Reformed church. He served for many years as a justice of the peace, and died September 10, 1873, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Catherine Acker, who died October 30, 1844, at the age of forty-seven years and twenty days. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters: Margaret Nicodemus, now dead; Catherine Greaser (deceased); Elizabeth

Boyd; Solomon (deceased); William A.; Jacob; John (deceased); and Paul, now dead.

William A. Fouse was reared on the home farm, received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and has always followed farming at the Clover Creek settlement. He owns a farm of two hundred and thirty acres, of which one hundred and sixty acres are in a good state of cultivation. His farm, which has been well improved, is favorably located in regard to church, school, and market. Mr. Fouse is a republican in political sentiment, has held the office of supervisor in his native township, and always gives his party a cordial support. He is a careful farmer, a good citizen, and a consistent member of the German Reformed church.

On May 31, 1845, William A. Fouse married Catherine Greaser. To their union have been born nine children, five sons and four daughters: Susan, wife of Henry Rhodes, a farmer of Roaring Spring; Margaret, who married Joseph Detwiler, a carpenter, of Huston township; Elizabeth, wife of Martin Acker, who is engaged in farming; Jane; Reuben, of Duncansville, who married Anna Collins; George, now dead; Calvin; Samuel; and William.

HENRY ELWAY, a retired business man and farmer, who saw active service in our civil war, and whose residence is at No. 2507 Seventh avenue, in the city of Altoona, is a son of James and Sarah (Prosser) Elway, and was born September 27, 1827, in Gloucestershire, in the west of England. His paternal grandfather, William Elway, came from England to the United States in 1831, and located in North-

umberland county, Pennsylvania, where he died in a short time from a fever contracted while on his voyage to this country. James Elway (father) was born and reared in the west of England, where he lived until 1830, at which time he emigrated to America and located for a time in the city of Philadelphia. He later removed to Centre county, this State, and resided there until 1833, when he came to Blair county. He died in Altoona, on the 26th of August, 1862, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was a minister of the United Brethren church, and did much to build up the interests of that denomination in these parts. He was a whig and republican in politics. He married Sarah Prosser in England, and to their union was born a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. Mrs. Elway was born in 1808 and died in 1887. She was a member of the United Brethren church, and greatly esteemed for her many womanly virtues and kindly acts. Her father was a native of Herfordshire, England, and died there at the remarkable age of one hundred and five years.

Henry Elway was reared principally in Blair county, and obtained his education in the common schools here. After leaving school he engaged in farming and teaching for some years, and in 1858 moved into the city of Altoona and embarked in the mercantile business. He continued to operate in that line until 1863, when he sold out and enlisted for three months in Co. D, 46th Pennsylvania infantry. When his term of service had expired, he reënlisted for one year, and was made second lieutenant of Co. I, 205th Pennsylvania infantry. His company was attached to the second brigade, third division, ninth army corps, and did effective service on some of the most

hotly contested fields of the great civil war. On June 2, 1865, being the close of the war, Mr. Elway was discharged at Alexandria, Virginia, and, returning to Altoona, once more engaged in merchandising in this city. He became quite successful in business, and conducted his general store until 1876, when he sold out and purchased a farm in Allegheny township. For some fourteen years he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, but in 1890 finally retired from all active business, and is now spending the evening of his life in peace and quietude at his handsome home in Altoona, where he is surrounded by all the necessities and comforts calculated to promote his happiness. In addition to his fine farm in Allegheny township, he owns some valuable real estate in this city.

On March 1, 1853, Mr. Elway united in marriage with Hannah Root, a daughter of Jacob Root, of Bellwood, this county. In religion Mr. Elway is a member of the United Brethren church, and in his political convictions an ardent republican. He has served the city in the capacity of assessor and as a member of the common council, and is a highly esteemed citizen.

GEORGE M. STEWART, president of the Master Plumbers' association of Altoona, and the proprietor of the oldest plumbing and gas fitting establishment in the Mountain City, is a son of George and Corriene (Homer) Stewart, and was born at Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1839. His paternal grandfather, David Stewart, was of Scotch descent, and came from Scotland to Pennsylvania, and finally settled at Lewistown, where he purchased a large and valuable farm, which

he managed until his death. His son, George Stewart (father), was born, in 1810, in the city of Harrisburg, where he learned the trade of gunsmith, which he followed for a short time. In 1830 he removed to Lewistown, where he was engaged in the plumbing and gas fitting business, and was also justice of the peace two terms in Lewistown. He then came to Altoona and formed a partnership with A. B. Long, under the firm name of Stewart & Long, and they opened a plumbing and gas fitting establishment. This firm continued until 1861, when Mr. Long retired, and Mr. Stewart admitted his son, George M., to partnership, under the firm name of Stewart & Son. This second firm existed until April 1, 1873, when Mr. Stewart retired, and his son, Henry C., succeeded in the new firm of G. M. Stewart & Co. Mr. Stewart, after retiring from active business in 1873, removed to Harrisburg, where he died October 17, 1890, when he was in the eightieth year of his age. His remains were interred in the family lot in St. Mark's cemetery at Lewistown. He was a man of honor and integrity, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, had served as a member of the city council of Altoona, and married Corriene Homer, of French descent, June 12, 1835. She was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1816, and is still living and resides at Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. They reared a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters.

George M. Stewart received his education in the public schools of Lewistown, and after leaving school was engaged for about three years as a clerk in a drug store. He then learned the trade of plumber with his

father, and worked at Lewistown and at Huntingdon, this State, until 1859, when he came to Altoona to work for the firm of Stewart & Long. Two years later he succeeded Mr. Long as a member of the firm, and in 1873 his father retired. Mr. Stewart and his brother, Henry C., formed a partnership, under the firm name of George M. Stewart & Bro. This firm lasted until November 28, 1887. His brother, Henry C., died March 7, 1892, and was interred in the family lot at Lewistown. Mr. Stewart has continued by himself successfully in the plumbing and gas fitting business.

On December 11, 1888, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Harriet McCracken, daughter of Samuel McCracken, of Altoona. To their union have been born two children: George W. and Charles A.

In religious faith and church membership Mr. Stewart is an Episcopalian, while in politics he is an independent republican, who supports the cardinal principles of his party, but votes for the best man for city and county offices. He was a member, for over thirty years, of the first martial band that was organized in Altoona. He is an intelligent and industrious citizen, and thoroughly understands his business in all of its various branches.

WILLIAM L. PENNOCK, one of the prominent young business men of Altoona, who is engaged in a number of enterprises here and elsewhere, and bids fair to achieve still greater distinction in the business world, is a son of John L. and Cynthia (Snead) Pennock, and was born November 23, 1860, at Frankstown, Blair county, Pennsylvania. The Pennocks are descended from an ancient Scotch family, prominent

in the early history of the Scottish highlands; and the American branch of the family traces its ancestry back to Christopher Pennock, who emigrated from Scotland and settled where the city of Philadelphia now stands before the arrival of William Penn in this country. John L. Pennock (father) is a native of the old historic county of Chester, where he was born in 1814. He was reared and educated in that county, and resided there until middle life. He was a soldier in the late war. In 1861 he removed to this county, locating at Frankstown, where he remained until 1876. At that time he came to Altoona, where he has continued to reside until the present time. He is now in the seventy-sixth year of his age. While at Frankstown he was engaged in the tanning business, and became quite successful and prosperous. After coming to Altoona he accepted a place in the freight department of the Pennsylvania railroad, and is still engaged in discharging the duties of that position. In religion he is a Friend, or Quaker, and in politics a republican. He married Cynthia Snead, a native of Maryland, and to their union was born a family of seven children: Mary I., Elizabeth R., Joseph E., Eva A., Elmer E., Nellie H., and William L., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Pennock is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and is now in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

William L. Pennock was reared principally in Altoona, and received his education in the common schools of this city and in the academy at Kingwood, West Virginia, from which institution he was graduated in 1880. In a short time thereafter he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a clerk in the office of the superintendent of motive power at Altoona.

He remained there four years, and was then transferred to and made chief clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Altoona division of the Pennsylvania railroad. In this office he spent four years, and at the end of that time resigned his position and embarked in the coal and wood business in Altoona. His office and coal yards are located on the corner of Fourth street and Eighth avenue, and by careful attention to the wants of the public, and the enterprise, energy, and ability which has always distinguished his management of any enterprise, he has succeeded in building up a fine trade. He has telephone connection, and gives personal attention to all departments of his business. In addition to this enterprise, he is also engaged in contracting in the line of grading, excavating, and other city work, and is the senior member of the firm of W. L. Pennock & Co., general jobbers in supplies of all kinds, in this city. He is also engaged in the lumber business at Royer, this county, besides being interested in real estate here and in the city of Buffalo, New York. Along with his other business affairs he is superintendent of the Altoona Stone Company, and in all these different departments has given evidence of an energy and an executive ability which is infrequent, and is bound to command success in life.

On October 28, 1886, Mr. Pennock was wedded to Bertha Ramey, a daughter of D. K. Ramey, of the city of Altoona. To Mr. and Mrs. Pennock have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Ruth Lorena, Eugene Ramey, and Donald McGowan.

In politics Mr. Pennock follows the example of his venerable father, and is an ardent republican, giving his party a hearty

support on all general questions, but inclined toward independence in local affairs. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and is superintendent of the infant Sunday-school connected with that church in this city. He is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and an affable gentleman as well as a very successful business man.

C. BLYTHE JONES, who for seventeen years has meted out justice to the citizens of Hollidaysburg, and acquired an unusual popularity among the citizens of this county, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Moore) Jones. He was born at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1827. His grandfather, John Jones, was a native of England, born in 1730, and emigrated to the United States in 1756, locating in Path valley, Franklin county, this State, where he became a land owner and successful farmer. He resided in that county until his death, in 1841, having reached the remarkable age of one hundred and eleven years. He served as a soldier in the revolutionary war. Joseph Jones (father) was born in Path valley, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1794, and removed to Frankstown, Blair county, in 1833, where he resided until his death, in 1858, at the age of sixty-four years. For a long period he was a hotel proprietor at Frankstown and became widely known, but retired from active business some time prior to his demise. He was a democrat in politics, and for many years a member of the Baptist church. He married Mary Moore, to whom was born a family of six children. Her father, Robert Moore, died at Manor Hill, in the adjoining

county of Huntingdon, where he was engaged in merchandising. Mrs. Jones (mother) was born in that county, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1830, when the subject of this sketch was but three years of age. At the age of six years he came to this county with his father's family, consisting of his father and five sisters, all his seniors, and was reared at Frankstown, attending the common schools for some years, and later taking a course at the Litiz academy, in Lancaster, and also at Huntingdon academy. After leaving school he boated on the old State canal, and soon afterward embarked in the mercantile business at Frankstown, and continued therein until 1857, when he removed to Scott county, Iowa. There he purchased a farm and engaged in cultivating the soil for two years, during which time he was elected and served as justice of the peace. In 1859 he returned to Blair county and located at Hollidaysburg. In 1866 he became a citizen of Gaysport borough, where he has ever since resided. About seventeen years ago he was elected justice of the peace here, and has been regularly reelected at each recurring election. During the civil war he served as a clerk in the office of the provost marshal. In 1887 he was elected county commissioner for a term of three years, on the democratic ticket, and reelected to this office in 1890 for a like period.

In 1883 Mr. Jones became the candidate of his party for the office of county treasurer, and when the returns came in he only lacked forty-four votes of election, although the county is republican by nearly fifteen hundred majority. This is a testimonial of popularity seldom accorded a political opponent, and is the more remarkable be-

cause he made little or no effort during the canvass, thinking the majority against his party was too large to be overcome. In 1884 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for State senator from this district against H. A. Boggs, the republican nominee.

In 1851 Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Malinda Gast, a daughter of George Gast, of Frankstown, this county, and to them were born four children, all now deceased. He and Mrs. Jones are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons, and takes rank with the most popular and substantial citizens of Blair county.

J. LEE PLUMMER, register and recorder of Blair county, and an active leader in local politics, is a son of James S. and Charlotte (Wharton) Plummer, and was born September 20, 1859, in Snyder township, Blair county, Pennsylvania. The family is of English extraction, and was planted in America at a very early day. Richard Plummer, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a resident of Woodcock valley, Huntingdon county, this State, in 1780. His son, John Plummer (great-grandfather), was one of the first settlers in Cambria county, having located there in 1804. William R. Plummer (grandfather) was born in that county in 1812, and while yet a young man removed to Huntingdon county. He was a forgerman by occupation, and worked at different forges in that and Blair counties. He became a policeman for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and after being employed in that capacity for several years, was accidentally killed by a train at Tyrone,



J. Lee Plummer

this county, in 1879, when he had attained the age of sixty-seven years. In politics he was an ardent republican, and took an active part in the work of his party. He was an enthusiastic friend of free schools, and served as school director of Snyder township, this county. He married Catharine Traister, by whom he had a family of eleven children. James S. Plummer (father) was born in what is now Blair county in 1835, and resided at Tyrone Forge until 1860, when he removed to Tyrone borough, where he lived until 1881. He served as postmaster at Tyrone for a number of years. He was a member of the old State militia, and while encamped at Hollidaysburg, in 1858, he was badly crippled, having the major portion of both hands blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon while he was acting as rammer. In 1880 he was elected register and recorder of Blair county on the republican ticket, and removed to Hollidaysburg, where he has resided ever since. In 1883 he was reelected, and served until 1887. He owns a valuable farm, and now gives it most of his time and attention. He married Charlotte Wharton, and to them was born a family of eleven children. Her father, Alexander Wharton, was a native of Ireland, but came to the United States about 1811, and was engaged in teaching for many years. John Plummer, the great-great-uncle of the subject of this sketch, was killed by the Indians in Bedford county in 1780.

J. Lee Plummer was reared principally at Tyrone, and received a good practical English education in the public schools of that borough. After leaving school he accepted a position as clerk in the Tyrone yards of the Pennsylvania railroad, and served in that capacity for one year, when

he became a brakeman on a passenger train running over the Tyrone division of that road. He was thus employed until 1881, when he resigned and removed to Hollidaysburg to accept the position of deputy register and recorder in his father's office. He discharged his duties as such until February, 1889, when he announced himself as a candidate for the office of register and recorder on the republican ticket, and was elected to the office in November of that year. He assumed entire charge in January, 1890, and is engaged in discharging the responsible duties of that official position. He was renominated unanimously for the same office in the republican convention, held in Hollidaysburg, May 17, 1892, and as the county is overwhelmingly republican, his reelection is assured.

On April 18, 1882, Mr. Plummer was united by marriage to Mary A. Silknitter, a daughter of John Wesley Silknitter, of Huntingdon county. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one son and one daughter: Ethel, born July 27, 1888; and J. Lee, jr., born December 27, 1889.

Politically Mr. Plummer has always been a staunch republican, and is prominent in local politics, having served as secretary of the republican county committee from 1884 to 1886, and as chairman during 1887 and 1888. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons; of Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 166, Royal Arch Masons; and of Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Elmo Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, at Altoona; and the Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection. He has been for some time a member of the Phoenix Fire company, of Hollidaysburg.

JOHN CLINGERMAN, a highly respected citizen of Altoona, who has had a wide experience in life, and represents the sturdy German element, which has been so prominent in the development of this State, is a son of Jacob and Sarah (McKinley) Clingerman, and was born July 20, 1827, near the village of Everett, Bedford county, Pennsylvania. The Clingermands are of direct German descent, Peter Clingerman (grandfather) coming from that country to America in 1760, and settling in what is now York county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer by occupation, and served as a soldier in the revolutionary war, fighting shoulder to shoulder with native born Americans to secure the independence of his adopted country. He lived to be a very old man, and died at his home in York county, this State. He married and reared a large family, among his children being Jacob Clingerman (father), who was born in York county in 1782, but removed to Bedford county at an early day, and settled on a farm near Bedford. He remained on the farm until 1831, when he went to Piper's Forge, that county, and in 1833 removed to Franklin Forge, Huntingdon county. After one year's residence at the latter place, he went to Etna Furnace, where he was employed for two years, part of the time in hauling stone for the furnace at Point Lookout. He then resided successively at Short Mountain Bank and Springfield Mines, and in 1844 moved to Duncansville, now this county, where he did the framing for the Portage Iron Company for several years. He died at his home in that village in 1876, at the good old age of ninety-four years. He was a very stout, hearty man, and hunted and fished through this section when it was not unusual to see from thirty to forty deer

together in the woods. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a whig and republican in politics. He married Sarah McKinley, by whom he had a family of ten children. Mrs. Clingerman was a native of Fulton county, this State, and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her father was of Scotch-Irish descent and her mother of German descent. She died at Duncansville in 1860, at the advanced age of seventy years.

John Clingerman was only ten years old when he was put to work in the ore mines, driving horse and cart at Springfield mines, and about sixteen years of age when he came to Duncansville with his father's family. His education, only a very limited part, was received in the common schools of this State, partly in this and partly in Huntingdon county. Being put to work when very young, he had not the advantages that boys now have of public school education, but studied in the evening, and during the long winter nights by the light of the fire on the hearth, or a tallow candle, and received the greater part of his education after he was twenty-one years of age. Having worked in the rolling mill several years, he learned the puddlers' trade, and worked at that business until his health began to fail. In the fall of 1851 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Duncansville, under Col. Thomas Scott, who at that time was baggage agent and train dispatcher at Duncansville, but subsequently rose to be president of the great corporation he then served, and became famous as one of the railroad kings of America. Mr. Clingerman began as a brakeman on the road, was later made freight agent for the mountain division, and afterward became a freight conductor. He remained

with the company until 1855, and still preserves a letter of recommendation, given him by Mr. Scott when he quit, by which he procured a situation on a branch of the Illinois Central railroad, running from Chicago to Kankakee. He only remained there a short time, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he procured a situation on a passenger train between Cincinnati and Xenia. In the fall of 1855, when the train was discontinued for the season, he returned to his old home at Duncansville, this county, and again took up his studies, attending the academy at Hollidaysburg during the winter, and also receiving private instruction from the Rev. Doctor Junkin, a Presbyterian minister at Hollidaysburg, and in the spring of 1856 went to Duff's Commercial college, taking the full commercial course, and graduating there that year (1856). He then taught school two years at the foot of Plain Ten, this county, after which he took charge of the Duncansville High school, which he taught for three years. During all this time he was a very close student, desiring to stand at the head of his profession, receiving instruction from Professor Miller and other eminent instructors of that day. In 1862 he came to Altoona and embarked in the mercantile business, which he only continued for a short time. In the fall of that year he sold out his business, and, as he could not enlist in the 125th Pennsylvania infantry, that went from Altoona and vicinity, on account of lameness, Col. Jacob Higgins gave him the position of sutler for this regiment, which he held for nine months. He then returned to Pennsylvania and became superintendent in the saw, shingle and lath mill of Holmes & Wigton, at Snow Shoe, Centre county. In 1867 he engaged in the grocery business in this city,

and continued in that line for six years, after which he spent two years selling sewing machines, and then once more started into the mercantile business, running two stores here for about two years. In 1880 he began shipping milk to this city, and is the pioneer in that enterprise. He now has a nice business, and owns some nice real estate in this city.

On May 15, 1866, Mr. Clingerman married Rebecca Hicks, a daughter of Daniel Hicks, of Duncansville. To this union was born a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, a son and a daughter dying in infancy: Mary B., assistant principal in the high school of this city; Walter H., served an apprenticeship with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is now in the draughting room at Altoona; Addie B., Annie L., and Chester P.

Politically Mr. Clingerman is a republican, and takes an active part in politics. He has twice made the race for the nomination of prothonotary, and served in the city council from 1872 to 1874. He is a member and trustee of the Third Methodist Episcopal church of this city, having united with the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church in 1871.

HENRY F. W. JENKS, a skilled iron worker, and who is now employed by the Portage Iron Company (limited), of Duncansville, is a son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Jewkes) Jenks, and was born at Wolverhampton, England, July 21, 1860. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Jenks, was born at Bilston, South Staffordshire, England, and died at Wolverhampton in 1870 or '72. He was a heater by trade, and had served for several years as manager of an iron

mill. He was a liberal in English politics, a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and married and reared a family of ten children. He was a life-long resident of his native county, and his son, Joseph Jenks (father), was born at Bilston in 1823. He received his education in the schools of his town, and learned the trade of roller, which he followed some years. At the end of that time he became manager of a steel mill, which position he filled efficiently and acceptably for a number of years. He is still alive, and visiting his children in America. He resided during most of his life at Wolverhampton, in South Staffordshire, where he was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church. He was a liberal in English political affairs, and married Mary Ann Jewkes, who died in 1883, aged fifty-seven years. They reared a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters: Joseph, an iron merchant in England; Thomas, who died at an early age; Walter L., who came to Pennsylvania, and is a boss roller in La Bell Steel mills, Allegheny, this State; Albert E., now engaged in the iron business with his brother Joseph in England; Henry F. W.; Mary A., wife of William George Merriman, of Duncansville, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Agnes, who married William Blakemore, the manager of a large colliery in England; Matilda M., wife of Rev. John Watson Blakemore, an eminent clergyman of Sunderland, England; Rebecca; Ada L., who married Samuel Evans, a merchant of Manchester, in her native country; and Martha E.

Henry F. W. Jenks was reared at Wolverhampton, received a good English education, and learned the trade of roller, which he followed in England until 1882, when he

came to Pennsylvania. After being variously employed in several different rolling mills he came, in 1889, to Duncansville, where he has been employed ever since as boss roller of a ten-inch train of rolls in the rolling mill of the Portage Iron Company. Mr. Jenks is a republican in politics, and in religious sentiment and church membership has been for some years a Wesleyan Methodist. He is a competent and energetic workman, well acquainted with all the details of rolling mill work, and is a pleasant and intelligent gentleman.

On November 21, 1885, Mr. Jenks was united in marriage with Annie E. Fawsitt, of Hanley, North Staffordshire, England, and their union has been blessed with two children: a son named Earnest, who was born May 21, 1889; and Ethel May, born January 27, 1890, and died July 17 of the same year.

JAMES M. SMITH, M. D., a graduate of the Pennsylvania university and one of the leading physicians of Tyrone, who has been in successful practice here for more than two decades, and is now president of the Blair County Medical society, is a son of Levi and Mary (Pheasant) Smith, and was born in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1848. His great-grandfather Smith was a native of Germany, but leaving the Fatherland, he crossed the ocean and settled in Baltimore county, Maryland, where he lived until his death. He married and reared three sons, two of whom moved to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and the third settled in West Virginia. One of the two who came to this State was George Smith (grandfather), who was a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, and died in Huntingdon county, Penn-

sylvania, at an advanced age. Levi Smith (father) was born in Huntingdon county, and was a prosperous farmer. He lived to be sixty-six years of age, and then met an accidental death. He was an ardent republican, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary Pheasant, and to their union was born a family of thirteen children.

James M. Smith received his education in Hollidaysburg, this county, having been a student at the seminary there in its early days. After acquiring a good English education he began reading medicine with his brother, Dr. George W. Smith, of Hollidaysburg, and later entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1870, with the degree of M. D. He then entered the office of Doctor Dunwiddie, at Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon county, where he practiced for one year, and in 1871 removed to Tyrone, at which place he has been engaged in general practice ever since. Doctor Smith early gained an enviable reputation as a physician, and has long enjoyed a large and remunerative practice.

In 1874 Doctor Smith was united in marriage with Rosa Reynolds, a daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Peel) Reynolds, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. To this union has been born a family of two sons and a daughter: Francis G., who is now a cadet in the United States Military academy at West Point; Elizabeth, and James R.

Doctor Smith is a republican in his political faith, and has served on the town council and school board of Tyrone. He has been a director in the First National bank of Tyrone since its organization, and holds membership in Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, Free and Accepted Masons, of which lodge he is

a past master. Doctor Smith is a pleasant, affable gentleman, liberal in his views, and popular among the people. He has been for years a prominent member of the Blair County Medical society, and is now serving as president of that organization.

JAMES C. HUGHES, now a prominent business man of Altoona, is one of the self-made men of the old Keystone State, who, beginning with nothing but inherited ability, have achieved financial and social success by earnest effort and unconquerable energy. He was born September 9, 1848, at Buffalo Run, Centre county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John D. and Hannah (Hicks) Hughes. He was reared in Centre county until he had attained the age of fifteen years, and received only an ordinary common school education. In 1865 he came to Altoona and has been a resident of this city ever since. After leaving school he learned the blacksmith trade, and continued to work at that occupation until 1873, when he embarked in the grocery business. At first his trade was small, but it increased by degrees, and in 1876 he added a line of general merchandise. He gave close attention to business, and by industry, enterprise and native ability, had soon built up a prosperous trade. A customer once gained was never allowed to drop away through inattention or incivility, and his dealings were marked by that scrupulous integrity that lies at the bottom of all permanent success. The consequence has been a constantly increasing patronage, and he now carries a good stock of all kinds of general merchandise, and is doing a larger business than ever before. In addition to his general store, Mr. Hughes is a member of the

firm of G. L. Cyphers & Co., and they run two hardware stores in this city and one tinware store. In all these mercantile enterprises he has met with success, and is a stockholder in the city electric railway of Altoona. He also owns some valuable real estate in this city.

In October, 1868, Mr. Hughes was wedded to Elizabeth Walton, a daughter of Elias Walton, of the city of Altoona, and to this union has been born a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters: John, Harry, Charles, Bertha, James, Ralph, May, Arthur, Robert, and Clyde.

Politically Mr. Hughes is a democrat, taking an active part in politics and ever anxious for the success of his party and the triumph of its principles. He is now serving as school director, and is a well known friend of popular education. He is also a leading Mason, being a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons; Mountain Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters; and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar.

The family of which Mr. Hughes stands as the representative is of Irish origin, and was planted in America at an early day by the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a native of the Emerald Isle, but emigrated to the United States while yet a young man, and settled in Centre county, Pennsylvania. He married and reared a family, among his children being John D. Hughes (father), who was born at Bellefonte, Centre county, this State. He removed to Altoona in 1865, and after residing here three years, returned to Centre county. In 1876 he again located in Altoona, and thereafter was a resident of the city until his death, in 1885, at the advanced

age of sixty-one years. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that occupation until 1876, when he engaged in the coal business at Altoona. He was an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics a democrat of the old school. He married Hannah Hicks, a native of Centre county, who still survives him, and now resides in the city of Altoona, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. She also is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is held in high esteem by her many friends.

PIUS SNEERINGER, one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of Tyrone, who was universally beloved and respected, was a son of Joseph and Margaret (O'Bold) Sneeringer, and was born at Conewago, Adams county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1813. Joseph Sneeringer was born at Conewago, of which he was a lifelong resident, and where he died July 29, 1868, aged eighty-one years. He was an extensive and successful farmer, owning three large farms at one time. He was a consistent member of the Catholic church, and an old-line whig in politics until the advent of the Free Soil party, when he became a democrat. He married Margaret O'Bold, by whom he had fourteen children, eleven sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest.

After receiving a good common English education Pius Sneeringer learned the trade of miller, which he followed until 1847, when ill health led to his engaging in the mercantile business at Littlestown, Adams county, in partnership with Joseph Fink, and then had as successive partners, Samuel Sneeringer, John A. Renshaw, and E. L.

Study. In 1853 he came to Tyrone and engaged successively until 1866 in the mercantile and lumber business with James Shultz, T. B. Heims, and E. L. Study, under the firm name of P. Sneeringer & Co. From 1867 to 1871 he was in the dry goods business, and in 1868, with T. B. Heims, erected the Tyrone steam flouring mill, which they operated until 1872. In that year he and J. T. Mathias embarked in the manufacture of cigars and the wholesale and retail tobacco business, and in 1880 Mr. Mathias withdrew and J. A. Sneeringer took his place, under the firm name of P. Sneeringer & Son, which firm continued successfully until Mr. Sneeringer's death in 1890.

In Conewago chapel, on May 24, 1836, he was united in marriage, by Rev. Matthew Lekue, with Eliza A. Brothers, of Littlestown, Adams county, who still survives him. They had a family of eight children, of whom three, Augustus A., Austin C., and Mary C., preceded their father to the other life. The five children surviving are: Mrs. William Vogt (see sketch of William Vogt); Mrs. Emma Baumgardner; Mrs. Elizabeth Aultz, widow of Captain Aultz; James A.; and Mrs. Clara Flynn, wife of P. Flynn, whose sketch appears in this volume.

Pius Sneeringer was born and reared a Catholic, in which faith he consistently lived and died. He was an old-line whig until the formation of the Know-nothing party, when he became a democrat. He was always interested in the welfare of Tyrone. He was one of the organizers of the Tyrone Gas and Water Company, of which he was a director at the time of his death. He was also a member of the firm of Study & Co., which was engaged in mining iron ore on the Shoenberger lands near Tyrone. He was not fond of prominence, never sought

for municipal office, which he often declined, and devoted himself to his business and his home.

His long and useful life closed on July 10, 1890, when his summons came and he passed quietly away. His remains are entombed in Oak Grove cemetery. Appropriate notices of Mr. Sneeringer appeared in the county press, and one who knew him well wrote of him as follows: "The deceased was known to almost every one in Tyrone, and was deservedly popular. He was the possessor of a most lovable disposition. Of course the sterling traits of his character shone most brightly in his own home, and to those who knew him best they were most radiant. Ever an indulgent, kind father and husband, and a true friend, he was one of those for whose living the world is better."

DAVID G. McCULLOUGH, who has been engaged in the grocery business in Altoona since 1876, and is one of the surviving wounded veterans of the old 54th Pennsylvania infantry, is a son of John and Barbara (Crider) McCullough, and was born in Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1839. His paternal grandfather was of Scotch lineage, and died in Jefferson county in 1840, when in the seventy-second year of his age; while his maternal grandfather, Peter Crider, was of German descent, from Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and died in Blair county, at forty-two years of age. John McCullough, the father of David G. McCullough, was born in 1804, in Baltimore, Maryland, and died at Birmingham, in 1849, when in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was a stonemason by trade, but during the winter

seasons worked at coopering, as in his day all stonemason work ceased with the approach of winter. He was a good workman and an industrious man, and married Barbara Crider January 4, 1827, who was born in 1805, and passed away April 18, 1885, at Birmingham, Pennsylvania, in her eightieth year. They were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Mary, Martha, Rachel, Andrew, John, James, and David G.

David G. McCullough was reared at Birmingham, where he received his education in the common schools and the high school of that place. Leaving school, he followed farming for a short time, then was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for three years, and at the end of that time, on September 4, 1861, left the pursuits of civil life to risk his life in defense of his country's liberties. He enlisted at Johnstown, Cambria county, on the above named date, as a private in Co. A, 54th Pennsylvania infantry, was promoted to corporal for meritorious service, and was honorably discharged on February 9, 1864, but immediately re-enlisted as a veteran. He served on his second term of enlistment until January 28, 1865, when he was discharged on a surgeon's certificate, for physical disability. His first service in the field was in the Army of West Virginia, where his regiment saw some very hard scouting service along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, as well as severe fighting in the mountains of West Virginia. His regiment was afterwards transferred to the Army of the Shenandoah, and formed a part of the first brigade, first division, eighth army corps. Corporal McCullough was wounded in the left arm at the battle of New Market, May 15, 1864. This wound

confined him to a hospital for eight months, and, rendering him unfit for further active service in the field, led to his discharge. Returning home, he went, during the succeeding year, to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the grocery business until 1873, when he came to Altoona and became the junior member of the grocery firm of Confer & McCullough, which existed for three years. In March, 1876, Mr. McCullough purchased his partner's interest, and since then has devoted his time and energies to the building up of the fine trade which he now enjoys. His grocery store is at No. 1121 Eleventh avenue, where he keeps a large and carefully selected stock of fresh and pure family groceries.

On September 24, 1868, Mr. McCullough wedded Mary A., daughter of Jeremiah Hite, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. To their union have been born six children, five sons and one daughter: Frank M., now attending Lehigh university, at Bethlehem, this State, from which institution he will be graduated in the class of 1894; John E. and David G., jr., now attending Altoona High school; Charles; Lillie; and Herman.

David G. McCullough is a staunch republican in politics, who has always yielded his party an unflinching loyalty, and an active, whole-hearted support. He is a member of F. C. Ward Post, No. 468, Grand Army of the Republic, and thoroughly understands the business in which he has been so successfully engaged for nearly a quarter of a century.

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EDWIN S. EBERMAN, a retired citizen of Hollidaysburg, and who was in the confectionery manufacturing business in that place for thirty-two years, is the eldest son of John M. and Catherine (Rupely)

Eberman, and was born in the city of Lancaster, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1816. His paternal grandfather, Philip Eberman, was a native of Germany, and in 1812 came to the city of Lancaster, where he resided until his death, in 1850. He was a democrat, and served one term as sheriff of Lancaster county. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and married and reared a family of five children: John M., Susan, George, William, and Jacob. John M., the eldest son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born August 1, 1787, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and there he followed his trade of tinning for several years. He then went to Harrisburg, where he was engaged in the confectionery business until a short time before his death, which occurred June 5, 1865. He was a democrat in politics, and served as a clerk for several years in the land office at Harrisburg. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and married Catherine Rupely, who passed away in 1842, aged forty-seven years. They were the parents of eleven children: Edwin S., Ellen, Frederick, John, Margaret, F. A., Henrietta, Charlotte, Luther M., Agnes S., and Charles.

Edwin S. Eberman was reared at Lancaster and Harrisburg, and received a good common English education, and engaged in the manufacture of confectionery with his father. In 1832 he came to Hollidaysburg, Blair county, where he opened, on Montgomery street, a confectionery establishment, and manufactured all kinds of candies and confections for thirty-two years. In 1882 he disposed of his business, and since then has been living a retired life. He and his amiable wife reside in a pleasantly appointed home on Walnut street, where they are ever glad to welcome their friends.

In 1835 Mr. Eberman married Euphronia Snyder, who was born in Lancaster county, November 12, 1817. She is a daughter of Jacob Snyder, who was born in Germany, October 9, 1796, came to the United States about 1812, and resided in South Carolina, Lancaster, and at Hollidaysburg, where he died, May 8, 1847, aged eighty-one years. Jacob Snyder was a democrat and Lutheran, and served in the war of 1812. He married Barbara Parker, by whom he had four children: Nancy, Mrs. Euphronia Eberman, Elizabeth, and Jacob, all of whom are living.

Edwin S. Eberman is an old-time democrat in politics, who believes in the simplicity of republican governments and their honest administration by public officials. He is a member and trustee of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Hollidaysburg. When the late war commenced, Mr. Eberman, although forty-five years of age, and safe from all probable drafts, yet responded to President Lincoln's call for troops, and enlisted as a private in Co. A, 3d Pennsylvania infantry. He was soon appointed as a hospital steward, and served as such until the 13th day of July, 1861, when he was honorably discharged from the Union service. To-day Mr. Eberman is among the few surviving Union soldiers who have passed their three-score and ten years.

WARREN H. MOORE, junior partner in the well known firm of Stoke & Moore, contractors and builders, of the city of Altoona, is a son of Thomas H. and Mary (Hagerty) Moore, and was born January 22, 1838, in what is now Logan township, Blair county, but was then Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. The Moores are descended

from an old English family, but have been citizens of the Keystone State from an early day. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, James Moore, was a native of Chester county, removed to Centre at an early date, where he died in 1832, aged sixty-three years. He was a farmer by occupation, and also run several large teams on the road. He married Magdalene Hastings, and reared a family of six children. One of his sons, Thomas H. Moore (father), was born near Bellefonte, Centre county, in 1801, but after attaining manhood removed to this (then Huntingdon) county, and located in Logan township, about 1835. He had been reared on the farm, but learned the trade of miller, and after settling in this county followed the milling business for a number of years. He was finally compelled to abandon it on account of his health, and afterward engaged in buying and selling lumber to some extent. He was a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, and in politics an old-line whig. He married Mary Hagerty, by whom he had a family of ten children. She was a native of Centre county, a devoted member of the Baptist church, and died in 1855, at the age of forty-nine years.

Warren H. Moore was reared in this county, and obtained a good practical education in the common schools of his neighborhood. After leaving school he became a carpenter's apprentice, and thoroughly learned that trade. To this business, either in the capacity of employee or employer, he has devoted nearly all his active life. In 1868 he removed to Altoona, and has resided in this city ever since. During the last eighteen years he has been engaged in contracting and building, since 1885 in partnership with William Stoke, the well known

planing mill man of Altoona, under the firm name of Stoke & Moore. Their partnership extends only to the contracting and building business, and among the many fine structures they have erected in this city, mention may be made of the new gas works, the silk mill, and two of the new brick school houses. Their work is first-class in every particular, and the firm has high standing wherever known, both as regards their ability and their integrity.

On October 29, 1864, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Jennie Ridenour, a daughter of William Ridenour, of the city of Altoona. To their union has been born a family of eight children, six of whom—two sons and four daughters—are now living: Elmer T., William A., Jessie M., Mary M., Lizzie R., and Edna H.

On April 20, 1861, Mr. Moore enlisted in Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania infantry, for three months, and September 20th reenlisted in Co. F, 76th regiment, as a sergeant, for three years. He was in active service for a year and six months, stationed most of that time on the coast of South Carolina. He was discharged October 17, 1862, at Hilton Head, on account of surgeon's certificate of disability. Politically he is a republican, giving his party a uniform support on National and State issues, but exercising a degree of independence in local politics. He is a member of Fred C. Ward Post, No. 468, Grand Army of the Republic. In business affairs he is energetic and enterprising, and ranks among the best citizens of Blair county.

IRA WENTZEL, an enterprising and progressive business man, and a leading merchant of Bellwood and the northwestern part of Blair county, is a son of Daniel and

Catherine (Campbell) Wentzel, and was born near Sunbury, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1850. His paternal grandfather, John Wentzel, was born in one of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Northumberland county when six years of age, where he died in 1845. He learned the trade of stonemason, which he followed for some time, but his principal employment was contracting on stone work and tilling his farm. He married, and of his children, Daniel Wentzel (father) was born in 1816, near Sunbury, in Northumberland county. He was reared on the farm, and received a good practical education in the old subscription schools. Leaving school he learned the trade of stonemason with his father, but did not follow it long until he turned his attention to farming and contracting on stone work. In the spring of the year 1855 he removed to Perry county, where he has resided ever since, in a comfortable and well appointed home. He is republican in political opinion, has held several of his township offices, and takes considerable interest yet in local politics. He married Catherine Campbell in 1837, a native of Northumberland county, who is now in the seventy-fourth year of her age. To their union were born thirteen children: Harriet, deceased; David, born in 1839, and died in September, 1876; Lucinda, born in 1841, and married George Garber, of Blaine, Perry county; Caroline, now dead; Sinarra, married Anna Kline, served in the 108th Pennsylvania infantry during the late civil war, and is now a resident of Taylor county, Iowa; Mary, wife of Abraham Bistline, a miller of Andersonburg, Perry county; Catherine, who died in infancy; Ira; Dennis, married Lizzie Gut-

shall, and is a farmer near Duncannon, this State; Sarah, married Jacob Loy, a farmer of Andersonburg; John McL., of Blaine, who married Jennie Bornman; Martha M., wife of George A. Bartley, of Centre, Perry county; and Anna, married to a Mr. Leiter.

Ira Wentzel passed his boyhood days on the farm, and received his elementary education in the common schools. He pursued his academic studies at Mt. Dempsey academy, of Landisburg, Perry county, and then entered the Millersville State Normal school of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874. Before going to Millersville he had taught several terms in the public schools of Perry and Cumberland counties, and after graduation he served for one year as principal teacher in the Orphans' home at Loysville, and one and one-half years as principal of the Soldiers' Orphan school at McAlisterville. At this time his brother, David Wentzel, who was a merchant at Blaine, Perry county, died, and Mr. Wentzel being appointed as his executor, took charge of the store in March, 1877, and conducted it successfully for eleven years. At the end of that time he retired from business until March 1, 1889, when he came to Bellwood and engaged in his present general mercantile business. His establishment is 25 x 115 feet in dimensions, and he keeps as heavy a stock and as fine an assortment of goods as is to be found in any store outside of a city.

December 30, 1875, Mr. Wentzel married Clara Amanda, daughter of Francis Snyder, of Honey Grove, Juniata county. Their children are: David Eugene, born September 20, 1876; Bertha Kuhn, born September 21, 1878; Fannie Araminta, born July 28, 1880; Merrill LeRoy, born February 18, 1882; Lawrence Landis, born April 20,

1884; Clara Leslie, born January 30, 1886; Ira McClay, born February 12, 1888; Daniel Heston, born January 8, 1890; and Mary Catherine, born September 29, 1891.

Ira Wentzel takes a deep interest in the material and commercial welfare of Bellwood. He is vice-president of the Robinson Machine Company, as well as being interested in several other business enterprises. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and a republican in politics, and has been serving for some time as president of the school board of his borough. He is a member of Logan Lodge, No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons; and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, of Altoona. Mr. Wentzel is a thorough-going and energetic man of executive ability and business experience, and has slowly but steadily won his way to a useful, prominent and honorable position in society and business.

HENRY T. HEINSLING, a resident of Altoona, and a member of the bar of Blair county in active service, is a son of Tobias and Ann (Hammond) Heinsling, and was born at St. Clairsville, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1851. Tobias Heinsling was born three years before the close of the last century, and grew to manhood in his native province of Hesse Darmstadt, which is now a part of the great German empire ushered into existence by King William and Count Bismarck, who both believed in the unification of Germany. Tobias Heinsling was variously engaged in Germany until he was thirty-five years of age, when, in 1846, he left the Fatherland to cross the dark Atlantic and settle at St.

Clairsville, in Bedford county. When he was once settled in his new home he opened a shoe store, which he conducted until his death, which occurred in 1854, when he was in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was reared and trained in the Lutheran faith, and at an early age became a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in which he was an active and zealous worker. He became a democrat after he came to the United States, and married Ann Hammond, a native of the city of Philadelphia, who died in Altoona in 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. She was reared a Presbyterian, but afterward united with the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which she was a consistent member until her death.

Henry T. Heinsling spent his boyhood days at St. Clairsville, and received his education in the common schools and Missionary institute of Selinsgrove, Snyder county. In 1875 he resolved upon a professional life, and made choice of jurisprudence. He then left St. Clairsville, and in the same year came to Altoona, where he read law with Neff & Riley. He was admitted to the bar of Blair county in August, 1877, and has been engaged ever since in the practice of his profession in the city of Altoona. He is a conservative democrat in politics, and has served for the last ten years as city clerk. Mr. Heinsling gives careful attention to his cases, and spares no time or pains to advance his clients' interest. He has familiarized himself with the different branches of law in which cases are likely to arise in the courts of Blair and adjoining counties, and has grown into a good and desirable practice.

On February 20, 1885, Henry T. Heinsling united in marriage with Sarah C. London, daughter of John London, of Altoona,

whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Heinsling have been born three children: Juniata, Ruth, and Elizabeth.

H. HALE BROTHERLIN, M. D., A. M., a popular young physician of Hollidaysburg, who has been in practice here since 1885, is a son of John and Martha Gregg (Kinne) Brotherline, and was born in this city, May 30, 1859. The Brotherlines are of German descent. Thomas Brotherline (grandfather) was a native of Huntingdon, this State, but removed to Frankstown at an early day, where he was engaged in the butchering business for many years, and where he died in 1833, aged fifty years. He married Sarah Davis, by whom he had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters.

John Brotherline (father) was born at Frankstown, in what is now Blair county, in 1812. He received a good common school education, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar of this county, and for many years practiced his profession in the courts of this and adjoining counties. He excelled as a counselor at law. He was also proprietor and editor of the Blair County *Whig*, which was a warm and zealous advocate of the Whig party, and was recognized as a political force in that day. Its editor was as ardent and eloquent in his support of party measures on the stump as in the columns of his journal. He also took an active part in every enterprise calculated to advance the interests of the county, or develop its latent resources and possible industries. He lived in Hollidaysburg nearly all his life, and died at his home here in 1879, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

He was eminently a self-made man, having achieved success in the face of adverse circumstances, by untiring industry and a perseverance which eliminated all considerations of failure. He served as paymaster, with the rank of major, during the civil war, and was a prominent man in this county for many years. He was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and was always active in support of the various interests of his church. He married Martha Gregg Kinne, a native of Centre county, this State, who still survives him. To them was born a family of six sons: James Irvin, John, Henry Hale, Davis Willard, Eric Gregg, and Ner. Brotherlin—E. Gregg and H. Hale being the only ones now living. Mrs. Brotherline is of Scotch-Irish descent, a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and resides in a comfortable and handsome home in the city of Hollidaysburg. Her father was Henry Hale Kinne, he having married Sarah Gregg, a daughter of Andrew Gregg, who was a United States senator.

H. Hale Brotherlin grew to manhood in Hollidaysburg, and received a good English education in the public schools of this city. He afterward attended the Hollidaysburg academy, and took a course of training in Bryant & Stratton's Business college, and then entered Princeton college, from which he was graduated in 1880. He immediately matriculated at the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, and after three years of earnest and faithful study was graduated from that institution in 1883. Since 1885 he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Hollidaysburg, in which he has been very successful and has attained a high standing. He is still an earnest student of his profession, and keeps

thoroughly posted on the experiments and discoveries constantly being made in the field of medical science.

Doctor Brotherlin is a member of the County and State Medical societies, and also of the Academy of Medicine at Altoona. He has served as president of the County Medical society, and is now a member of its examining board. He has been physician of the Blair county alms house for several years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Hollidaysburg, and of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is now junior warden. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason. In politics he is a staunch republican, giving that party a hearty support on National and State issues, but inclined toward independence in local politics.

JOHN M. ENZBRENNER, the proprietor of the Empire brewery, of Altoona, and a member of the Tammany democratic club of that city, was born in Altoona, Blair county, Pennsylvania, on September 8, 1860, and is a son of George J. and Elizabeth (Laubacher) Enzbrenner. The Enzbrenners are of old German stock, and George J. Enzbrenner was born in 1815, in the kingdom of Bavaria, in the southern part of Germany. He was reared in his native land, and served an apprenticeship in a brewery. Germany at that time was recovering from the heavy shock which it had received from the policy of Napoleon Bonaparte prior to the annihilation of his power on the field of Waterloo, and although reviving industries offered increased opportunities for the young and ambitious, yet Mr. Enzbrenner did not accept any situation that was within his grasp, and sought, in

America, for a wider field than what the Fatherland afforded. He landed at New York city in 1849, and in a short time settled at Hollidaysburg, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Altoona. He resided there until his death, December 21, 1880, at sixty-five years of age. Soon after coming to Altoona he started the first brewery of that place. It was known for many years as the Enzbrenner brewery, and then its name was changed by his son, John M., to that of Empire brewery, by which it is now known. George J. Enzbrenner was a democrat in political opinion, and in religious faith and church membership was a Catholic. His success in the new world justified his wisdom in leaving the shores of the old one. He married Elizabeth Laubacher, a native of Wittenburg, Germany, who was born in 1825, and is a consistent member of St. Mary's Catholic church of Altoona, where she resides. Mr. and Mrs. Enzbrenner reared a family of four children, two sons and two daughters.

John M. Enzbrenner grew to manhood in Altoona, and received his education in the public schools of that city. Leaving school he learned the trade of baker, which he followed from 1877 to 1882, and during a part of that period of time was the proprietor of a first-class bakery. In the last named year his brother Conrad, who had charge of the Enzbrenner brewery, died, and he succeeded him as proprietor of the brewery and changed the name Enzbrenner to Empire, as has been stated before in this sketch. The Empire brewery is at No. 1424 Thirteenth avenue, and has a capacity of six thousand barrels per year. Mr. Enzbrenner has a very large home trade, and fills many orders from various cities and towns in this and adjoining counties. He seems specially

qualified for the brewery business, in which he has made quite a reputation for furnishing a choice and pure article of beer. In addition to his brewery he owns some very valuable property in Altoona. He is a member and liberal supporter of St. Mary's Catholic church, and has held membership for some time in the celebrated Tammany Democratic club of Altoona. He is an ardent democrat, has always been an active supporter of his party, and has strong faith in the future triumphs of its principles.

On May 5, 1884, he married Rose Kiesel, a daughter of Coonrod Kiesel, of Altoona, and their union has been blessed by the birth of four children, two sons and two daughters: John, Barbara, Catherine, and Charles.

JOHN G. WAITE, of Tyrone, whose life was one of usefulness to his community, was a son of John and Esther (Wagoner) Waite, and was born in Sinking valley, in what is now Tyrone township, Blair (then Huntingdon) county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1824. John Waite was born in 1787, in the celebrated Sinking valley, when it was yet in Bedford and just shortly before it became a part of Huntingdon county. He was one of the early farmers of his section, and died in 1830, at the age of forty-nine years. He married Esther Wagoner, and to their union was born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Daniel, who died in 1865; Mary, who married Jacob Stover; Abram, see his sketch which appears in this volume; John G.; Henry, now dead; Eva, who married George W. Walters, of Altoona, where they now reside; and Esther, wife of D. S. Weekland, a resident of the city of Altoona. After the death of Mr. Waite, in 1830, Mrs.

Waite and the family remained in Sinking valley until 1837, when they removed to Shaffer's Creek, and subsequently to Eden valley, near Spruce Creek, where she passed away in 1874, when in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

John G. Waite was but six years of age when his father died, and was reared by his mother in Sinking and Eden valleys. He received a good common school education, and then commenced the battle of life for himself. After his marriage, in 1850, he settled on what is known as the Huntingdon Furnace farm, which he tilled until 1860, when he purchased a well improved farm in Warrior's Mark valley. He conducted that farm very successfully up to 1885, in which year he removed to Tyrone, where he resided until his death, in 1891.

On March 27, 1850, John G. Waite was married to Isabella Henderson, of Spruce Creek, this State, by Rev. George Guyer, who is now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Waite were the parents of four children, one son and three daughters: Robert H., who died in 1865, at the early age of thirteen years; Anna M., who married Frank L. Peck, a native of Kansas, and they reside on the old home farm in Warrior's Mark township; Margaret E., and Drusilla B., who are at home. Mrs. Isabella Waite is a daughter of David Henderson, who was born June 30, 1789, in Half Moon valley, Pennsylvania, and died at Spruce Creek in 1882, when lacking but seven years of being a centenarian. He was a farmer by occupation, a democrat in politics, and always took an active part in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a prominent and honored member. He held the office of school director for several terms, and married Margaret Conrad, by whom he had

nine children, five sons and four daughters: Elizabeth, who married Daniel Waite, of Eden valley; Robert L., a farmer, of Spruce Creek; Mrs. Isabella Waite; Miss Mary Henderson, of Tyrone; Thomas K., a resident of Union Furnace, this State; Samuel C., now a resident of Eden valley; Margaret, wife of Samuel Dysart, of the State of Illinois; John M. (deceased); and David P., who lives on the Henderson home farm at Spruce Creek.

John G. Waite was a very practical and prosperous business man. In agricultural pursuits, which he followed mainly during his life, he was very successful. He was an earnest and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over thirty years, and at the time of his death was serving as a trustee of the First church of that denomination at Tyrone. He was severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism from 1872 until November 2, 1891, when death released him from his sufferings, and his spirit passed from time to eternity. His funeral services were impressively conducted by his pastor, Rev. R. H. Gilbert, and Dr. B. B. Hamlin, presiding elder of the Altoona district, assisted by his former pastors, Rev. G. D. Pennypacker, of Clearfield, and Rev. George Leidy, of Huntingdon. His remains rest in a beautiful lot in Tyrone cemetery, and his memory is fondly cherished by his family and relatives, and the large circle of friends to whom he was endeared by many kind acts and a Christian life.

CHARLES M. ROBINSON, a member of the architectural firm of Smith & Robinson, at Altoona, and a young man who has already distinguished himself in his profession, is the only son of James T.

and Elizabeth (Crockett) Robinson, and was born at Hamilton, Virginia, March 3, 1866. Samuel Turner Robinson (grandfather) was a native of Virginia, and the family can be traced back in that State to times ante-dating the war of the revolution. It occupied a position of respectability and honor in the early annals of that Commonwealth. James T. Robinson (father) was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and now resides at Bellwood, this county, where he is manager of the Robinson Machine Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of the patent electric street railway trucks. This wonderful invention was patented and is now entirely controlled by Mr. Robinson, and in addition to its manufacture, his company produces all kinds of machinery and iron work. He married Elizabeth Crockett, by whom he had a family of two children, one son and a daughter: Charles M., the subject of this sketch, and Nellie, living at home with her parents.

Charles M. Robinson received his education in the high school at Welland, Ontario, Canada, and afterward took a special course in civil engineering. After completing his education, he entered the employ of the Beech Creek Railroad Company as time-keeper, where he remained one year, and then, removing to Michigan, entered the office of D. S. Hopkins, an architect at Grand Rapids, where he applied himself to the practical study of architecture. He became familiar, not only with the various styles wrought out by the master builders of past ages, but with the principles underlying the beauty and utility of each, and the best work done by modern designers of business structures and palatial residences. After leaving Michigan, he spent one year in the office of Architect Peebles, at Pittsburg, this



Charles M. Robinson

State, and then, in 1889, formed a partnership with George T. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Robinson, architects, at Altoona, and has ever since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in this city. He is also a director in the Robinson Machine Company, of Bellwood.

On June 24, 1891, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Annie W. Custer, a daughter of B. F. Custer, of Altoona, chief clerk in the motive power department of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Robinson is too much absorbed in business to give much attention to practical politics. He is a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons.

The firm of which Mr. Robinson is a member, although young in years, has now an assured standing in its line, and presents a record of unusual success. They have recently closed a successful contest for furnishing plans for the new Blair county alms house, in which their competitors were such distinguished architects as Lonsdale, of Philadelphia, who drew the successful plans for the Pennsylvania world's fair building at Chicago; and A. S. Wagoner, of Williamsport, whose plans for the same building won second prize from the world's fair commissioners. The drawings for the Blair county alms house, which won the firm this victory, were made by Mr. Robinson personally. Soon after the Johnstown flood, this vigorous young firm opened a branch office in that town, where they have done work calculated to reflect credit on the profession. Among their triumphs may be mentioned the Johnstown Opera house, and Markleton sanitarium, which are as complete and perfect in their way as any structure in central Pennsylvania. The school buildings of Altoona and Johnstown, Ty-

rone Opera house, and the magnificent stone residence of Charles Von Lunen, have won them deserved reputation. They have done all architectural work for the school board of Altoona since the organization of the firm. They are wide-awake, up with the times, energetic in business, enthusiasts about their profession, and may be depended on to maintain the high rank they have achieved, and become more widely known with every passing year.

P. H. KELLY, of Altoona, is the special representative for central Pennsylvania of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and city editor of the *Altoona Times*. He was born on the 15th of August, 1863, in County Donegal, province of Ulster, in northwestern Ireland, and is a son of James and Margaret Kelly.

He was reared in his native land until he was thirteen years of age, in 1876, when he came to the United States. He received his education in the National schools of Ireland, the parochial schools of Altoona, and St. Mary's academy, of Marion, Kentucky. Leaving school, he learned the trade of machinist in the Altoona machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in whose employ he remained until 1890. In that year he quit his trade to accept service with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and was given a position in their New York city office, where he showed such aptitude for the insurance business that he soon, by close application and study, mastered its principles and the successful methods of its management. He was then sent back to Altoona as a special agent for an important district composed of

six counties of central Pennsylvania. He has served in that position faithfully and efficiently ever since.

P. H. Kelly is a member of St. John's Catholic church of Altoona, of Alpha Branch, No. 598, Catholic Knights of America, and of Columbus Branch, No. 120, Young Men's Institute. He is a member of the Emerald Beneficial association of Altoona, and although but a young man, yet he has served seven years as an officer of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of that organization. He is a democrat in politics, and while giving a hearty and active support to the cardinal principles of his party, yet does not allow any detail of his extensive business to suffer by neglect or inattention on his part. On April 15, 1892, he accepted the position of city editor of the *Times*, and in that capacity has shown great aptitude as a journalist. He has traveled extensively, and few men enjoy a larger acquaintanceship in professional, business and social spheres. Prompt, accurate and reliable, Mr. Kelly is making a success out of his valuable and important business.

ALFRED A. SMITH, a resident of Tyronne, and senior member of the mercantile firm of Smith & Son, is a son of Jacob and Ann (Baird) Smith, and was born in Logan valley, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1837. The Smith family in Blair county was founded by John Smith, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John Smith was born near Hagerstown, in western Maryland, where he was an extensive farmer for several years. He came to Logan valley in 1807, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and died near the city of Altoona in 1850,

when about eighty years of age. He was an old-line whig in politics, a farmer by occupation, and a member and officer of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose interest he was always an active and prominent worker. His son, Jacob Smith (father), was born in Maryland, February 25, 1805, and was brought, at two years of age, by his parents, to Logan valley, where he was reared, educated, and resided until his death, which occurred September 18, 1883, at seventy-eight years of age. His principal business was farming in Logan valley, in which his family were among the early settlers. He was an old-line whig and republican in politics, and was a Methodist in religious belief and church membership. Like his father before him, he was an officer and active worker in his church for its advancement, and the dissemination of Christianity in the community. In 1825 he wedded Ann Baird, daughter of John Baird, of Frankstown, and who died in 1863, aged fifty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: Elizabeth, now dead; John A., who resides in the city of Altoona, where he is engaged in the general merchandise business; Allen D., enlisted in Co. I, 110th Pennsylvania infantry, at Hollidaysburg, in March, 1865, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, on June 23, 1865, from disease contracted in the Federal army; Martin, now dead; Alfred A.; and Lucinda (deceased).

Alfred A. Smith grew to manhood in Logan valley and received a good common school education in his native township. He then attended an academy for a short time and engaged in teaching, which he followed for eight consecutive winters. At the end of that time, in 1863, he embarked in farming in Logan valley, and after an

experience of five years as a farmer he came, in August, 1868, to Tyrone, where he engaged in the grocery business with his cousin, D. A. Smith, under the firm name of D. A. Smith & Co. The firm afterward became Smith & Gray, when Z. B. Gray succeeded D. A. Smith, and continued as such until 1884. In that year Mr. Gray retired, and Mr. Smith admitted his son, A. Edwin, as a partner, under the present firm name of A. A. Smith & Son. They have a large and remunerative trade, and carry in stock staple and fancy groceries, canned goods, delicacies, and confectionery, besides provisions and dried fruits. Mr. Smith is an energetic and practically experienced business man, and knowing the wants of his patrons has successfully sought to meet them in the careful selection of his well assorted stock. His store is at No. 20 Tenth street, and has been arranged to meet the demands of his business.

In politics Mr. Smith is a republican, and has served for the last three years as president of the school board, and two years previous as a member of the town council. In religious belief he is a Methodist, and has been for several years a member, steward, and class leader of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Tyrone. He is a member and past grand of Tyrone Lodge, No. 152, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member and past grand patriarch of Encampment No. 279, of the same order. He has been diligent and successful in business, is a man of sound judgment and known integrity, and as a town officer has always been faithful in the discharge of his duties.

On December 27, 1859, Alfred A. Smith married Amelia Turnbaugh, daughter of Henry and Catherine Turnbaugh, of Logan valley. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have eight

children, six sons and two daughters: T. Clark, a printer in the *Herald* office; Judson S., now engaged in the drug business in Tyrone; A. Edwin, in the grocery business with his father; Anna M.; Bertha J.; Harry M., a druggist; Jesse G., a clerk in the postoffice; and Amber G.

JOHN FLANIGAN, a contractor and builder of Altoona, whose skill and ability is seen in many of the substantial structures in this city, and who is otherwise identified with the business interests of the Mountain City, is a son of James and Mary (Deven) Flanigan, and was born June 29, 1840, in county Louth, Ireland. His father and mother were both natives of the Emerald Isle, and resided in their native land until 1853, when they emigrated to the United State, and in June of that year located at Altoona, Blair county, Pennsylvania. Here they lived until death closed their earthly career. James Flanigan (father) died at his home here, October 18, 1886, aged seventy-two years. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, in politics a straight democrat, and a laborer by occupation. By his marriage to Mary Deven he had a family of seven children. She was a member of the Catholic church, and died May 1, 1880, aged sixty-seven years.

John Flanigan came to Altoona with his parents in 1853, when about thirteen years of age. His education was obtained in the Catholic and night schools, and after leaving school he learned the carpenters' trade, and has continued to work at that trade ever since, except a short term of service as a soldier during the civil war. He served as first corporal in Co. E, 3d Pennsylvania infantry, enlisting in 1861, at the first call

for troops. After returning from the army he secured a position in the shops of the Pennsylvania railroad, and was with that company until 1869. Since 1879 he has been engaged in contracting and building on his own account in Altoona, and during that time has erected many fine houses in this city, including several large brick edifices. He also superintended the building of the large brick structure known as the St. Joseph academy, at Greensburg, this State. For several years he was engaged in the lumber and coal business in this city, but now has his coal and lumber yards leased to other parties.

On May 20, 1866, Mr. Flanigan was united in marriage with Mary C. Rockett, a daughter of Michael Rockett, of Indiana county, this State, and to this union was born a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters: James F., Joseph C., William M., and Mary M. are living. Those dead are: Regina, Gertrude, Cecelia, Josephine, Nellie, George, and Harry.

Politically Mr. Flanigan is a democrat, and has served in the common council of the city of Altoona. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is highly respected as a citizen. Although starting in life with nothing but his trade, he has, by energy and steady application to business, acquired a handsome competency, and in addition to his other interests in this city, he owns considerable valuable real estate. He is courteous in address, and well liked by his neighbors and all who know him.

THOMAS B. GILSON, the veteran railroad supervisor residing at Hollidaysburg, who enjoys the distinction of being about the oldest employee, in point of ser-

vice, now connected with the great Pennsylvania system, is a son of William and Phoebe (Alexander) Gilson, and was born March 5, 1813, in what was then Mifflin but is now Juniata county, Pennsylvania. The Gilsons are of English extraction, but the family was planted in the United States at an early day, and this branch of it has resided in the Keystone State for several generations. Thomas Gilson (grandfather) was born on territory now included in Juniata county, at the foot of Tuscarora mountain, and became familiar with the hardships and privations endured by the early settlers. After attaining manhood he built a flour mill, which was the first mill of the kind ever erected in that county. Previous to that time the settlers were compelled to cross the Blue mountains into Cumberland county to get their wheat ground. He was accidentally drowned in Tuscarora creek, in 1813, when about sixty years of age. William Gilson (father) was born in what is now Juniata county in 1782, and died at Florence, Westmoreland county, in 1858, aged seventy-six years. He was a member and elder of the Presbyterian church, a democrat in politics, and by occupation a miller. He was a stirring, energetic, Christian man, and became prominent in his community. The greater part of his active and useful life was spent in Westmoreland county, where he was well liked by all his neighbors and acquaintances. He married Phoebe Alexander, by whom he had a family of ten children. She was a native of Mifflin county, this State, a member of the Presbyterian church, and closed her earthly pilgrimage in 1841, after a life which spanned half a century. The Alexanders were of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to America about 1736, settling in

Pennsylvania, where the family has become quite numerous.

Thomas B. Gilson grew to manhood in Juniata county, receiving his early education in the little log school houses so well remembered by our older citizens. On account of having to work in the mill during the day time, he was compelled to depend largely on night schools and his own efforts in pushing his studies during the later years of his boyhood. He utilized every advantage that came within his reach, however, and persevered until he had acquired a good practical English education. Later he learned the carpenter trade, and in 1848 accepted a position as foreman on the bridge work of the Pennsylvania railroad. He acted as foreman of bridge work for this company until the road was opened for business, at which time he was appointed supervisor of the division extending from Huntingdon to the Portage road. When the road was opened farther he was transferred to Johnstown, where he remained a few years, and was then sent to New Florence. Here he was stationed about six years, after which he became supervisor of the Mountain division, with headquarters at Gallitzin, and occupied that position until 1871. In that year the Hollidaysburg & Morrison's Cove branch was completed, and Mr. Gilson was made supervisor of that line and removed to Hollidaysburg. He still occupies this responsible place, and has won a wide reputation as an able, experienced, and practical railroad man. He is now about the only person connected with the Pennsylvania railroad who started out with it during its construction, and has spent forty-one years in discharging the exacting duties of supervisor for that corporation.

Mr. Gilson was married in 1832 to Mary

Ann Behel. Her death occurred in 1845. Of the six children born to this union but one survives, Samuel L. In 1847 Mr. Gilson married for his second wife Jane Boyd, a daughter of Hugh Boyd, of Ohio. To them was born a family of three children, only two of whom survive, one son and a daughter: William J., now employed as a telegraph operator; and Laura J.

In politics Mr. Gilson is a republican, and in years gone by has given his party an active support. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Hollidaysburg, and has served as trustee and steward of his church for many years. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman, modest and unassuming, and is greatly respected by all who know him.

JOSEPH U. BLOSE, M.D., of Altoona, a physician who stands well in his profession for ability and skill, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Shaw) Blose, and was born in North Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1856. His paternal grandfather, Michael Blose, was a native of Germany, and during the first quarter of the present century settled in Westmoreland county, where he remained but a short time. He then removed to Armstrong county, where he died. He was a miller by trade, and married Sarah Wangaman. One of the sons born to him in his Armstrong county home was William Blose, father of Doctor Blose. William Blose, in 1850, removed to North Mahoning township, in the adjoining county of Indiana, where he has resided ever since. He owns a good farm, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics has been a republican since the disruption of the Whig party. Near the close of the late civil war

he enlisted in Co. B, 67th Pennsylvania infantry, and served for six months, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged from the Federal service. He was born January 21, 1825, and married Elizabeth Shaw, who is a native of Ireland, and whose father, Thomas Shaw, came from County Down, Ireland, to Armstrong county, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Blose have reared a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters: Calvin, who learned the trade of carpenter, which he is now following at Punxsutawny, this State; Rev. Daniel A., who graduated from Lewisburg university, took the theological course of Auburn seminary, and is now pastor at the Presbyterian church at Beardstown, Illinois; Dr. Joseph U.; William T., who learned the trade of carpenter, and is now a resident of Big Run, Jefferson county, where he has been engaged for some time in the manufacture of chairs and building supplies; Prof. James Miles, a graduate of Oberlin university, of Oberlin, Ohio, who is now director of music in the Waynesburg Conservatory of music, and has lately been elected to a high position in a leading musical institution of the United States; Benjamin F., who learned telegraphy, and is now an operator at Glasgow, Montana; Sarah, wife of Phineas Work, a well-to-do and comfortably situated farmer of West Mahoning township, Indiana county; Jennie, at home with her parents; and Ella, wife of Charles Perritt, foreman of the boiler works of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, at Emsworth, Allegheny county.

Joseph U. Blose grew to manhood on his father's farm, and after receiving his elementary education in the common schools of his native township, took a classical

course at Glade Run academy, of Armstrong county. Leaving school he became a medical student in the office of Dr. John W. Morrow, of Marchand, that county, who was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1891 and 1892. After completing his required course of reading he entered Columbus Medical college, of Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated on February 26, 1880. Late in the spring of that year he opened an office at Pine Flats, Pennsylvania, where he practiced until January, 1882, when he went to Cherry Tree, Indiana county, at which place he remained four years. On November 15, 1886, he came to Altoona, where he has been engaged ever since in the active and successful practice of his profession. He is well read, pleasant and courteous as a gentleman, and well liked as a citizen.

In 1875 Doctor Blose was united in marriage with Lillie T. C., daughter of the late Gen. Samuel C. Brown, who entered the civil war as a subordinate officer, and by successive promotions reached the rank of brigadier-general. To Dr. and Mrs. Blose have been born three children: Edith Edna, born July 26, 1877; Tina Mary, born June 25, 1882; and Ethel, born April 10, 1891.

Doctor Blose has always been a republican in politics, and is at the present time a member of the city board of health and of the staff of the Altoona hospital. He is also a member of the Altoona Academy of medicine and surgery, the Blair County Medical society, and the Medical society of the State of Pennsylvania. While Doctor Blose has always been a close student in the line of his professional work, yet he keeps well informed upon the current events of the day, and the important movements in the different professions.

JUDGE SAMUEL SMITH, a worthy and highly respected citizen of Hollidaysburg, and who has discharged each and every duty of the different public positions which he has held with probity, courage and ability, is a son of William and Brittanna (Duncan) Smith, and was born in Scotch valley, Blair county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1817. The founder of the Smith family in Blair county was Elder James Smith, who was born in the historic north of Scotland, and settled in Scotch valley in 1785. He was a farmer by occupation, a federalist in politics, and married and reared a family of industrious and respectable children. He was one of the first elders of the Frankstown Presbyterian congregation. He was an honorable and upright man, and ranked high in the Presbyterian church, where the elder's office has been held by a succession of pious and efficient men, of whom she may be justly proud, as patrons and pillars of the truth. His son, William Smith, the father of Judge Samuel Smith, was born in Ireland, in 1783, and two years later was brought by his parents to Scotch valley, where he resided until his death, in 1849, at seventy-five years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, a federalist in politics, and in church membership a Presbyterian. He was industrious, energetic and straightforward, lived a worthy Christian life, and dying, left behind him a good name and a life record worthy of imitation. In civil as well as religious affairs he commanded respect and attention, being honored by appointment and then by election, by his fellow-citizens of Frankstown township, with the office of justice of the peace, which he held for over forty years from his appointment, in 1813. He married Brittanna Duncan, who passed away June 6,

1851, when in the sixty-second year of her age. They reared a family of seven children, all of whom are dead except the subject of this sketch.

Samuel Smith was reared on his father's farm, received a good English education, and then engaged in farming, which he followed successfully until April 23, 1891, when he removed to Hollidaysburg, where he has resided ever since. He owns a beautiful, well improved and highly productive farm in Frankstown township, besides his tasteful property in the borough of Hollidaysburg.

On February 9, 1841, Mr. Smith married Elizabeth Brotherlin, who died May 25, 1856, and left six children: Thomas, now dead; Margaret B.; William C.; Martha J., who married James Moore, and is now dead; Elizabeth M., wife of R. C. Tussey, of Jersey City, New Jersey; and Clara, who married Calvin King, of Altoona, and is now dead. Judge Smith was re-married on May 5, 1859, to Rachel H. Ross, and to this second union were born four children: one that died in infancy; James R., a farmer of Frankstown township; Samuel, who died young; and Nannie L., now dead.

In politics Judge Smith is a republican. He has been honored by his fellow-citizens with various important and responsible township and county offices. He has served his township as supervisor, auditor and school director, and held the office of county auditor for one term, and in 1853 and again in 1867 was elected as director of the poor. In 1875 he was elected as associate judge of Blair county, and served until the expiration of his term of office, in 1880, with credit to himself and honor to the county. Judge Smith has been a deacon in the Presbyterian church since 1856, and is

recognized as a courteous gentleman and a public-spirited citizen. In all his relations of life he has been honorable and just, and has always been scrupulously prompt in meeting his engagements.

DANIEL J. NEFF, one of the foremost lawyers of Pennsylvania, and the oldest lawyer of Altoona in practice before the courts of Blair county, is a son of Daniel and Mary (Huyette) Neff, and was born in Porter township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1831. The Neff family was conspicuous in the early history of Lancaster county and eastern Pennsylvania. Some time prior to the year 1715 two brothers, Francis and John Henry Neff, came to Pennsylvania and settled in Lancaster county, near the present site of the city of Lancaster. Both were large landed proprietors, and John Henry Neff was the first educated physician of Lancaster county. When the boundaries of townships were fixed, upon June 9, 1729, one of the lines of Manheim township was thus defined: "Thence down the said creek to the 'Old Doctor's Ford,'" referring to Dr. Neff's ford, the site of which was the present bridge crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad over the river at the eastern boundary of Lancaster city. Francis Neff, who was the progenitor of all the Neffs of Huntingdon and Blair counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, purchased lands on a stream known as "Neff's Run," in Lancaster county, and the mansion house and estate wherein he resided have remained in the line of his descendants to this day. One of his grandsons, John Neff, was married to Fanny Kauffman, and emigrated to Huntingdon county, where his son, Daniel Neff, father

of Daniel J., was born January 19, 1793. Mr. Neff's maternal ancestor, Louis Huyette, emigrated from France, and settled in Washington county, Maryland. His son, John Huyette, when eighteen years of age, came to Hart's Log valley, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1795, and took possession of the lands, then comparatively a wilderness, which his father had purchased for him, and which was deeded to Louis Huyette from William and Thomas Penn. John Huyette married Elizabeth Grove, and among their children were three daughters: Mary, Susan, and Catharine. Mary Huyette was married to Daniel Neff on the 25th of November, 1819. They reared a family of five sons and three daughters, Daniel J. Neff being the sixth child in the order of birth.

Daniel J. Neff attended the schools of Alexandria and Huntingdon academy, and then entered Marshall college, of Mercersburg, this State, from which he was graduated in the class of 1851. Three years later he left home, and after reading law for some time with Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, entered the Poughkeepsie Law school, of New York State, where he also studied under the private tutorship of Homer A. Nelson, a prominent lawyer of that town, afterward secretary of state of New York. After completing his law course at Poughkeepsie he returned home, and in 1856 was admitted to the Blair county bar. In that year he opened an office at Hollidaysburg, but soon removed to Tyrone, which place he left in 1860 to come to Altoona, where he has resided ever since. He found but two lawyers in Altoona—L. W. Hall (with whom he associated as a partner) and a Mr. Boyer, both of whom in a few years passed out of the

ranks of the legal profession of the county. In a comparatively short time Mr. Neff secured a good practice, which in a few years so increased as to equal in extent the practice of any attorney in central Pennsylvania.

On September 24, 1873, Mr. Neff married Susanna B. Gray, daughter of Levi Gray, of Altoona. A daughter, named Pauline Louise, is their only child.

In politics Mr. Neff is a republican. He practices before the supreme court of the State, as well as the United States and county courts. He was one of the founders of the Blair County Bar association, and takes a deep interest in the advancement of his profession. In 1868 he was appointed solicitor to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he still holds. He is at present, and has been for some years, the head of the well known law firm of Neff, Hicks & Ambrose. Aside from his practice he has been interested to some extent in financial affairs, and was one of the incorporators of the Second National bank of Altoona, of which he is a stockholder. Daniel J. Neff studies his cases closely, even down to their minutest points, and examines everything that can have any possible bearing upon the cause of his client. He is a logical reasoner, a good judge of human nature, and a clear thinker, and always presents his client's case in a masterful manner.

JOHN K. NEFF, a worthy descendant of an old and honorable family, and whose active and useful life was intimately connected with the material development of Williamsburg and Blair county, was born near Petersburg, on the Juniata river, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March

26, 1802, and was a son of Jacob and Barbara (Kauffman) Neff. He was a descendant of Francis Neff, who left Switzerland between 1682 and 1700 and settled under William Penn in Pennsylvania, where he became the founder of the Neff family from whom all the Neffs of the Keystone State are descended. A member of the Lancaster county branch of the family was Jacob Neff (father), who settled at Petersburg, in Huntingdon county, where he died. He married Barbara Kauffman and reared a family of seven children, all of whom are dead: Daniel, Jacob, Susan Neff, Mary Stoner, Barbara Burkett, Nancy Neff, and John K.

John K. Neff received a practical education in the early schools of his day, and was engaged in farming until 1829, when he came to Williamsburg, where he and his father-in-law, Major Huyette, bought the village mill. In addition to operating the mill they engaged in the general mercantile business, and were thus actively and successfully engaged for several years. In connection with milling and merchandising Mr. Neff carried on a considerable business in "arking" on the Juniata river, before the old Pennsylvania canal was completed. He was active in all interests calculated to advance his town and county, and kept pace with the progress that was born of canal and railroad. In 1857 he turned his attention to iron manufacturing, and became the leading member of the firm of Neff, Dean & Co., which built in that year Juniata furnace at Williamsburg. From this time on he increased the sphere of his business operations. Having, in 1865, sold Juniata furnace to the Williamsburg Manufacturing Company, he sought for a wider field for the active employment of his ability and

energy, and in 1869 found it in the then new risen iron industry of the south. In that year he became the head of the Rome Iron Manufacturing Company, of Rome, Georgia, which established the extensive iron plant of that place, and which comprises a large rolling mill and nail factory. His wisdom in founding this enterprise has been well attested by the continued success and present prosperity of the company, and the development of Rome into one of the great manufacturing and industrial centres of the new south. He was more or less actively engaged in his business affairs from 1869 until his death, in 1876.

On November 27, 1827, Mr. Neff married Susanna Huyette, daughter of Major John Huyette, a native of Maryland, and an early settler in Huntingdon county. Mrs. Neff was born January 1, 1806, in Hart's Log valley, and still resides in the old mansion at Williamsburg, where she has survived nearly all of those who were her neighbors when she came to the village. To Mr. and Mrs. Neff were born ten children, seven sons and three daughters: Reuben, now dead; Abram K. (deceased); William L., who lives in Fayette county, and is in the employ of the Cambria Iron Company; Milton, who died some years ago; Joseph, dead; Elizabeth H., widow of Peter Van Devander; Albert J., a graduate of West Point, who died at Fort Smith in 1868, aged twenty-seven years; Emma C. Patton, married M. V. B. Ake, and to whom were born two sons—Edwin L. (deceased), and Clarence N., who still resides with his parents in Cedartown, Georgia. Elizabeth H., the eldest daughter, on December 12, 1858, married Peter Van Devander, and to their union were born five children: Herman N., who lives in Polk county, Georgia, is en-

gaged in the iron business, was married in 1888 to Miss Louise Calhoun, of Georgia, and to this union were born two children, Belle Elizabeth and Karl Calhoun; Abraham H., who lives in Fayette county, and is in the employ of the Cambria Iron Company; Mary H., married to John W. Wheatley, and resides in Spokane, Washington, where Mr. Wheatley is engaged in the practice of law—two children bless their union, Ricarda Elizabeth and Paul Van Devander; Albert M., who is engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Spokane, Washington; and Georgia B. Peter Van Devander was an active and thoroughgoing business man, whose career was cut short by death October 16, 1874, when he was in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was a civil engineer by profession, and for several years previous to his death was largely interested in the iron business. He was the first superintendent of Etna furnace, Georgia, and had made many friends in the Empire State of the south by business ability and energy.

John K. Neff was a republican in politics, and for twenty years had been an efficient official in the Presbyterian church. He had traveled extensively through different States of the Union, crossed the continent twice, and thus learned much of men and things by observation. His summons from toil to rest came on December 20, 1876, when his spirit passed from time to eternity. His remains lie entombed in a well chosen and beautiful lot in the Presbyterian cemetery at Williamsburg. It was written of him by one who knew him well that: "John K. Neff was a man of warm impulses, and cheerful temperament, and enlarged ideas. Ever alive to the needs of the hour, he was ever ready to exercise judicious enterprise

in the development of advanced thought where it concerned business prosperity. He lived respected, and died sincerely mourned. His record is a valuable heirloom to his posterity, to whose heart, many of the lessons of which he was the teacher, may be proudly and profitably taken.

WILLIAM MARK FRASER, a prominent civil and mining engineer of Blair county, is the eldest son of Donald St. George and Janette (MacDonald) Fraser, and was born April 13, 1859, at Everton, Wellington county, in the British province of Ontario, Canada. William Russel Fraser, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Scotland, and his youth was spent in Edinburgh, his native city. Passing through the several schools, he began the study of medicine, and after spending the required number of years at Edinburgh university, received his diploma from that celebrated institution, and within sight of her walls built up for himself a large and successful practice. After several years he crossed the Atlantic, and finally settled in Fredericton, the capital of the Canadian province of New Brunswick, where he continued the practice of his profession for a number of years, and then returned to Edinburgh with his family, where he died in the year 1844. He married Mary Anne Needham, by whom he had a family of five children. His eldest son, Donald St. George Fraser, was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the 23d day of April, 1833, and now resides in Staunton, Virginia, where he is engaged in his profession of civil and mining engineer. He came to the United States in 1861. By his marriage with Janette MacDonald he

had a family of six children, William M., Louis A., C. Frederick, Annie, Mary E., and Lenora I. Mrs. Fraser died on the 10th day of April, 1881.

William M. Fraser obtained his instructions in the common schools of Saxton, Bedford county, this State, until the age of fourteen, when he attended night school at the same place and also at Houtzdale, Clearfield county. Compelled by circumstances to labor during the day, but with a determination not to be kept down by unpropitious surroundings he began the battle of life on such lines as commended themselves to his youthful mind and started in to get an education. He not only acquired a good ordinary English education, but to that he added a knowledge of civil and mining engineering, in which profession he is engaged. For a time he worked with his uncle, L. MacDonald, of Huntingdon, and then went to Houtzdale. Here he entered the employ of Fraser & Hartman, the senior partner being his father. He continued with this firm for some time, but on January 12, 1878, he resigned his position and embarked in the business on his own account. In company with his brother, Louis A. Fraser, he began the publication of a weekly paper, the *Houtzdale News*, which was conducted for eighteen months. This publication ceased, afterward. As one of a company, he again entered the journalistic field, this time with the *Houtzdale Observer*. There was more glory than money in this venture, so, in 1883, the paper passed into the hands of B. W. Hess. Later he disposed of it to White Nixon, who still publishes it.

Mr. Fraser moved to Altoona in 1884 and has since resided in that place. He is engaged as engineer of the City & Parl

Railroad Company, of Altoona. He is also mining engineer and manager of the J. C. Martin coal estate of Cambria county. In October, 1891, he completed a fine map of the city of Altoona and its suburbs. In constructing this map he, at considerable labor and expense, secured nearly all the original plots of the city and its various extensions. These drafts he retained. The possession of these papers, and the fact that he does fully nine-tenths of the engineering of the city (outside of the engineering in the city engineer's forces), makes him the best informed man in the city on matters of this kind. Besides the engagements mentioned above, he has a prosperous and growing general business.

On October 26, 1880, Mr. Fraser was wedded to Ida M. Evans, a daughter of Albert Evans, of the city of Altoona, and their union has been blessed of a family of three children, one son and a daughter, Walter R. and Bertha P., still living. In his political affiliations Mr. Fraser is republican, but exercises a great deal of independence, particularly in local politics. He is connected with a large number of fraternal organizations, being a member of Pacific Lodge, No. 450, Knights of Pythias; Houtzdale Lodge, No. 990, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Unity Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Good Templars; Moshannon Tribe, No. 255, Improved Order of Red Men; Perseverance Division, No. 26, Sons of Temperance; and of the Star of Bethlehem, being the duly appointed State deputy for the last order.

AALEXANDER BUCHANAN, an old and highly respected citizen of Duncansville, is a son of George and Catherine (Blair) Buchanan, and was born on Fertile

Plain, in the Juniata valley, Blair county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1812. George Buchanan was born in 1782, in Maryland, learned the trade of gunsmith, and in early life removed to Hollidaysburg, which he afterward left to settle at the foot of the Allegheny mountains, and then removed to Duncansville, where he died in 1865. He was a democrat, and a Presbyterian, and followed gunsmithing until a few years before his death. He married Catherine Blair, and to their union were born five children, four sons and one daughter: Thomas and John, twins, of whom the former died in 1877, and the latter in the succeeding year; William, who died in 1840; Alexander; Ann M., widow of Robert Morrow, who died in 1892. Mrs. Buchanan, who died in 1816, was a descendant of the old Blair family, after which Blair county is named, and which was founded by Captain Thomas and William Blair, who were among the largest landholders of central Pennsylvania. Her father, Thomas Blair, was a prominent and useful citizen, a strict and active member of the Presbyterian church, and, with other members of his family, was instrumental in securing the construction of the Philadelphia & Pittsburg turnpike over the mountains, and did the engineering through the gap of the mountain. Capt. Thomas Blair served in the revolutionary war, and put up the first mill in the county, at Blair's Gap, which did grinding for families twenty and twenty-five miles away. His children were: Hon. John, Alexander, Ruth, who married a Mr. More, and Catherine. Hon. John Blair married, and his sons were John Hadden, William, and Maxwell, all of whom died unmarried.

Alexander Buchanan was reared on a farm, received a practical education, and

followed farming for several years, and then was engaged for eight years in the iron business with his brothers, Thomas and John, manufacturing charcoal blooms of iron at Allegheny Forge. He was also in the mercantile business for four years, and after quitting the iron business resumed farming, which he has followed more or less actively until lately in the suburbs of Duncansville, of which he has been a resident since 1845. Some years ago he owned several acres of land at Duncansville, of which he has sold off many building lots which are now in the borough limits of the town.

On April 19, 1837, Mr. Buchanan married Mary M. Everett, who is a native of Herkimer county, New York, and was born in 1808. To their union were born two children: Agnes, who died in 1842; and Anna M., who passed away in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan are said to be the oldest married couple in the county.

Alexander Buchanan is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Buchanan is a man of quiet manners, consistent morality, and of liberality.

DANIEL STULTZ, a resident of near Royer, and one of the substantial farmers of Freedom township, is a son of Jacob and Salome (Smith) Stultz, and was born in Allegheny township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1840. Jacob Stultz was born in January, 1803, near the river Rhine, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, and died in Freedom township, this county, May 19, 1887. He was reared and educated in Baden, which has always been an agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing State of Germany. His inclina-

tions were toward agricultural pursuits, and he followed farming until 1837, when he came to Allegheny township, this county, where he remained until 1842. In that year he removed to Freedom township, where he purchased a tract of land and cleared out a farm. He was a republican in politics, and always took an active part in the affairs of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he had been a member for many years before his death. He married Salome Smith, a consistent member of the Lutheran church, who passed away in Juniata township, September 21, 1887, when in the eighty-second year of her age. They reared a family of twelve children, of whom nine are living: Salome, wife of John Ehrenfelt, a blacksmith, of Freedom township; Jacob, a farmer; John, of Duncansville; Leah, wife of Levi Wilt, a farmer, of Juniata township; Daniel; Catherine, who married Charles Bozner, a puddler, of Duncansville; Elizabeth, wife of Aaron Richey, a blacksmith, of Freedom township; Michael H., who resides on the homestead, and is engaged in farming; and Samuel, now a farmer in Kansas.

Daniel Stultz was reared on the home farm, received his education in the common schools of Freedom township, and has followed farming ever since. In 1880 he removed to his present productive farm of one hundred and fifty acres of tillable land, where he has given his time and attention to grain and cattle raising.

On March 11, 1862, Mr. Stultz married Susanna, daughter of William and Mary Morgan, of Juniata township. To Mr. and Mrs. Stultz have been born ten children: Annie L., wife of John Isenberg, a farmer of Frankstown township; Charles G., a farmer of Huston township; Martha M.

(deceased), wife of S. C. Royer, a farmer of Woodbury township; Martin, of Royer, who is engaged in farming; Elizabeth A.; Salome; Norman; Rhoda E.; Catherine L.; and George E.; also a grandson, Samuel Stultz Royer, son of Martha (deceased).

Daniel Stultz is a republican in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He is a well respected citizen of his community, and a careful and successful farmer, and has served his township acceptably as a school director.

HENRY R. EARLENBAUGH, one of the younger business men of Altoona, and a leading dealer in general merchandise of that city, is a son of Andrew and Nancy (Rice) Earlenbaugh, and was born in Taylor township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1858. The Earlenbaugh family is of German descent, and Henry Earlenbaugh, sr., the paternal great-grandfather of Henry R. Earlenbaugh, came from Germany, and settled in Blair (formerly Bedford) county, where he lived until his death. His son, Andrew Earlenbaugh, sr. (grandfather), was born in 1792, in Taylor township, where he followed farming until his death, in 1853, when in the sixty-first year of his age. He owned a large farm, married, and reared a family. Of his sons one was Andrew Earlenbaugh (father), who followed farming in his native township until 1889, when he sold his farm and removed to his present comfortable home at Martinsburg. He is a republican in politics, and a German Reformed in religious faith. He married Nancy Rice, daughter of David Rice, who was born in Taylor township, where he owned a good farm and a grist mill on Plumb creek, and

died near Martinsburg, Taylor township, in 1886, at seventy-eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Earlenbaugh reared a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters.

Henry R. Earlenbaugh was reared on the farm, and received his education in the Martinsburg High school and the Indiana State Normal school, of Indiana, Pennsylvania. Leaving school he engaged in teaching for six years, and then became a clerk in the mercantile establishment of J. E. McDowell, of Altoona. At the end of one year, in 1882, he left the employ of Mr. McDowell to engage in the general mercantile business, which he has followed successfully ever since. His establishment is at No. 330 Lexington avenue and Fourth street, and originally was but a room 20 x 50 feet in dimensions, but his trade increased so rapidly that he was compelled to build an addition, and now has one of the finest retail stores in the city. He employs four salesmen, carries everything in the line of dry goods, notions, footwear, groceries and provisions, and has a thorough knowledge of the wants and requirements of his numerous patrons. In 1890 he added a furniture room, 30 x 50 feet in dimensions, to his establishment, and it is stocked to its utmost storage capacity with parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, chairs and tables.

On December 25, 1884, Mr. Earlenbaugh married Susan B. Fisher, daughter of Henry Fisher, of Loysburg, Bedford county, and to their union have been born four children, one son and three daughters: Roy C., Hattie B., E. Gertrude, and Bertha May, who died October 8, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Earlenbaugh are members of Christ Reformed church of Altoona.

In politics Henry R. Earlenbaugh is a republican, who always yields his party a hearty support. He is a member of Elwood Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and Lodge No. 124, Knights of the Mystic Chain.

SAMUEL BERLIN, for many years a prominent druggist of Tyrone, who retired from active business in 1887, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Haneman) Berlin, and was born February 28, 1819, at Abbottstown, Adams county, Pennsylvania. He received his limited education in the subscription schools of that village. The facilities for obtaining an education in that early day were very meagre. On the 10th of September, 1843, he united in marriage with Mary M. Shane, of Littlestown, Adams county, this State. The only fruit of this union was a daughter, Virginia Josephine, who died in infancy.

Mr. Berlin went to Littlestown, Adams county, in 1844, and engaged in the drug business. He successfully conducted this enterprise in Littlestown for a period of ten years, and then disposed of his drug store at that place and removed to Tyrone, this county, where he at once embarked in the same line of business. Always careful and accurate in his transactions, and energetic and progressive in his business methods, he soon won the confidence of the general public.

In his party affiliations Mr. Berlin is a republican, and has always upheld the cardinal principles of that political organization, believing that therein lay the true basis of just government. He was elected and served as a member of the first council of the borough of Tyrone, and during the civil war occupied the position of burgess of

the town. Office holding, however, was not in his line, and he found far greater pleasure in strictly attending to the business to which he had devoted his life. He is now spending his declining years in peace and plenty at his handsomely appointed home in Tyrone, respected by his neighbors and many a friend who cherishes the memory of the associations of by-gone days.

JAMES HERVEY GWIN, one of the Mountain City's business men, and who is engaged in the lumber business in the counties of Blair, Clearfield, Jefferson, and Indiana, is a son of Alexander, sr., and Sarah (Hallman) Gwin, and was born in what is now Logan township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1845. His paternal grandfather, John Gwin, was a native of Scotland, and some time prior to the revolution came to Philadelphia. He served in the American army during the revolutionary war, at the close of which he married a woman who had resided in Philadelphia while the British troops held that city and Washington lay at Valley Forge. He moved to Franklin county, and afterward to Burgoon's Gap, which is now known as the famous horseshoe curve on the Pennsylvania railroad. His son, Alexander Gwin (father), was born in Franklin county in 1791. He learned the trade of millwright, and erected the first water mill built on the head waters of the Juniata river, at a point on that stream about one mile above the present Juniata shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where his widow now resides, now Gwin Station, on the Altoona, Clearfield & Northern railroad. He died in 1856, when in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was an old-line whig in politics, a

conscientious and active member of the Presbyterian church, and a man who was strict and careful in his family discipline, as the welfare of his children interested him more than his business affairs, in which he was successful. He married Mrs. Sarah (Hallman) Kough, a widow, who had by Mr. Kough three children, one of whom, Elizabeth, is now Mrs. Elizabeth Reese, of Frankstown. To Mr. and Mrs. Gwin were born six children, five sons and one daughter: Sarah, who died at the age of eleven years; Major George H., of Altoona, who enlisted as a private in Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania infantry, April 20, 1861, for a term of three months, and was honorably discharged July 30, 1861, on the expiration of his term of service, and on August 26, 1861, reënlisted as second lieutenant in Co. F, 76th Pennsylvania infantry, for a term of three years, was wounded in the right leg at Pocotaligo, South Carolina, October 22, 1862, received another wound in the right arm at the mine explosion in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1864, with the rank of brevet major from November 28, 1864, and was engaged in the mercantile business in Altoona from 1865 to 1891; Maxwell, who served in Co. K, of the same regiment, from November, 1864, to the close of the war, and now resides on the old home farm; Sergeant Alexander Crawford, who was killed in the first assault on Fort Wagner, in July, 1863; and James Hervey.

Alexander Crawford Gwin, the third son, who fell at Fort Wagner, was very patriotic as a school boy, and displayed fine ability as an artist. When the guns of Sumter broke the stillness of peace he was among

the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops. He first enlisted April 20, 1861, for three months, in Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania infantry, at the expiration of which time he reënlisted in September, 1861, as a private in Co. F, 76th Pennsylvania infantry, then known as the Keystone Zouaves, and was promoted to first sergeant. He participated in all the skirmishes and battles of his regiment until he was killed. He was a brave and daring soldier, was complimented highly by his superior officers for coolness, bravery, and fine soldierly bearing at the battle of Pocotaligo, South Carolina, where his captain and many of his company were killed. He fell in the fore front of the first attack on Fort Wagner, July 11, 1863, and his remains sleep in an unknown grave on Morris island, South Carolina, as his family have never found where his body was buried.

James Hervey Gwin was reared on the home farm, and received a common school education near his home. Shortly after he entered upon his last term the teacher resigned on account of sickness, and the school directors employed him to teach out the term, which he did with satisfactory results to all concerned. After the close of his school he learned telegraphy in the railroad office at Altoona, and served as a telegraph operator on the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad for two years. He then (1873) resigned his position on account of night and Sunday work, and embarked in the general mercantile business, which he followed in Altoona until 1881, when he engaged in the lumber business. In 1890 he withdrew from all partnership operations, and since then has widened out his field of work until he now operates two steam saw mills advanta-

geously located in favorable sections of Jefferson and Indiana counties. He has his main office in the Masonic Temple, Altoona, and a mill and lumber yard at Hillman Station, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania & Northwestern railroad. He finds a ready market for his lumber in Altoona, and receives orders from different parts of the State. He has a large and rapidly increasing business.

In politics J. H. Gwin is a straight republican. He is unmarried, and has been for several years a member of the First Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Sarah Gwin (mother), or known as "Aunt Sally," now (June, 1892,) in her eighty-sixth year, retains her health remarkably well, being the oldest citizen of that locality. From early days she has taken an active part in the education of the young, in the Sunday-school, church, and prayer meetings. She was one of the first members in organizing the first Sunday-school on the Juniata, meeting in a log school house with slabs for benches. A member of the Presbyterian church at Hollidaysburg, nine miles distant, since the organization of the First Presbyterian church in Altoona, in the year 1855, she has been a member of this church, attending services regularly, until age prevents her doing so. Mrs. Gwin, during the dark days of the war, from 1861 to 1865, when mothers sacrificed so much for their country's cause, was very patriotic for the Union and defense of the "old flag," and as the years go by always on all National holidays displays the stars and stripes about her quiet country home. Living now in the evening of life in the enjoyment of a firm faith and trust in her Savior.

JOHN HEARN, an industrious citizen and successful farmer, of Blair township, and a former resident of Hollidaysburg, near which he still resides, was born in County Meath, province of Leinster, Ireland, in 1815, and is a son of William and Julia (MacAvoy) Hearn. William Hearn was reared in the city of Dublin, once the capital of Ireland. He received his education in the schools of his native island, and after working for several years in the vicinity of Dublin, he came, in 1851, to Hollidaysburg, where he died, in 1853, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a hard working man, and a Catholic in religious faith and church membership, and married Julia MacAvoy, who died in 1852, when in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Hearn were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters: Catherine, William, Thomas, John, Fannie and Philip.

John Hearn spent his boyhood and grew to manhood in the old and beautiful city of Dublin, around which cling so many romantic and tragic memories of Irish history. He received his education in the primary schools of Dublin, and was variously engaged at work until July, 1848, when he came to Hollidaysburg, at and near which he has resided ever since. After coming to Blair county he worked in the mines for several years and acquired sufficient means to purchase some property at Hollidaysburg, which he afterwards exchanged for his present valuable farm of ninety-eight acres of land, which is situated two miles from the county seat. He has improved his farm and brought it up to a high state of cultivation and productiveness. He also owns a good house and twelve acres of

land, which adjoins his farm. Mr. Hearn has established for himself a comfortable home by economy and good management, and by many years of hard, honest toil, and is now well prepared to enjoy the comforts of life. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of St. Mary's Catholic church, of Hollidaysburg.

On April 4, 1859, Mr. Hearn married Mary Welsh, of Hollidaysburg, and they are the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters: Jeremiah, John, Thomas, William and Anastatia (twins), and Mollie.

JAMES JOHNSTON OATMAN, M.

D., a graduate from two medical colleges, and a physician who has been in practice since 1867, is a son of Joseph and Eliza (Johnston) Oatman, and was born December 24, 1839, at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania. The Oatmans are descended from old German stock, but have been settled in this State for several generations. Jacob Oatman (grandfather) was a native of Lancaster county, a farmer by occupation, and spent a long and active life in cultivating his ancestral acres. He died in that county at an advanced age. He married and reared a family of four children. His son, Joseph Oatman (father), was the only boy. He was born in Lancaster county in 1810, but removed to Williamsburg, then Huntingdon county, and in 1847 to Indiana county, where he still lives, being now almost eighty-two years of age. He spent his active life in tilling the soil, and became well-to-do. In politics he is a Cleveland democrat, and has always been active in support of the principles of democracy. While a resident of Williamsburg he served as assistant canal commissioner. By his

marriage to Eliza Johnston he had a family of five sons and two daughters.

James Johnston Oatman was reared principally in Indiana county, this State, and educated in the common schools of that county. In securing an education he had many obstacles to encounter, being obliged to walk two and a quarter miles to the little school house where he received instruction. He persevered, however, gathering information from every available source, and before he was fifteen years of age was placed in charge of the school during the necessary absence of the regular teacher. Three months before reaching his sixteenth birthday he was teaching the most advanced school in his township, having secured the best certificate granted in the county that year. He taught six terms in Indiana county, which brought him down to the beginning of the great civil war. Like so many of the brave and patriotic young men of that day, he turned his face from the peaceful employments of civil life to encounter the perils of the tented field. He enlisted in Co. B, 11th Pennsylvania reserves, in 1861, and served three years. At the battle of Peach Orchard he received a serious wound in the head, fracturing the skull and exposing the brain, and was left on the field for dead. Later he fell into the hands of the Confederates, and for three months was an inmate of Libby prison. When the war was over, and he had been discharged, he returned to Pennsylvania and taught one year, having been elected to the position of principal of the High school at Ebensburg, Cambria county. He then began reading medicine with Dr. R. S. Bunn, of Ebensburg, which he continued for three years, attending Jefferson Medical college during the winter months. In 1867

he was graduated from that institution, and located at Carrolltown, Cambria county, for the practice of his profession. Later he entered Hahnemann Homeopathic college, and in 1870 was graduated from that well known medical school. For several years he remained at Carrolltown, and then removed to Ebensburg, where he practiced for six years. At the end of that time he returned to Carrolltown, and remained there engaged in general practice until 1883, when he came to the city of Altoona, and has built up a large practice here. Having studied two systems of medicine, and believing that each has points of superiority, he combines the two in his practice.

In 1868 Dr. Oatman was united in marriage to Regina H. McDermitt, a daughter of Bernard McDermitt, of Cambria county. To them was born a family of six children: William J., a druggist in the city of Altoona; Robert M., engaged as a traveling salesman; Stella G., Charles J., Genevieve K., and Ernest J.—the four last named now living at home with their parents.

In politics Dr. Oatman is a democrat, but has never taken an active part in political movements, preferring to devote his energies to the more congenial field of medicine and kindred subjects. He is a member of Fred C. Ward Post, No. 468, Grand Army of the Republic; also of the Union Veteran Legion at Altoona.

HENRY A. KIMBERLING, an industrious and prosperous citizen of Frankstown township, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Confer) Kimberling, and was born at Point View, near Canoe Mountain, in Catharine township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1842. His paternal grand-

father, John Kimberling, was a farmer by occupation, and resided for many years at the base of the Loop mountain, where he operated the flouring mill now known as the Mentzer mill. He was a republican in politics at the time of his death, and had been thrice married. His first wife was a Miss Stambaugh, by whom he had one child. He married for his second wife Lena Geesey, by whom he had two children. His son, Samuel Kimberling (father), was born June 20, 1818, in the beautiful valley at the base of the Loop mountain, in Frankstown township. In early life he was engaged in boating on the Juniata canal, afterward worked at Spang's furnace, and was successfully engaged in farming on the Good farm, near Cove mountain, and in the Turkey valley, where he died in 1869, aged sixty years, two months and twenty-five days. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and a republican in politics, and had served as supervisor of his township. He married Mary Confer, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in 1890. They reared a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: Henry A., Samuel L., Tillie, Hettie M., Lizzie, and Laura R. Mrs. Kimberling was a daughter of Jacob Confer, who was of Irish descent, and a resident of Turkey valley, Blair county.

Henry A. Kimberling was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and has always followed farming and stock raising in Frankstown township.

In 1867 Henry A. Kimberling was united in marriage with Catherine Geesey, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son named William, who was born October 12, 1868, and is assisting his father in farming. Mrs. Kimberling is a model house-

keeper, and an amiable and entertaining woman. She was born at Frankstown on March 26, 1840, and is a daughter of Jacob Geesey, who was born in 1802, in New York, from which he removed to Dutch valley, and afterwards to the farm now occupied by Mr. Kimberling, where he died. Jacob Geesey married Margaret Gast, by whom he had twelve children: Mary M., dead; Catherine, dead; Michael, married; Margaret, dead; Sarah, dead; Susan, married; Elizabeth, married; Harriet, married; Catherine Kimberling; Nancy Jane, married; Lydia, dead; and Maria E., married.

In politics Henry A. Kimberling is a republican. He gives close attention to his farm and business affairs, and believes that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.

REV. THOMAS P. SMITH, a scholarly gentleman, and the energetic and efficient pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, of Altoona, is a son of Patrick and Julia (Clonan) Smith, and was born at Gallitzin, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1859. Patrick Smith was a native of Ireland, and came, about 1852, to Cambria county, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business for nearly thirty years. He died at Gallitzin, March 20, 1882, when in the fifty-first year of his age. His knowledge of business affairs was derived from actual observation and experience. The safe and reliable methods which he employed in conducting any commercial enterprise, recommended him as a fit and capable man to handle the financial affairs of his county, and he was frequently urged by his friends to allow his name to be used as a candidate for county treasurer, but he peremptorily declined in every case,

as his private business always possessed a charm for him, greatly superior to the allurements of office or public life. He was a democrat in politics, and although averse to holding any office, yet he deemed it a duty that every man owed to his country to give close attention to political affairs. He married Julia Clonan, who was born in Ireland, and still resides at Gallitzin. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reared a family of twelve children, of whom two sons are dead. Those living are: Revs. Thomas P. and Matthew, twins, of whom Rev. Father Matthew took a full course at St. Michael's and St. Vincent's, a theological and philosophical course at the Cleveland seminary, and is now engaged in active ministerial duties in the diocese of Pittsburg; James A., a traveling salesman, of Gallitzin; Edward F., married Annie Feany, and is in the grocery business in Altoona; M. Jennie, a sister in the order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, of Altoona; Mary, at home; Joseph, a merchant of Gallitzin; Anna, a sister of the order of St. Joseph, at Altoona; Catherine, and Elizabeth.

Thomas P. Smith was reared in Cambria county. He attended St. Michael's seminary, of Pittsburg, and St. Vincent's seminary, of Westmoreland county, and then entered the Grand seminary, of Montreal, from which excellent institution he was graduated in the class of 1882. On July 6, 1882, he was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. John Twigg, and was soon thereafter appointed an assistant to Father Ryan, of St. John's church, of Altoona. He found a responsible field of labor, as that church had a membership of over four thousand, but he labored diligently and with success until 1888, when he took charge of the parish of Ebensburg, in Cambria county,

where he labored faithfully for the good of his people for two years. He then, in the summer of 1890, returned to Altoona and took charge of the congregation of the Sacred Heart.

On July 13, 1890, he held his first services in an old Methodist church, on the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-fourth street, and in a short time purchased two lots extending two hundred and fifty feet on Sixth avenue and one hundred and twenty feet on Twentieth street. On this ground he has erected the present handsome and commodious church edifice of the congregation of the Church of the Sacred Heart. This church is a brick structure, 60x120 feet in dimensions, and two stories in height, and is neat and tastefully furnished throughout. The lower story is used as a church, and has been finished in the best of taste, with fine altars, elegant pews, and a splendid organ. The upper story is divided into six school rooms, in which the sisters of the order of St. Joseph have now a parochial school of three hundred and three pupils. The corner-stone of this church was laid March 19, 1891, and the work was pushed forward with such rapidity that it was dedicated on October 18th of the same year, by the Rt. Rev. R. Phelan, assisted by several worthy fathers. It cost over twenty-eight thousand dollars when finished, while the cost of the grounds and other buildings make the entire property worth forty thousand dollars.

Under the zealous and energetic labors of Father Smith, the Church of the Sacred Heart, which was organized July 1, 1890, has increased in numerical strength until it now numbers seventeen hundred members. His school, which is now in a highly flourishing condition, he organized on Sep-

tember 9, 1891, in rooms on the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirteenth street. Father Smith, in his present field of labor, has won the love of his congregation and the respect of all who know him, and the sphere of his influence is destined to widen with the years in his efforts to lift his people to a higher ideal of life.

JOHN G. REED, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Blair county, who has spent many years in the useful occupation of house painting, and later became a popular restaurant keeper, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Glazier) Reed, and was born August 13, 1839, in the house which is now his residence, in the city of Hollidaysburg. His grandfather, Samuel Reed, was one of the early settlers at Black Lick, Indiana county, and died there at the age of nearly eighty years. Joseph Reed (father) was born at Black Lick in 1807, came to Blair county in 1830, and located in Hollidaysburg, purchasing the lot on which John G. now resides. There were but few houses in the town at that time, and Mr. Reed lived to see it grow and improve until it became a city of between three and four thousand inhabitants. He died from heart failure on December 21, 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a chairmaker and painter by trade, and for many years had a prosperous trade in that line. He continued the manufacture of chairs here until machine-made furniture drove him out of the business. He was a man of vigorous constitution, always led an active stirring life, and made and painted his last chair only a few days before his death. In politics he was a whig, and voted for William H. Harrison for president, but

later became a republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian church for nearly half a century, and always took an active interest in church affairs. He had a benevolent disposition, was always kind and helpful to the poor, and stood high in the estimation of his neighbors. He was a member of the "Washington Greys," a military organization in the time of Henry Clay. He married Elizabeth Glazier, by whom he had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: John Glazier, the subject of this sketch; Catherine McCormick Reed, born October 28, 1837, and died September 15, 1839; Benjamin Franklin Reed, born August 18, 1841, died March 20, 1852; Harriet Reed, born August 18, 1843, died March 11, 1844; Albert Clayton, who enlisted and served as a soldier in the civil war, and died April 6, 1886, at the age of forty-one years; Charles H., a painter by trade, who resides at Hollidaysburg; and Sarah Johnston, who lives with her brother, John G. Their mother was a native of Huntingdon, in the county of that name, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church until her death, July 23, 1852, at the age of forty-two years. Her father, John Glazier, was a potter by trade.

John G. Reed grew to manhood in the city of Hollidaysburg, and received a good English education in the common schools here. After leaving school he learned the trade of house painter with his father, and worked with him for some time. When his father became too old for the business, Mr. Reed succeeded him, and successfully carried on the business until 1877. In that year he abandoned house painting and opened a first-class restaurant in the city of Hollidaysburg, on November 22, which soon became popular, and is extensively

patronized, being the finest restaurant in the city.

Politically Mr. Reed is a republican, and has always taken a very active part in the arena of practical politics. He is a member and past master of Portage Lodge, No. 220, Free and Accepted Masons. He has never been married, and is a very pleasant gentleman, with a wide circle of personal friends.

MARY RITTMAN, a woman of fine business ability, and the proprietor of the Mountain City brewery, was born in Altoona, and is a daughter of Michael and Mary (Falter) Fischer. Michael Fischer was born in 1828, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and in 1852 came to Hollidaysburg, which he left the next year to settle in Altoona, where he has resided ever since. He is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church of Altoona, and a democrat in political opinion. He married Mary Falter, who was born in Bavaria, and reared in the faith of the Catholic church, in which she lived and died. She passed away May 2, 1887, when in the fifty-fifth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer had ten children, five sons and five daughters.

Mary (Fischer) Rittman was reared at Altoona, and received her education in the public schools of that city.

She was married in 1873 to Charles Haid, who was a native of Germany, and who followed brewing until his death. They had two children: Mary and Frank. Mr. Haid was a democrat, and a member of the German Catholic church, and died in 1886, at thirty-seven years of age. After his death she was married, on the 27th of November, 1889, to Daniel Rittman, who was a native of Germany, and came, in

1886, from Cleveland, Ohio, to Altoona. He was a brewer by occupation, and ran the Mountain City brewery for three years before his death, which occurred on the 25th of April, 1890, when he was in the thirty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Rittman was a democrat in politics, and a member of St. Mary's Catholic church. He was an industrious and energetic man, and had many friends who mourned his early death.

The Mountain City brewery, which is located on Fourth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and was originally a frame structure that was erected by Mrs. Rittman's first husband, burned down in 1889, and Mrs. Rittman replaced it with the present large and commodious brick brewery, which stands on the site of the destroyed building. The premises occupied by the plant covers a considerable area of ground, upon which are erected all the necessary buildings for brewing and malting. The ice and storage houses are spacious and well arranged, and the product of the brewery is sent into market in good condition. Mrs. Rittman is conducting the plant most successfully, and has a steady and constantly increasing demand for her beer on account of its superior quality.

Mrs. Rittman has shown herself to be an intelligent woman of unusual business ability and energy, and is a consistent and useful member of St. Mary's German Catholic church of Altoona.

PROF. JAMES A. STEWART, a successful educator, has been ever active in the line of his work, and has been largely instrumental in raising the standard of education at Hollidaysburg to a higher plane. He is a son of William and Mary E. (Por-

ter) Stewart, and was born in Shaver's Creek Valley, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1834. James Stewart (grandfather) was of Scotch-Irish descent, and in all probability was a native of Chester county, from which he removed when he came to Huntingdon county, where he settled in the neighborhood of Petersburg. His life was one devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he was very successful. In politics he at first was a Jacksonian democrat, but at the beginning of Jackson's second term he became an old-line whig. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and married Jeannet Gray, by whom he had a family of eight sons and four daughters.

William Stewart (father) was born in 1807, in Shaver's Creek Valley, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1862. He was also a farmer by occupation, a supporter of the Democratic party, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He married Mary E. Porter, of Shaver's Creek valley. To their union were born one son and one daughter: Annie M., married George W. Wilson, and is now a resident of the old homestead, in Huntingdon county; and James A.

James A. Stewart received his education in the Millwood academy and at Airyview, Juniata county, and afterward entered Jefferson college, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1858. In January, 1859, he removed to the "Old North State" (North Carolina), where he took charge of the Robeson institute, which he successfully conducted until the beginning of the late civil war. He then returned to Huntingdon county, where he was engaged in teaching during the greater part of his time until 1865, when he and S. S. Jack

took charge of the Sewickley academy, in Westmoreland county, where he remained two years. During the years 1868 and 1869, he taught in West Nottingham academy, Maryland, teaching for Rev. S. A. Gailey. During the next year he had charge of the public schools of Milton, Pennsylvania, and for four years was principal of Logan academy, at Bellwood, this county. At the end of that time, in 1874, he removed to Hollidaysburg, where he conducted a private school, preparing boys for college, professional life, and business, until 1886, when he was elected principal of the public schools. He is still occupying the latter position. This school has attained a high standard, and many of its graduates have become successful business or professional men, or educators, in the different parts of our country.

On December 29, 1859, Professor Stewart was united in marriage with Martha J. Murphy, of Washington county, and to them have been born nine children: Mary E., a teacher in the public schools at Gaysport; Margaret, Idalette, Frances, Blanche, Ernest, W. E., who married a Miss Keely, and is an employee of Wood, Morrill & Co., of Gaysport; and two who died when quite young.

Mr. Stewart supports the Democratic party, and is an elder in the Presbyterian church. He takes great interest in the work in which he is engaged, and many of his pupils are now engaged in business and professional life, and have been successful. There is a pleasure comes to him, which only those who have experienced can know, when he sees the fruits of his labor thus demonstrated, and when he enjoys the gratefulness and friendliness of those whose success is partly due to the intellectual and

moral training which they received at his hands. Professor Stewart has kept abreast of the times in the rapid and wonderful advance of teaching, and reflects credit on the profession to which he has given the best years of his life.

HARRY SLEP was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, October 24, 1836. When ten years old he came to America with his grandmother and uncles, and lived in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, for four months, when he obtained a situation as printer's devil from George Bergner, who published the *Vaderland's Wächter*, at Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. He served his employer well for six years and six months, when he was considered a full fledged jour printer. The young man had certainly improved his time. He had not only endeavored to master the "art preservative," but he had succeeded, without going to school, in obtaining a fair English education by employing his evenings in the search for knowledge. Mr. Henry Gilbert, a well known hardware dealer of Harrisburg, who had known the German boy Harry from the time he came to Harrisburg, said, on one occasion, to the writer, that "the young German seemed to put his whole soul into the trade, and when asked what he expected to make of himself, his answer would be, 'Be a master printer some day, own an office, run a German newspaper, and have on my tombstone the inscription, 'He was an artist printer.' Of course," said Mr. Gilbert, "I would laugh at the ideal of the young, penniless fellow, but encourage him to stick to that purpose." As already stated, at eighteen years of age the subject

of this sketch was free, for he had been indentured by his next of kin, and then sought out offices where he could increase his knowledge of the art. At twenty years of age he embarked in the newspaper business, in company with Lawyer McLaughlin, at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. The paper, *The Gazette*, now *The Journal*, was a six-column weekly paper, and being in a small town, the patronage was insufficient to keep two bodies and souls alive, and at the expiration of about a year the young aspirant for journalistic honors retired from the firm. In the fall of 1858 he was make-up on the *Legislative Record*, printed at the *Telegraph* office at Harrisburg, and soon after this was German make-up in the State printing office. Then he worked a short time on the *Baltimore Sun*, but soon returned east, and in 1860 took charge of the *Patriot* office at Harrisburg, but the labors were too great, the hours too long (from 9 A.M. until 4 the next morning), and he sought work in Philadelphia, with success. In 1865 he was persuaded to travel as a lecturer and advertising agent for a panorama, "The Old World," but before a month passed funds gave out, and Mr. Slep landed in Williamsport, this State, with only fifty cents and his stick and rule in his pocket. Obtaining employment at his trade here, he remained for several months, when he returned to Harrisburg and took a situation in Mr. Theo. F. Scheffer's job office, remaining there until he was offered the foremanship of the Meadville *Republican* job office. When that office was sold to another gentleman, Mr. Slep returned east and worked again for Mr. Scheffer at Harrisburg, until he was offered the foremanship of the Altoona *Sun* office. This was in the spring of 1871. Altoona was then a small

railroad town, but the ambitious jour printer judged from the amount of work done by the ever increasing number of men employed in the railroad shops, that Altoona would grow, and that a good run of job printing would be required, and an opening for a German newspaper was in the near future, so he determined to make his second effort to establish an office for himself. On October 20, 1872, the first job was turned out from the *Mirror* office—the name was chosen with a view to giving that name to the English paper when it should be born, and it came to light on June 13, 1874, followed by a German paper styled *Der Deutsche Volksführer*, on March 28, 1878. The *Evening Mirror*, as its name indicates, was a daily, only four pages, four columns to the page, and cost subscribers only one cent a day. Of course there were many discouragements and obstacles to overcome during its first two years, but they were manfully met, and the *Mirror* was paying very well, up to the railroad riots in July, 1877. Here the paper had to take the unpopular side of the questions at issue—the destruction of railroad property—and it gave out no uncertain sounds, and in the heat of the prejudices of the people, the majority of whom were railroad employees, and who were the paper's subscribers—over two thousand—it had to succumb. The paper was sold for a mere trifle to other parties, but the job office was retained, and in a few years the debts incurred in trying to save the *Mirror* (over \$2,000) were all paid, and a new grip was taken by Mr. Slep and his two sons, Will and Edward, now of valuable service to him in the business. On June 16, 1888, the *Mirror* again appeared as an evening paper, four pages, six columns to the page, at one cent a copy, followed the next year by the

Saturday Mirror, double the size of the daily *Mirror*, at one dollar a year, or both papers for twenty-five cents a month. The *Mirror* moved right along, and now has the largest circulation of any paper in Blair county. The *Mirror* is issued from its own commodious building, 25 x 60 feet, three stories high, specially built for the business. It is fitted up with the latest styles of job and newspaper materials, the fastest newspaper press in the county, with the latest improved electric motors, folding machines, etc., and thus the "young, penniless fellow," as Mr. Gilbert termed him, has realized his expectations of becoming "some day a master printer, own an office and run a newspaper." He not only published one paper, but between the years 1873 to 1888, over twenty-five publications have been printed at the *Mirror* office. Among them the following are mentioned in the record kept by the office: *Altoona Baptist*, in 1873; *Mountain Echo*, 1874; *Living Age*, 1874; *The Mirror Hand-Book*, 1875; *The Home Base*, 1876; *Musical Advocate*, 1877; *The Gospel Trumpet*, 1878; *The Beacon* (Baltimore), 1878; *The First Venture* (poems), 1879; *The Literary American*, 1879; *Altoona Advance*, 1879; *The Mechanic*, 1880; *Youths' Mirror*, 1880; *Bookkeeper and Penman*, 1880; *Our Work* (religious), 1880; *History of Altoona and Blair County* (book), 1880; *Sunday Morning*, 1881; *Y. M. C. A. State Notes*, 1882; *The Sunday News*, 1883; *Sabbath School Review*, 1888; *The Mountain Signal*; *Town Talk*; *Church Home*; *By-the-Way*; *The Courier*; and others. Some of the papers are still published, but the most have been discontinued, their projectors having learned that it requires more than ambition to run a newspaper successfully.

Harry Slep was twice married. His first

wife was Mary C. Daugherty, a native of Harrisburg, this State. The ceremony took place at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1856. They had three children: Alice May, Will S. H., and Edward J. Mrs. Slep died at Harrisburg, December 31, 1862. His second marriage took place at Altoona, September 17, 1871, choosing for his help-meet Mrs. Anna M. Humes, a resident of the city, and who had one son, G. Humes, by her first husband, James Humes, deceased. To this last marriage were born four children: Daniel N., Frederick B., Cora Campbell, and Mary Catherine, all of whom are living except Frederick B., who died when two years of age.

Mr. Slep joined the Methodist church at Harrisburg in 1850, and at present is a deacon in the Second Presbyterian church of Altoona, having joined this church when he married the second time, his wife having been then and is now a member of that church.

DANIEL SNIVELY, a prosperous farmer of Woodbury township, and who served as a Union soldier before Petersburg and Richmond during the late civil war, is a son of Christian and Barbara (Beyers) Snively, and was born in Woodbury township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1846. The Snivelys were early settlers in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, where the paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Snively owned nearly all the land of one county, but during the revolutionary war he took part in favor of the English government, and his land and property were confiscated by the Virginia authorities. He then removed to Franklin county, this State, and afterward came to Woodbury township, where he purchased one hundred

and sixty acres of land of Captain Phillips, one of the first settlers of the Juniata valley. He died in 1829, aged ninety-one years. His son, Rev. Jacob Snively (grandfather), was born in Maryland, and crossed the mountains by a bridle path to Woodbury township, where he settled and cleared out a large farm. He married Barbara Rhodes and reared a family of six children: George R., Christian, David, Susan, who is seventy years of age and resides on the home farm; Mary, and Elizabeth, widow of Abraham Shelley, of Harmon, Carroll county, Illinois. Rev. Jacob Snively learned the trade of miller at Chambersburg, this State, and came to Woodbury township, where he died in 1860, aged seventy-nine years. He was a whig in politics, and served for many years as a minister in the River Brethren church, in which he ranked as one of the ablest and most influential men of that religious denomination. He also was a prominent man in his township and in civil affairs. His son, Christian Snively (father), was born in 1809 on the home farm, where he died in 1872, aged sixty-three years. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1861 left the Democratic party to become a republican. He married Barbara Beyers, who died October 26, 1861, at the age of forty-eight years. They reared a family of eight children, of whom six are living: Benjamin, of Martinsburg; Daniel; Samuel; Mary A., wife of Samuel Sparr; Abraham, of Denver, Colorado; and Elizabeth.

Daniel Snively was reared on the home farm, received his education in the common schools of Woodbury township, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed successfully ever since. In August, 1864, Mr. Snively enlisted, at Williamsburg, in Captain Shollar's company (B), 208th Penn-

sylvania infantry, and participated in the battle of Fort Steadman and the charge on Fort Mahone. He was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Alexandria, Virginia, on June 1, 1865, and returned to his farm. Mr. Snively is a republican in politics, and has always been an ardent advocate of the cause of prohibition. He is a member of Williamsburg Evangelical Lutheran church, R. M. Johnson Post, No. 474, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member and steward of Clover Creek Grange, No. 791, Patrons of Husbandry.

In 1871 Daniel Snively married Mary A. Sorrich, daughter of George W. and Nancy Sorrich, of Woodbury township. To Mr. and Mrs. Snively have been born four children, three sons and one daughter: Orville C., Austin C., Herman I., and Lulu F.

CALVIN B. BARTLEY, a prominent and substantial merchant, and one of the self-made men of Altoona, is a son of Cornelius and Margaret (Castner) Bartley, and was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1832. Cornelius Bartley, whose birthday was in the initial year of the present century, was a native of central Pennsylvania. He was of German descent, and settled, at an early age, in Juniata county, where he followed his trade of carpenter until 1840, when he engaged in farming. He met with fair success in agricultural pursuits, and died in 1848, when in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was an old-time democrat, and a strict member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and married Margaret Castner, a native of Juniata county, who preceded him to the tomb by three years. She died in 1845, when in the forty-third year of her age.

Calvin B. Bartley was reared on a farm, received his education in the common schools, and at seventeen years of age, became an apprentice to learn the trade of carpenter. When his term of apprenticeship was ended, he engaged in carpentering and contracting, which he followed successfully, at various places in Juniata county, until 1880, but worked principally at Mifflintown. In the last named year he came to Altoona, where, in December, 1891, he opened his present general mercantile house and heavily-stocked feed store. His establishment is a brick structure, on the corner of Third avenue and Fourth street, which he erected in the fall of 1891. He carries choice lines of general merchandise, from dry goods down to groceries, and keeps constantly on hand large quantities of all kinds of feed. The quality of his goods, with reasonable prices and courteous attention, has won him patronage, and he is fast building up an extensive and excellent trade in the city, as well as securing many patrons from the surrounding country.

On November 24, 1859, he married Sarah A. Duffield, daughter of Thomas Duffield, of Perry county. Mr. and Mrs. Bartley have nine children, four sons and five daughters: Charles S., Thomas B., Harry S., U. S. Grant (resident of Pittsburg), Annie, wife of John C. Saylor, of Altoona; Mary A., married to Levi H. Goshen, of Altoona; Laura, wife of William Lauver, of Juniata county; Jennie M., married to Frank S. Moore, of Altoona; and Lottie. Three of the sons are residents of Altoona, where they are engaged in contracting and building.

Calvin B. Bartley is a republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Altoona, and Mifflintown Lodge, No. 131,

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He owns some very valuable real estate, has erected three very fine buildings at his place of business, and some years ago built the largest and most complete barn to be found to-day in Juniata county. He still follows contracting, to some extent, and has erected quite a number of substantial, as well as some very fine buildings, since embarking in the general mercantile business. Mr. Bartley is a pleasant and approachable gentleman, and has achieved success by his own energy and industry.

THOMAS O. RHODES, a well known painter and reliable citizen of Altoona, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1854, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Wilson) Rhodes. The Rhodes' are of German extraction. Peter Rhodes (grandfather) was born in the eastern part of the Keystone State, and became one of the early settlers of Mifflin county, where he took up a tract of forest land and soon changed it into a fine farm. Passing through the scenes of a busy life, he died in Mifflin county in 1864, at the ripe old age of ninety-four years. During his life he cleared two hundred and fifty acres of land, and performed nearly all the labor therein incurred himself. In religious sentiment he was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, and was highly respected as a man of honor and merit. Michael Rhodes (father) was also born in Mifflin county, where he resided until the spring of 1872. He then removed to Altoona, where he resided until 1890, when he died, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. By occupation he was a farmer, and stood high as an honest and industrious man. In

religious belief he was a member of the United Brethren church, and always gave a loyal support to the Democratic party. He married Mary Wilson, a native of Huntingdon county, and a member of the same church as himself. She died in 1886, at the age of sixty-two years.

Thomas O. Rhodes was born and reared in Mifflin county, and received his education in the common schools. Leaving school, he learned the trade of painter, which he followed until 1883, when he removed to Roanoke, Virginia. Spending four years in the sunny south, he returned to Pennsylvania and resumed his trade, in which he has ever since been engaged. Possessed with energy and perseverance, he commands an extensive trade, and has become the owner of a pleasant home in the Mountain City. He also owns a paper store at No. 1013, Eighth avenue, where he keeps in stock a full line of all designs of wall paper.

On May 13, 1880, Mr. Rhodes united in marriage with Martha Westly, a daughter of George Westly, of Bellwood, Blair county.

In religious affairs Thomas O. Rhodes takes an active part in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is now a trustee. He has always supported the Democratic party, and is a member of Centennial Castle, No. 204, Knights of the Golden Eagle. He resides at No. 916 First avenue, and is surrounded by everything essential to make his home comfortable and happy.

CLINTON W. SAUSSER, the well known marble dealer at Tyrone, who ranks among the useful and highly respected citizens of Blair county, is a son of

William J. and Sarah A. (Motter) Sausser, and was born at Berrysburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1857. The Sausser family are of German extraction, but the family has been resident of Pennsylvania for many generations. Jonathan Sausser (grandfather) was born in Berks county, this State, but in early manhood removed to Dauphin county, where he is yet living, hale and hearty, at the good old age of ninety years. He is a farmer, and has devoted most of his long life to agricultural pursuits, but for a time was engaged in the marble and coach manufacturing business at Berrysburg. In politics he is a democrat, and in church membership a Lutheran. He has been twice married, first wedding Rebecca Miller, by whom he had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. She died in 1871, at the age of sixty-six years, and some time later Mr. Sausser united in marriage with Mrs. Julia Lentz, and to this latter union were born two daughters. William J. Sausser (father) was born at Berrysburg, June 20, 1835, and resided there until April 2, 1866, when he came to Tyrone, this county, where he died on the 22d of October, 1880. He was a marble cutter by trade, and was in partnership with his father while in Berrysburg, under the style of Sausser & Son. After moving to Tyrone, he engaged in the same business, and owned and operated the works alone until 1879, when his son, C. W. Sausser, became his partner, under the firm name of W. J. Sausser & Son. Since his father's death the son has carried on the business in his own name, dealing extensively in both foreign and domestic marbles and granites. William J. Sausser was a democrat, and served as assessor of Tyrone for two terms. He was a member of the Evangelical Luth-

eran church at Tyrone, and was the organizer and first superintendent of the Lutheran Sabbath school at that place. He was always prominent and active in church work, and married Sarah A. Motter, by whom he had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Joseph Motter (maternal grandfather) was a native of Lebanon county, this State, but removed from there to Dauphin county, where he died in 1860. He was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that occupation all his life. He was a whig and republican in politics, and a member of the Evangelical association in religion. He married Catherine Yarger, and reared a family of four children, three daughters and a son.

Clinton W. Sausser was reared principally at Tyrone, and received a good common school education in the public schools of that town, after which he took a course of training in the Iron City Business college at Pittsburg, from which institution he was graduated July 3, 1875. He learned the trade of marble cutter, and after becoming a member of the firm of W. J. Sausser & Son, had the general management of the business of that firm until his father's death, since which, as before stated, he has continued the business, and has been very successful. His work is always first-class, and his trade has become large and remunerative.

In 1875, March 25th, Mr. Sausser was united in marriage with Elizabeth Bell, a daughter of Thomas Bell, of Huntingdon county, and their union has been blessed by the birth of two children, both daughters, named Mary B. and Sarah E.

In his political affiliations Mr. Sausser is a democrat, like his father, and has served as a member of the city council of Tyrone

two years. He is a member of the Lutheran church of Tyrone, and two years ago was made a deacon in that church. He is a member of Tyrone Lodge, No. 152, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Royal Arcanum, serving in the latter organization as treasurer for a time, just after its formation, January 7, 1885. He is also a member of Tyrone Council, No. 943, Royal and Select Masters.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, the present alderman from the Third ward of Altoona, and who served as a Union soldier during the late civil war, in the western armies, is a son of Dr. Samuel Haller and Mary (Rupley) Smith, and was born near the borough of Woodbury, in Woodbury township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1844. The Smith family has been resident of central Pennsylvania for over a century. The paternal grandfather of William R. Smith removed to Juniata county, where he purchased a farm, and was engaged in clearing it out when he was stricken down by typhoid fever and died. He was a hard-working man, a consistent member of the German Baptist, or Dunkard church, and had married some years before his death. His son, Dr. Samuel Haller Smith (father), was born near McCallistersville, Juniata county, October 29, 1811. He read medicine with Dr. Nealy, was graduated from the old Pennsylvania Medical college, of Philadelphia, in 1830, and then returned to Woodbury, Bedford county, where he has been in active practice ever since, and ranks high as a physician. Dr. Smith (of whom a fuller account will be found in the biography of Dr. Albert S. Smith) is a democrat, a member of the

Dunkard church, and married Mary Rupley, who was born October 16, 1815. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living: Calvin, who married Matilda Davis; Carrie; William R.; Anna, wife of Dr. I. N. Bowser, of Martinsburg; and Dr. Albert S., whose sketch appears in this volume.

William R. Smith grew to manhood at Woodbury. He had before him, in the career of his father, an example of industry and worth that was the best object lesson to be learned by any developing youth. He received his education in the public schools of Woodbury, and Martinsburg collegiate institute. Leaving school, he resolved upon a business life, and in order to more fully qualify himself for the financial management of whatever commercial enterprise he might embark in, he entered, in 1863, the Iron City Business college of Pittsburg, this State, from which he was graduated the same year. He then went to Chicago, where he became a clerk in a mercantile house, but in a few months left the store to serve as a soldier under the flag of his country. He enlisted in 1864, as a private, in Co. F, 134th Illinois infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged, in 1865, at Camp Fry, Chicago. His regiment was stationed in the State of Kentucky during his term of service. After the close of the war he came to Altoona, and embarked in the general mercantile business, which he followed continuously and successfully for eight years. In 1890 he was elected as alderman for the Third ward, and has served acceptably in that position ever since. Mr. Smith is a republican in politics, and a member of Fred C. Ward post, No. 468, Grand Army of the Republic, and

Juniata Lodge, No. 246, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the order of Solon.

On the 23d of February, 1869, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Anna Confer, daughter of Samuel Confer, of Altoona. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children—three sons and two daughters: Edwin, Annie M., Albert C., Samuel H., and Louise C.

SAMUEL SHUFF, one of the reliable citizens and prosperous merchants of the city of Altoona, is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Airhart) Shuff, and was born near Frederick city, Frederick county, Maryland, January 9, 1824. The Shuffs and Airharts are of German descent. William Airhart (maternal grandfather) was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1759, removed to Maryland, and afterwards to Virginia, where he resided for a time, and then returned to Lancaster county, in which he died, at Columbia, in June, 1861, at the remarkable age of one hundred and two years. He was a member of a very old German family of the United States, was a moulder by trade, and a member of church. Jonathan Shuff (father), who was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, died in that county in 1826. He was a whig in politics, and was employed by a furnace company. He married Mary Airhart, by whom he had three children. Mrs. Shuff was born at Newton, Frederick county, Virginia, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and passed away on the old homestead in Frederick county, Maryland, June 2, 1862, when in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

Samuel Shuff was reared principally in Maryland, received his education in the common schools, and after leaving school,

learned the iron moulder's trade, at which he worked in Baltimore, Maryland, and Richmond, Virginia, until 1865, when he came to Altoona and entered the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for whom he worked until 1885. In 1883 he embarked in the general mercantile business, which was conducted by his two sons until 1885, when Mr. Shuff left the employ of the railroad company and took charge of the store. He first opened his store in the lower part of his dwelling house, but has since erected a frame store building on the same lot. He has a good stock of general merchandise, and an increasing and lucrative trade. His residence and store are situated on Fourth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and this part of the city was all woods when he first settled here. Mr. Shuff is of that class of reliable and industrious men whose aim in life is to succeed by honorable and honest means, and has, by patient industry and untiring perseverance, acquired a competency and an honorable position in his community. He is a republican in politics, and is an attendant and contributor of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his family are members. During the late war, as he was a Union man, he had some trouble in escaping from Richmond to Washington city.

On the 29th of December, 1859, Mr. Shuff married Susan A., daughter of William and Helen B. (Stevens) Camack, formerly of the state of New York, but then residents of Richmond, Virginia. This union has been blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters: Samuel E., who was born in Richmond, Virginia, William C., born in Baltimore, Maryland; and John E., married Mamie K. Shotts, a native

of Kentucky, and is a resident of Washington city; Annie E., and Harriet V., all born in Altoona. William Camack was born at Newburg, New York, January 12, 1806, and died at Oilville, Virginia, June 13, 1887. He was a cotton manufacturer, but during the latter years of his life he was engaged in the milling business. Mrs. Shuff's grandfather, William Camack, was born in County Down, Ireland, April 1, 1776, and came to the United States in 1800. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, being stationed at West Point. Mrs. Shuff's, maternal grandfather, James L. Stevens, was of French extraction, but was born in the United States. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was at the bombardment of Ft. McHenry, where he was one of the nine Americans that were wounded.

JOHN D. LOVE, a prosperous merchant of Hollidaysburg, and a wounded veteran of the Army of the Potomac, is a son of William and Eliza (Dean) Love, and was born near the village of Water Street, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1835. Like so many other sturdy and pioneer families of central Pennsylvania, the Love family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Three generations back, the paternal grandfather of John D. Love removed from his native valley of Kiscoquillus to Huntingdon county, where he was engaged for several years in farming, and where he died. He married and reared a family, and one of his sons was William Love (father), who removed in 1836 to Woodbury township, this county. Like his father before him, he gave his time to farming, in which he met with good results. He died in 1840, aged forty years. He was an old-line whig, a



Sam B. L. Hewitt

strict member of the Presbyterian church, and married Eliza Dean, of Huntingdon county, who had been an earnest, enthusiastic and working member of the Presbyterian church for over thirty-five years, and passed away from earth in 1846, when in the fifty-first year of her age. She was a granddaughter of John Dean, who, with his father, was among the early settlers of Huntingdon county.

John D. Love spent his boyhood days on a farm near Williamsburg, and received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania. Leaving school he was engaged in farming until 1862, when he enlisted for nine months as a soldier in Co. D, 125th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. He was wounded, at Chancellorsville, in the head by a piece of a shell. From the battle field he was removed to Lincoln hospital, in Washington city, and after he had partly recovered was sent to Harrisburg, this State, where he was honorably discharged from the United States service, on May 1, 1863. From 1863 to 1868 Mr. Love was engaged in farming, and in the latter named year he commenced contracting, which he followed for ten years. In 1878 he came to Hollidaysburg and ran as a conductor, for seven years, on a work train from Altoona to Williamsburg. At the end of that time, in 1885, he engaged in the grocery business. In 1891 he erected his present large brick residence and store-room on Allegheny street, where he resides and gives his time and attention to his grocery business. His room is large and conveniently arranged, and well stocked with all the essentials and luxuries in his line of trade which are needed or used by his numerous patrons.

In 1874 he married Mary E. Donalley, daughter of John Donalley, of this county.

John D. Love is a republican in politics, and a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic for several years, and is a pleasant and courteous, although a quiet and reserved man, who stands well with all who know him.

HON. BENJAMIN L. HEWIT, ex-speaker of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, and a prominent and active member of the Blair county bar, is well and favorably known throughout the State as a man of ability and integrity, and has long been recognized by the Republican party as one of its most safe and popular leaders. He is a son of Nicholas and Mary (Murphy) Hewit, and was born at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1833. He is of German and Scotch-Irish parentage, tracing his ancestry on his paternal side through his great-grandfather, Nicholas Hewit, to an ancestor who left the Fatherland to settle in the province of Penn, while his maternal grandparents, Murphy, who both died at an advanced age, were of that wonderful Scotch-Irish Presbyterian race so prominent in the early settlement and history of central and western Pennsylvania. Nicholas Hewit, sr., served in the revolutionary war from Berks county, and afterward removed to West township, Huntingdon county, where he died in 1837, and where his remains to-day sleep in Manor Hill cemetery. His son, David Hewit (grandfather), married Elizabeth Graffius, a descendant of the famous pioneer, Martin Nicholas Graffius, who was born May 2, 1722, and died May 20, 1790. They were early settlers in the Juniata valley, and of their children one was Nicholas

Hewit (father), who ranked high as a business man and public spirited citizen. He was born July 24, 1809, and died February 19, 1883. He was an old-line whig, an active politician, and an intimate friend and compeer of Thaddeus Stevens from 1830 to 1850. Mr. Hewit was one of the leading citizens of his county, and, under Governor Ritner's administration, built that part of the old Pennsylvania canal between Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon. He never allowed his close attention to politics to take any of his necessary time from his business affairs, as he regarded the prosperity of the citizen as the corner stone of the prosperity of the State. His political convictions were very strong and were steadfastly maintained, and, possessed of a great capacity for work, he entered into every campaign of his party with energy and zest. He married Mary Murphy, who died April 30, 1871, when in the fifty-ninth year of her age. They had one child, Benjamin L. Hewit.

Benjamin L. Hewit attended the common schools, and was prepared for college at Tuscarora academy, under the guidance of Prof. David Wilson, distinguished for scholarship, and by an additional course of training under the tutorship of Prof. D. Williams at Hollidaysburg. He entered Princeton college in 1851, and was graduated from that celebrated institution of learning in the unusually large class of 1854, with high rank in scholarship, and particularly in a literary point of view. Leaving college, he took a legal course of study under the tutorship of that distinguished scholar and lawyer, Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, was admitted to the bar in October, 1856, and soon won a liberal and lucrative clientage. He was elected district attorney in 1857, was honored by a reelection in 1860, and

two years later left an excellent practice to enlist as a private in Co. A, 23d Pennsylvania infantry. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he served for a short time as a private in Co. A, Independent battalion, and during 1863, 1864, and part of 1865, acted as a field paymaster, with the rank of a major of cavalry. As a paymaster he was frequently assigned to special service on account of his familiarity with the organization of the army and the laws of the pay department. He was honorably discharged in September, 1865, and returned to Hollidaysburg, where he resumed the active and successful practice of his profession, and was thus engaged until 1870, when he was elected as a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania. In 1871 and in 1872 he was reelected, and during the session of his third term he was selected as chairman of the committee of ways and means, and during 1873 served as chairman of the house committee on the revision of the civil code. In 1878, 1879, 1880, and in 1881 he was elected as a member of the house, and served efficiently and faithfully in the interests of his county and the State. During the session of 1878-79 he was chosen as chairman of the general judiciary committee, and in 1881 was elected by a handsome and flattering majority as speaker of the house of representatives, receiving both the stalwart and independent republican vote, and one democratic vote. He presided with such fairness and impartiality over the sessions of the house that he received unusual commendatory notice from the press. Since 1882 Mr. Hewit has practiced his profession most assiduously and successfully at Hollidaysburg, and takes an active part in politics, being a stalwart republican, and at this writing is a candidate

for the legislature. He owns a pleasant home at Hollidaysburg, and has considerable farming interests in Blair county and Dakota, which afford him recreation as well as profit.

On June 18, 1857, Mr. Hewit was united in marriage with Miss Lilly Davis, daughter of Judge Davis, deceased, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and they have two sons living: Oliver H. Hewit, esq., of Duluth, Minnesota, and Harry D. Hewit, a farmer in Dakota, their mother dying March 25, 1873. On December 4, 1874, Mr. Hewit was united in marriage with Miss Mary W. Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, esq., late of Hollidaysburg, deceased.

In 1873 Mr. Hewit was appointed by Governor Hartranft as fish commissioner, and served until 1882, during which time he selected the different fishery sites and planned the Corry hatching house, which was conceded at that time to be the best fish hatching establishment in the country, while its founder was regarded as one of the leading practical fish culturalists of the day. He still takes an interest in fish culture, and frequently contributes interesting articles to the press on that subject.

His political career as a legislator has been marked by his fearless and efficient support of every measure calculated for the best interests of his constituents and the welfare of the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. On account of his parliamentary tact, readiness and ability as a debater, and thorough knowledge of all questions affecting the policy of his party or public interests, he was always recognized as one of the republican leaders of the house. He was chairman of the committee, in 1873, that presented an able and elaborate report on the revision of the civil

code, on which action was postponed by advisement of the Supreme court judges of the State. He was also chairman of the celebrated George O. Evans' war claim. In 1879 he and his compeers, Wolf and Mapes, made State reputations by their prevention of the passage of the riot bill, whose provisions would have taken four million dollars from the State treasury for unjust purposes. During the great struggle in 1881, over the election of a United States senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Hewit's name was frequently mentioned in connection with that high office, for which, on different ballots, he received several votes. Mr. Hewit is an interesting and entertaining speaker, an attractive and convincing jury pleader, and an able and sound reasoner. He has a fine vocabulary, is apt in expression, and by ability, integrity and earnestness has won prominence and honor in the legislative history of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM KELLERMAN, for many years a popular hotel keeper in Blair county, and who recently died, was a son of Christian and Catherine (Pool) Kellerman, and was born April 11, 1816, at Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Frederick Kellerman, was a native of Germany, but was brought to America in the British army at the beginning of the revolutionary war. His sympathies were with the struggling colonists, and embracing the first opportunity, he deserted from the British forces, joined the American army, and did good service in the cause of liberty and independence. On one occasion he was detailed and served in the guard at Valley Forge. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and died at Woodbury, Bedford county,

this State. Christian Kellerman (father) was born in Lancaster county, March 12, 1790, but removed to what is now Blair county during the first year of this century, locating with his father, near Tyrone. Later he removed to Colrairie Forges, Huntingdon county, and from there to Bald Eagle furnace in 1826. He was a teamster by occupation, and died in 1858, aged sixty-eight years. He was a Lutheran in religious belief, a democrat in politics, and married Catherine Pool. She was born in this county, was a devoted member of the Lutheran church, and died January 21, 1862, in the seventy-second year of her age.

William Kellerman was reared in Blair county, and educated in the old log school houses which were the temples of learning in those early days. After leaving school he engaged in wagoning and working around iron furnaces. In 1836 he went to Sarah Furnace, Bedford county, where he remained ten years, engaged principally in hauling cordwood for the furnace. He then returned to Blair county and opened a hotel at Bob's creek, near the foot of the mountain, which he conducted for two years. Later he removed to Centre county, where he erected a new building on the turnpike running from Tyrone to Phillipsburg, and continued the hotel business for two years at that place. In 1854 he came to Gaysport, and for a long time successfully operated a leading hotel there, known as the Kellerman hotel, retiring from active business only a few years ago. He resided at Gaysport, superintending the two farms which he owned in Blair township. He also owned considerable valuable property at Gaysport, and accumulated a handsome competency of this world's goods, notwithstanding he began life as a poor teamster,

and had to depend on his own efforts while making his way in the world. Among his early experiences were several trips made with a team between Baltimore and Cincinnati before the era of railroads.

In 1842 Mr. Kellerman was married to Luvicy Hamilton, a daughter of John Hamilton, of this county. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and in political belief was a staunch democrat. He was all his life a hard working, energetic, and enterprising man, and always acted on the principle that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well. As a consequence he achieved financial success, and stood high in the estimation of his neighbors and friends.

PATRICK J. DELANEY, who is a reliable and skillful plumber and steam fitter of over twelve years' experience in the Mountain City, was born in Altoona, Blair county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1864, and is a son of Patrick and Honora (Crimmers) Delaney. The Delaney family is one of the old families of Ireland, which trace their ancestry through centuries of change, of want and war to an early period in the history of the Emerald Isle. Patrick Delaney (father) was born in 1837, in County Kerry, province of Munster, southern Ireland. He was reared in his native county, and received his education in the schools of his neighborhood. From the fifteenth century down to the present time the mechanical arts as well as manufactures have continually increased in many of the towns and cities of Ireland, although the past curse and the present woe of the beautiful island is land monopoly and political greed. Not caring for an agricultural life, Patrick

Delaney learned the trade of plumber and steam fitter, and in 1852 came to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Schuylkill county. He worked there at coal mining until 1860, when he came to Altoona, where he has been a resident ever since. He is a skilled workman, which fact is attested by his forty years' continuous service in the employ of a railroad company that never keeps any but first-class workmen in any department of their railroad affairs. He is a democrat in politics, and a Catholic in religious faith. He married Honora Crimmers, a native of County Cork, Ireland, and to their union was born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Patrick J. Delaney grew to manhood in Altoona, and received his education in the excellent parochial schools of that enterprising and progressive city. He learned the trade of plumber and steam fitter in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in whose employ he worked for twelve years. At the end of that time, in 1891, he embarked in the plumbing and steam fitting business for himself. His establishment is on the corner of Twelfth avenue and Twelfth street. His twelve years of practical experience, and his superior advantages for learning the more complicated parts of his trade, enable him to give satisfaction in every difficult job of work. He has a large and increasing patronage.

In politics Patrick Delaney is a democrat, but for county and city officers he always votes for those whom he thinks best qualified for the office, independent of political considerations. He is industrious, energetic and reliable as a business man, and has been for several years a member of St. John's Catholic church of Altoona.

W. E. CURRY, an enterprising young business man, and the present assistant freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Curry Station, is a son of Robert and Nancy (Stifler) Curry, and was born in Frankstown township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1857. James Curry (paternal grandfather) came from Pittsburg, in the year 1843, to Frankstown, where he died in 1869. He was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religious faith and church membership. He was thrice married, and reared a family of fifteen children. By his first wife, Agnes Patterson, he had nine children: Hugh, Henry, Elizabeth, George, Abraham, Jane, John, William and Robert. His second wife, Jane Stewart, bore him three children: Laura, Margaret, and Harvey. By his third wife, Elizabeth Price, he had three children: James, Laura, and Mary. Robert Curry, the sixth son, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pittsburg, in 1833, and was employed on different railroads for several years. He then came to Hollidaysburg, and afterward removed to Frankstown township, where he was engaged in farming (except eight years spent in Wisconsin) until his death, which occurred November 30, 1888. During the late civil war he enlisted in the 50th Wisconsin infantry volunteers, and served in the northwest. Robert Curry was a republican in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and married Nancy Stifler, who now resides in Martinsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Curry reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: W. E., Harry B., Annie, Jennie, and Junia. Mrs. Curry was a daughter of Joseph Stifler, of Canoe Creek, this county,

who was born near Loop Gap, and who passed the latter part of his life at Canoe Creek, Frankstown township. Joseph Stifler was a farmer, a member of the German Baptist church, and a republican in politics, and had served as postmaster at Canoe Creek for twenty-five years. He married and reared a family of eleven children: William, Harry, Jacob, George, Abraham, Sylvester, Mrs. Nancy Curry, Jane, Sarah, Esther and Susan.

W. E. Curry was reared in Frankstown township and in the state of Wisconsin, and received a good common school education. Leaving Wisconsin, he returned to Blair county, where he was engaged in business, at Hollidaysburg, until 1883. In that year he removed to Curryville, where he has served ever since as assistant freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Curry owns a good residence at Curryville, is a staunch republican in politics, and has been a member of the Reformed church for several years. He is a man of good business ability, noted for promptness and reliability, and has rendered good satisfaction to his company and the public.

On November 29, 1883, Mr. Curry was united in marriage with Ella Burket, of Curryville. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Jessie Fern, who was born December 12, 1885.

CHRISTIAN BRENNECKE, a self-made man, and one of the most substantial and reliable business men of Altoona, is a son of Christian, sr., and Elizabeth (Acre) Brennecke, and was born in the kingdom of Hanover, now a province of Prussia, July 22, 1822. Christian Brennecke, sr., was one

of Napoleon's veterans, and served under the Man of Destiny until he was one of only twenty-one men that was left out of the entire regiment. Leaving the army he followed farming until his death, in 1836, at seventy-three years of age. He was a hard working man, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He was a native and life-long resident of Hanover, where he married Elizabeth Acre, who died in the latter part of the year 1822.

Christian Brennecke passed his boyhood days and grew to manhood in his native country, where he received his education in the excellent public schools for which Prussia has been noted for the last half century. Leaving school he worked on a farm until 1845, when he came to the United States, where he landed at New Orleans, and went up the Mississippi river to Missouri, in which State he worked for a few months. At the end of that time he became dissatisfied with the western country, concluded to return to Hanover, and when he had come as far as Hollidaysburg on his way to Philadelphia, to embark for Germany, he was induced to stop and work a while on the canal dam, at fourteen dollars per month. He learned to speak the English language, and becoming favorably impressed with the country, he abandoned his idea of returning to the Fatherland, and on March 28, 1854, came to Altoona, where he rented a farm of one hundred and nine acres, which he tilled up to 1884. This farm is now within the city and is covered with buildings. On a part of this farm, which Mr. Brennecke owns, he erected his present large brick residence, which is one of the most comfortable and substantial buildings in the city. This residence stands on the corner of Sixth street and Eighth avenue, and is

well fitted up and completely furnished throughout. He owns some other valuable property in the city, and has an assessed real estate value of over thirty thousand dollars.

On April 10, 1849, Mr. Brennecke married Anna Mary Selbitz, of this county, and to their union were born seven children, one son and six daughters: William C., Anna Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Harmania, Amelia, and Jennie R. Mrs. Brennecke was a member of the Lutheran church, and died January 3, 1892, aged sixty-two years.

Christian Brennecke is a democrat in politics, and has been a member and trustee for twenty-seven years of the St. James Evangelical Lutheran church of Altoona. He has, by hard labor and judicious management, acquired a competency in life, and within the last few years has retired from all active business pursuits. He is a pleasant and agreeable man, and enjoys the respect and good will of his fellow townsmen.

GEORGE LOTZ, a well respected citizen and a successful farmer of Sinking Valley, is a son of John J. and Catherine (Troxel) Lotz, and was born in Antis township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1816. John J. Lotz was born in the western part of Germany, near the boundary line of that country and France. He was a miller by trade, and came in early life from Germany to Bells Mills, now Bellwood, this county, where he resided for several years. He then went to McClain's mill, near Hollidaysburg, and after operating that mill for two years removed to Chrisman's mill, where he was killed by the falling of a tree, in 1826, when about fifty-five years of age. He was a man of good education, speaking the German, French and

English languages with ease and fluency. He was a strict and consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and supported the Federal Republican party of that day, during the latter years of his life. He married Catherine Troxel, by whom he had seven children, five sons and two daughters. Mrs. Lotz, after her husband's death, removed with her children to the Ore farm, in Tyrone township, where she died on August 1, 1835, when in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

George Lotz received his education in the old subscription schools of his day, and has always followed farming. He now owns a valuable farm of one hundred and eighty-six acres of land, of which one hundred and sixty-six are under cultivation. Mr. Lotz is a member and elder of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of whose Sunday-school he has served as superintendent for several years. He is a republican in politics, and has served as collector and as supervisor of Tyrone township. Mr. Lotz is an advocate of temperance and agriculture, and has been for some time a member and the chaplain of Grange No. 484, Patrons of Husbandry. He has always been prominent and active in church circles, and never lacking in support of any movement for the improvement or prosperity of his community.

October 13, 1840, Mr. Lotz married Annie M., daughter of David Fleck, of Tyrone township. To Mr. and Mrs. Lotz have been born eight children: Abigail A., wife of C. E. Fleck, a farmer of Hollidaysburg; David M., who served in a Pennsylvania infantry regiment during the late civil war, married Lydia Clough, and resides near Hollidaysburg, where he is engaged in teaching; Mary C., now dead; Emma J. (deceased); John H.; Edward M., married

Flora Lindays, and resides at Hollidaysburg, where he is manager of the car building shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Leslie L. L., married Mollie Carner, and is in the grocery business at Hollidaysburg; and Harvey C.

SAMUEL M. HOYER, a well known and popular coal dealer in Altoona, who has been a resident of that city since 1880, is a son of Jacob and Mary (Dimond) Hoyer, and was born March 13, 1856, in Croyle township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania. The Hoyers are of German-Scotch descent, but have resided in our sister commonwealth of Maryland for several generations. In that state Jacob Hoyer, sr., the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1840 removed to Cambria county, this state, where he resided until his death, in 1872, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. He was a democrat in politics, was married, and had a family of six children. One of these, the only son, was Jacob Hoyer, jr., who was also a native of Maryland, where he grew to manhood, and received an ordinary English education. When twenty-three years of age, in 1847, he removed to Cambria county, this state, and has been a resident of that county ever since. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been very successful, and now owns a fine farm in Croyle township, that county, on which he is spending the evening of his days in quietude and comfort, being now in his sixty-eighth year. He is a democrat in politics, and at various times has been elected to and served in different township offices. He married Mary Di-

mond, and reared a family of eleven children. She is a native of Croyle township, Cambria county, and is now in the sixty-third year of her age. She is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Samuel M. Hoyer was reared on his father's farm, in Cambria county, and incurred to labor from his early years. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, where he obtained a good common school education, and when twenty-two years of age, forsook the farm and engaged in coal mining. After following this occupation for some time, he began mining and dealing in coal on his own account, and in 1880 removed to Altoona, where, on August 1st, he opened a retail coal business, under the firm name of C. A. Dimond & Co. At that time he was also operating a mine near South Fork, Cambria county, with the firm of C. A. Dimond & Co. In 1882 Mr. Dimond disposed of his interest in the business to S. S. Reighard, and the firm name became Hoyer & Reighard. Ten months later Mr. Hoyer purchased his partner's share of the enterprise, and has since conducted it in his own name, being very successful in building up a large and prosperous business.

On the 24th of October, 1881, Mr. Hoyer was married to Clara D. McClelland, a daughter of John and Elizabeth McClelland, of Bells Mills, this county. To their union has been born a family of six children, five sons and a daughter: Mary Jeneva, James Graham, Charles Jacob, Walter Alois, Roy McClellan, and Clod Joseph.

In politics Mr. Hoyer follows the traditions of his family, and is an ardent and active democrat, as were his father and grandfather before him. He is serving a

term as a member of the select council from the Sixth ward of Altoona, and has served as chairman of the committee on streets and sewers. He takes an interest in all public questions, and is a man who keeps well posted in regard to political movements and the world's progress, and is at present serving a two-year term as president of the select council of Altoona.

GEORGE M. EICHHOLTZ, one of the experienced and most successful teachers of Frankstown township and Blair county, who has taught continuously for nearly a quarter of a century, is a son of George and Eve (Lower) Eichholtz, and was born on Piney creek, near Williamsburg, in Woodbury township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1849. His paternal great-grandfather, John L. Eichholtz, came from Germany, and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he died. His son, Charles Eichholtz (grandfather), was born in Lancaster county in 1779, and came to Blair county, where he was engaged in farming near Williamsburg until his death, in 1855, at seventy-six years of age. He married and reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. One of these sons, George Eichholtz (father), was born in Blair county in 1810, and followed farming until his death, which occurred January 17, 1865, when in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was a democrat in politics, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and stood high in his community as a man, a neighbor, and a citizen. In 1835 Mr. Eichholtz married Eve Lower, a daughter of George Lower, who was born near Williamsburg, where he died in 1854, at the ripe old age of seventy-seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Eichholtz reared a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, all of whom are living except one son. Mrs. Eichholtz, who was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, survived her husband until July 15, 1876, when she passed away, in the sixtieth year of her age.

George M. Eichholtz received his education in the common schools of Frankstown and Martinsburg academy. Leaving the academy, he was employed for several years in teaching during the winter, and assisting his brother on the farm during the summer. At the end of that time he purchased a part of his present farm, and has continued in the profession of teaching until the present time.

On August 6, 1874, Mr. Eichholtz was united in marriage to Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Jane Loudon, of Piney creek, Woodbury township. To Mr. and Mrs. Eichholtz have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Edward C.; Thomas L.; Dean L., who died March 2, 1885, aged six years; Katie R.; and Lelia D.

George M. Eichholtz is a republican in politics, and has served in various township offices for sixteen successive years. He has been for many years a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Williamsburg and of Hollidaysburg, and at present of Geeseytown. He owns a part of a farm of sixty acres of well improved land in Frankstown township, which he carefully cultivates; but his greatest interest lies in his profession of teaching, and the development of the physical, mental, and moral powers of the minds of his pupils, whom he wishes to see grow up into useful men and women. He has taught for twenty-three years in the public schools, and his efficiency as a teacher

is attested by his employment in one school for eleven winters—a fact that tells of ability, usefulness, and success more forcibly than any words of deserved commendation could express.

HON. SAMUEL McCAMANT, now a leading lumber dealer of Tyrone, has long been prominently identified with the business interests of Blair county, and served with distinction in the legislature of 1867–68. He is a son of Graham and Mary (Meadville) McCamant, and was born at Tyrone Forges, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1833. The founder of the McCamant family in this country was Alexander McCamant, who emigrated, between 1730 and 1735, from County Armagh, in the north of Ireland, with the second large coming of the Scotch-Irish to America. He resided a number of years after he came to this country in Philadelphia, and then located on Pequea creek, Lancaster county, and the land that he took up came from the Penns. by their charter, under their seal and coat of arms. The deed for said land is yet in the possession of the Misses McCamant, who live near the Pequea Presbyterian church, in Salisbury township. He had a large family of children, and his son James married and reared several children, one of whom was James McCamant, the grandfather of Hon. Samuel McCamant. He was a native of Honeybrook township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and served as a captain the revolutionary war under the direct command of General Wayne. After peace was declared he returned to Honeybrook township, and spent the balance of his life there, dying in 1825, at an advanced age. He and his wife, who died in 1822, are buried in the church-yard of Pequea church,

of which he was one of the incorporators. He was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, and in politics a Jacksonian democrat. In religion he was a Presbyterian, as are nearly all his descendants. He married Miss Abigail Graham, by whom he had a family of nine sons. One of these sons was Graham McCamant (father), who was born in Honeybrook township in 1787, and in early manhood went to Codorus Forge, York county, where he entered the employ of the Grubbs' as manager of their forges at that place. Later he removed to Lebanon, in the employ of the Colemans as manager of their iron works, where he remained until 1828, when he came to Tyrone Forges and took charge of the forges owned by Lyon, Shorb & Co. Here he remained as manager until 1834, when he purchased the forges, which were owned at that time by Dysart & Lloyd. They were located near Tipton, Blair county, and were owned and operated by Mr. McCamant until his death, in June, 1851. In the management of his iron business, and in other enterprises, he became very prominent and successful. In politics he was a democrat, until President Jackson vetoed the United States bank bill, when he left that party and identified himself with the opposition, being an anti-slavery and free soil whig. He served as justice of the peace for many years, and was also a school director for some time. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and married Mary Meadville, in 1832, to whom was born a family of four sons and one daughter. The eldest of these was Samuel, the subject of this sketch. The second son was James G., who married Jane Henry, is a farmer by occupation, and resides at Dixon, Illinois. The third son was Henry Clay, who married

Mary Ann Beyer, and now lives at Huntingdon, this State. He is a clerk in the auditor general's office at Harrisburg. The next son, Thomas, married Delia Rollins, and resides in the city of Harrisburg, where he occupies the office of auditor general of Pennsylvania, having been elected thereto in 1889. He is a republican, and has always been active in politics. For many years he was chief clerk in the state department at Harrisburg, and also served for some time as chief clerk in the office of the auditor general in that city. He is among the most prominent and popular politicians in the old Keystone State, and has acquired a position of power and influence in the counsels of his party. He is a graduate of Lafayette college, and was a lieutenant in the 125th Pennsylvania infantry during the late war. The fifth child of Graham McCamant was a daughter, Mary Jane, who resides with her brother, Henry C., at Huntingdon.

Samuel McCamant removed to Tipton with his father's family and remained there until the spring of 1856, when he entered the office of William M. Lyon & Co., at Tyrone Forges, as book-keeper and clerk. He remained there until September, 1857, when he was transferred by the firm to Bald Eagle furnace as manager of that establishment. He remained in that capacity up to April, 1861, when he resigned his situation and returned to his old home at Tipton. In 1861 he was elected to the responsible position of sheriff of Blair county, and served the full term of three years, discharging the duties of that office in an able and acceptable manner. After retiring from the sheriffalty he engaged in the iron business, in 1864, at Elizabeth Furnace, in partnership with B. F. Bell, under the firm name

of Bell & McCamant. This partnership existed until 1868, and during that time (in 1866) Mr. McCamant was elected to the State legislature, and represented Blair county in the sessions of 1867-68. In June, 1868, he removed to Tyrone and engaged in the general lumber business, at the same time operating a large planing mill, under the style of McCamant & Co. In this combined business he has ever since been engaged, and now has a large and lucrative trade. He is serving as president of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, having been appointed by Governor Beaver, May 15, 1888.

On December 30, 1858, Mr. McCamant was united in marriage to Harriet K. (Boyer) Thomas, widow of John Thomas. To this union was born a family of two sons: Andrew H., who read law with S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, this county, spent a year and six months at Columbia Law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1884, since which time he has been in regular practice in the courts of Blair county; and John G., who is engaged in the lumber and planing mill business with his father.

WALTER J. HAMOR, editor and proprietor of the *Sunday Graphic News* of Altoona, is a son of John W. and Mary (Campbell) Hamor, and was born in Allegheny city, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1865. The Hamors are of German descent, and Mr. Hamor's paternal grandfather, George Hamor, was a native of Northumberland, and settled in Blair county, where he followed his trade of shoemaker to some extent, his death occurring in 1880, at eighty-four years of age. His

son, John W. Hamor (father), was born in this county, and learned the trade of nailer, which he followed at Pittsburg until 1868. In that year he came to Duncansville, which he left in 1876 to remove to Northumberland county, in which he resided up to 1882, when he returned to Duncansville, where he died nine months later, at fifty-three years of age. He was a Free Mason and Odd Fellow, a republican in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Mary Campbell, who was born in 1844, and they reared a family of three children, one son and two daughters. Mrs. Hamor, who is of Scotch-Irish descent, has been for years a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and now resides in Altoona.

Walter J. Hamor received his education in the high schools of Northumberland, this State, and learned the "art preservative of arts" at that place, where he worked until 1882, when he became a clerk at Altoona for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in whose employ he remained up to 1889. On September 9th of that year he purchased the *Sunday Graphic News* from the heirs of Homer Vaughan, and has continued as its proprietor and editor ever since.

On November 25, 1890, Mr. Hamor was united in marriage with Addie, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Watson, of Tyrone. Their union has been blessed with one child, a son, named Charles McOmber.

Walter J. Hamor is a republican in politics, and is a charter member of Altoona Lodge, No. 102, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

The *Sunday Graphic News* is a twelve-page quarto, filled with all the important news of the day, beside much choice and interesting miscellany. It is the only Sun-

day paper in the county, and has a large and constantly increasing circulation, which extends into adjoining counties. Mr. Hamor also owns and operates a first-class job office. He is active and energetic, and has made a decided success of his Sunday paper in the field of journalism.

JOSEPH HART, a reliable citizen of Hollidaysburg, and one of the largest brick manufacturers of Blair county, is a son of Martin and Mary (Wolf) Hart, and was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, in southern Germany, October 26, 1826. Martin Hart was born, reared and received his education in Bavaria, where he learned the trade of weaver, which he followed until 1832, when he left his childhood's home by the waters of the "Blue Danube," to seek his fortune in lands across the sea. He landed at Philadelphia, and shortly afterward came to Hollidaysburg, where he resided until his death, which occurred June 16, 1855, when in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was rather independent in politics, voting for the man more than the party. He was a member and the chorister of St. Mary's Catholic church of Hollidaysburg. He was honest and industrious, warm in his friendships and reliable in whatever he engaged to do. He married Mary Wolf, who died January 6, 1866, aged seventy-eight years. They were the parents of four children, all of whom died except the subject of this sketch.

Joseph Hart was principally reared at Hollidaysburg, and received his education in the public schools of that place. Leaving school he was variously engaged until 1848, when he formed a partnership with William Hartsock, under the firm name of

Hart & Hartsock, and they were engaged in the manufacture of brick for two years. Mr. Hart then retired from the firm to carry on the brick business for himself, which he successfully did until 1852, in which year he became superintendent of the brick yards of Thomas Burchinal, of Hollidaysburg, and held that position up to February, 1865, when he enlisted as a private in Co. D, 192d Pennsylvania infantry. He served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged from the Federal service on August 24, 1865, at Harper's Ferry. Returning home from the army he was variously engaged until 1883, when he again embarked in the brick business, which he has followed very successfully ever since. He is assisted by his sons, and manufactures both common and pressed brick, and the output of his plant is one and one-half million bricks per year. His brick are in good demand in the market on account of their durability and superiority in manufacture. Mr. Hart is a republican in politics, and has been for many years an active, useful and influential member of St. Mary's Catholic church. He is a member of Col. William G. Murray Post, No. 39, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Hart is pleasant and convivial, honest and energetic, and is generous and liberal. He has honorably won and with justifiable pride enjoys his business success in life.

On January 22, 1850, Mr. Hart married Barbara Smith, daughter of Martin Smith. They have seven children: Martin, married Lavina Hammond; William, who married Carrie McKnight; Mary; John, who married Mary Mulligan; Lizzie, wife of John O'Brien, a telegraph operator at Hollidaysburg; Alice; and Joseph, who married Lena Webber.

LEMUEL L. FAIR, the founder of Fair's addition to Juniata, on the north of Altoona, and who was a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, is a son of William and Mary (Cribbs) Fair, and was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1843. His paternal grandfather, Peter Fair, and his two brothers, John and Jacob, came from Germany to Philadelphia, which Peter soon left to reside a short time successively in Blair and Westmoreland counties, after which he became one of the early settlers of what is now Black Lick township, in Indiana county, where he died in 1830, at seventy-seven years of age. He was a spy and scout during the last Indian troubles in Pennsylvania, and often gave notice to the frontier forts of threatened Indian attacks. He was one of the first jurors ever impaneled in Indiana county. His son, William Fair (father), was born in Black Lick township in 1798, and died there in 1885. He was a prosperous farmer, had been a useful member and officer of the Evangelical Lutheran church for over sixty years, and was an old-line whig and republican in politics. He was a stirring, energetic man, had held several of his township's offices, and married Mary Cribbs, a daughter of Jacob Cribbs, of German descent, who owned a farm and followed wagon making in Black Lick township, where he died in 1832, aged sixty-seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Fair were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all of whom except two are now living. Mrs. Fair was born in 1805, has been a member of the Lutheran church for sixty-seven years, and is now residing with her son, the subject of this sketch.

Lemuel L. Fair was reared on the farm, received his education in the schools of

his native township, and was engaged in teaching, which he followed for some time. He went, in 1867, to Dakota county, Nebraska, where he was engaged in farming in the Missouri valley and in teaching until 1876, when he disposed of his property and returned to Indiana county to take care of his parents. After returning to his native county he purchased the home farm, which he tilled until 1887, when he sold it in order to purchase a farm near some city. After visiting several cities, he was most favorably impressed with Altoona, and accordingly purchased his present farm, just beyond the northern limits of the city. He has now laid out a part of his farm in town lots, in a plan known as Fair's addition to Juniata, which will be one day a part of Altoona. He has sold over one hundred and fifty of the lots, and circumstances seem to warrant that the entire number of lots will soon be disposed of to those who are seeking city homes of their own. His farm is only twenty minutes' walk from the engine works in the northern part of Altoona. Mr. Fair still follows farming, and has a nice vineyard, which he intends to increase in size.

On November 27, 1867, Mr. Fair married Mary, daughter of John Bridenbaugh, of Dakota county, Nebraska, and they have five children: John S., a student of Pennsylvania college; Mary V., attending Altoona High school; Elda May; H. Maud; and Philip W.

In 1863 Mr. Fair enlisted as a private in Co. D., 206th Pennsylvania infantry, and served until June 1, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He was in the battles of Fort Harrison and Spring Hill, besides many skirmishes. Lemuel L. Fair is a republican in politics, and has held several

township offices. He owns, besides his farm, some valuable property in the village of Juniata. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church; Grange No. 889, Patrons of Husbandry; and Fred. C. Ward Post, No. 46, Grand Army of the Republic.

ADOLPHUS M. LA PORTE, a veteran soldier of the Army of the Potomac, and the present active and efficient superintendent of the Juniata Mining and Manufacturing Company, is a son of John and Mary A. (Jones) La Porte, and was born near Franklinville, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1844. The La Portes are of French ancestry, and the paternal grandfather of Mr. La Porte was a native of France.

Adolphus M. La Porte attended the common schools of Franklin township and Millwood academy, of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. A, 125th Pennsylvania infantry, in which he served nine months. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted, and served in Battery L, 2d Pennsylvania artillery, until February 12, 1866, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service, at Philadelphia. He was in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, and in all of the engagements in front of Petersburg, where his regiment was among the first to break ground in front of that stronghold of the Confederacy. He was wounded in the foot at Cold Harbor, and after returning home from the army attended Millwood academy for some time. He then (July, 1867,) became a clerk in the iron works office of Lyon, Shorb & Co., of Pennsylvania Furnace, with whom he remained until in

August, 1874, having served in the meantime as a clerk and book-keeper in the office and superintendent of mines. In the fall of 1874 he received an appointment in the railway mail service, between New York city and Pittsburg, and had charge of a postal car from February, 1876, to the autumn of 1884, when he resigned to accept his present position as superintendent of the Juniata Mining and Manufacturing Company.

On May 2, 1870, Mr. La Porte married Martha Diven, of Newville, Cumberland county, who died January 2, 1872, at the age of twenty-eight years, and left one child, a daughter, named Martha D., who is now attending the college at Bryn Mawr. Mr. La Porte was re-married on February 24, 1881, to Myla Porter, daughter of George B. Porter, of Alexandria.

Since May, 1881, Mr. La Porte, has been a resident of Tyrone, where he has a pleasant home. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and has been for several years an active member and a deacon of the First Presbyterian church of Tyrone. A. M. La Porte is a practiced and thorough business man, has made a first-class record as a mine superintendent, and is a man of prominence and influence in the community where he resides.

WILLIAM A. AMBROSE, a successful lawyer, and the junior member of the able and well known law firm of Neff, Hicks & Ambrose, of Altoona, is of Scotch-Irish extraction on the maternal side, and was born at Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1854. Patrick Ambrose was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, and a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian,

who came to the United States in 1754, served as a non-commissioned officer in the revolutionary war, and died in 1793 at his home on Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, where Alexander Ambrose, the grandfather of William A. Ambrose, was born, in 1790. He was one of the most expert furnacemen in the state, "blew" nearly all the furnaces in Huntingdon county, and in 1857 came to Fostoria, where he died in 1879. He was a Methodist and a democrat, and had served as a justice of the peace. He was a hale and hearty man, who retained all his mental faculties unimpaired until his death, had excellent descriptive powers, which he used to great advantage in relating stories and events of the past, and when in the eighty-ninth year of his age his health and physical strength were such that he planted and cultivated a field of potatoes from which he gathered, unaided, a crop of over one hundred bushels.

William A. Ambrose was reared at his grandfather's home, in Antis township, and after attending the common schools, entered the Pennsylvania State Normal school, of Lock Haven, Clinton county, from which excellent educational institution he was graduated in the class of 1880. Before entering the normal school, and during its vacations, he had taught five terms in the public schools of Blair and Clearfield counties, and immediately after graduation he became a law student in the office of Judge G. R. Barrett & Son, of Clearfield. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1883, and opened an office at Phillipsburg, but only remained a few months, when he came to the city of Altoona, where he has practiced his chosen profession successfully ever since. In 1884 he formed a law partnership with William L. Woodcock, which

continued one year, when he withdrew to become a partner with Capt. Robert Johnson, in the real estate business, under the firm name of Ambrose & Johnson. Their partnership existed until August, 1890, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Ambrose became a partner with D. J. Neff and J. D. Hicks in the present firm of Neff, Hicks & Ambrose, which has one of the largest law practices of central Pennsylvania.

On April 13, 1881, Mr. Ambrose was united in marriage with Mary E., daughter of James L. and Sarah J. McCoy, of Altoona. Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose have one daughter, named Florence.

William A. Ambrose is a republican in politics, and a member of the Eighth avenue Methodist Episcopal church of Altoona. He has always been active in the best interests of his party and church, enjoys a good law practice, has served since 1885 as United States Commissioner for the western district of Pennsylvania, and is a stockholder and director of the Altoona, Clearfield & Northern railroad.

DANIEL G. RHODES, a prosperous farmer and an influential citizen of North Woodbury township, is a son of Rev. Frederick and Nancy (Grabill) Rhodes, and was born at Fredericksburg, North Woodbury township, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1827. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Rhodes, was born in Maryland in 1779, and came in early life to Woodbury township, where he followed farming and distilling, and where he owned and operated a flouring mill near Fredericksburg. He was a democrat, and a member of the Mennonite church, and married Catherine Grub, by whom he had a family of ten children,

seven sons and three daughters, of whom were: Paul, John, Nancy, Daniel, Rev. Frederick, Abram, Isaac, and Catherine. Rev. Frederick Rhodes (father) was born in 1799, near Fredericksburg, where he followed farming until his death, in 1871. He was a democrat, a minister of the Mennonite church, and married Nancy Grabill, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters: Daniel G., Samuel, Fannie, Catherine, Elizabeth, and John. Mrs. Rhodes was born in 1805, and died in 1883. Her father was a native of York county, who settled on a farm near Martinsburg. He was a democrat, and a member of the German Baptist church. He was twice married, and his second wife was Elizabeth Lower, of near Roaring Spring, in Taylor township.

Daniel G. Rhodes grew to manhood on the home farm near Fredericksburg, received his education in the subscription and common schools, and engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since. His farm, which consists of one hundred acres of good land, is well improved, and lies east of Fredericksburg. He also owns a valuable and very desirable farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres in Huston township. He is a democrat in politics, a consistent member of the German Baptist church, and an honorable, honest and useful citizen in the community where he resides.

On April 20, 1851, Mr. Rhodes married Anna Shriver, and to their union have been born twelve children, four sons and eight daughters: Nancy, wife of Daniel Snowberger, engaged in the foundry business at Martinsburg; Elizabeth, married C. L. King, a farmer of South Woodbury township, Bedford county; Rebecca, wife of M. S. Smith, a preceptor in the Huntingdon reformatory;



McLeod W. Thompson

Samuel, a farmer, who married Mattie Brown; Frederick (deceased); Mary, wife of George Loose, a farmer of Millerstown; Fannie, who married Levi H. Brumbaugh, a farmer; Annie, wife of Calvin Burket, who is engaged in farming; Levi, married Annie Brumbaugh, and is assisting his father in farming; John, who is managing his father's farm in Huston township, and married Elizabeth Stonerook; Minnie, wife of Levi Settle, of South Woodbury township, Bedford county; and Matilda, now dead.

In farming Mr. Rhodes has met with good success, and by his own efforts and judicious management has acquired a competency.

MCLEOD W. THOMSON, of Altoona, who is regarded as an authority on engineering and the manufacture of steel, in the central part of the state, and now chief engineer of maintenance of way for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Kyner) Thomson, and was born in the Cumberland valley, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1843. Among the elements of pioneer population in eastern and central Pennsylvania, the Scotch, while not so numerous as the Irish, German, or Scotch-Irish, yet were prominent in civil, military, and educational affairs. Among those Scots who came to the province of Penn prior to the revolutionary war was Alexander Thomson, the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Alexander Thomson was born five miles out from Glasgow, Scotland, and married and reared, in his native country, a family of thirteen children. In 1773 he came, with eleven of his children, to Pennsylvania, and settled

in Franklin county, by advice of Dr. Witherspoon, of Princeton college, with whom he was well acquainted. He was a Scotch Covenanter, and a man of influence in his community, where he was highly respected as a consistent Christian and a reliable man. He was a farmer, lived to an advanced age, and gave name to the village of Scotland, this state, in honor of his native country. Three or four of his sons served in the revolutionary war, and one of them, John Thomson (grandfather), purchased the home farm, on which he resided until his death. His son, Samuel Thomson (father), was born in 1803, and followed farming in the Cumberland valley until 1854, when he removed to Fayetteville, in his native county, and assumed charge of the Fayetteville Ladies' seminary, of which he was principal until his death, which occurred December, 1857, when in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was a whig in politics, and an elder of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and a man of fine education, having studied under a celebrated private tutor. He also studied for some time with a view to entering the ministry, but afterwards was compelled to abandon his contemplated idea of a ministerial life. He married Mary Kyner, a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, who was born in Franklin county, and passed away in May, 1882, aged seventy-five years.

McLeod W. Thomson was reared in his native county, and at seventeen years of age entered Princeton college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1863. In October of that year he enlisted as a private in Co. H, 21st New Jersey infantry, and two months later was detailed as chief clerk of division, at the headquarters of

the Sixth corps of the Army of the Potomac. After nine months service as chief clerk, he received an appointment as aid on the United States coast survey, on which he served for two years, and then entered the school of mines of Columbia college, from which he was graduated in 1867. Immediately upon graduation he went to the Bessemer Steel works, of Troy, New York, where he spent a few months in closely studying the manufacture of steel, and then took charge of the steel manufacturing plant of the Collins Company, of Connecticut, which he successfully managed until 1870, when he accepted the position of auditor for the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad Company, of Alabama. At the end of two years he resigned, and came as far north as Cumberland, Maryland, where he organized a company which erected a steel works, of which he acted as manager until 1879. In March of the ensuing year he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was engaged in surveys and construction of ways on the western division of the road until June, 1881. He was then transferred to Altoona, as assistant engineer of maintenance of way, and served as such until August 1, 1883, when he was appointed to his present position of chief engineer of maintenance of way.

On April 20, 1871, Mr. Thomson was united in marriage with Emma Garver, daughter of Samuel Garver, of Corker Hill, Franklin county. To their union have been born three children: William Paton, Samuel G., and McLeod.

In politics Mr. Thomson is a straight republican. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Altoona, and has a pleasant and comfortable home in the

Mountain city, where he is highly respected as a man and a citizen. He is easily approached, a fine looking man, and has become very popular in the county. Mr. Thomson has had large and valuable railway experience for one of his years, and has developed fine executive ability from the various and varied steel manufacturing enterprises which he has successfully managed. He is well known as an efficient engineer, and for his aptitude and success in bringing about system and carrying on work by method.

WILLIAM M. HARE, a leading live stock dealer of Altoona, and a man who by energy, enterprise and good business judgment has succeeded in accumulating a competency of this world's goods, is a son of William and Matilda (Goodman) Hare, and was born at Allensville, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1842. William Hare (father) was an orphan boy, who grew to manhood in Mifflin county, with none of the usual advantages for obtaining an education or getting a start in the world. In his composition, however, was force, ability, and a determination to make something of himself in defiance of adverse circumstances. He picked up such education as was possible for a poor boy compelled to work for his own maintenance, and as soon as opportunity offered, set in to learn the trade of tailor. He thoroughly mastered that trade, and locating in the village of Mill Creek, Mifflin county, engaged in tailoring, and successfully conducted that business until 1850, when he removed to Blair county. On coming to this county he purchased a farm in Catharine township, and devoted his latter years

to agricultural pursuits. He was an extensive farmer, and met with good success—due principally to the care and energy with which he conducted all farm operations. He believed that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well, and his fields were kept in the finest state of cultivation. He died October 15, 1881, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and greatly respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a leading member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, having connected himself with that denomination when only twenty years of age. In politics he was a whig and republican, and served as justice of the peace in his township. He married Matilda Goodman, a native of Lancaster county, this State, who died January 17, 1883, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. She also was a faithful and devoted member of the Lutheran church, and greatly beloved by all who knew her.

William M. Hare was reared principally on his father's farm in Catharine township, and obtained his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He remained on the farm with his father until twenty-two years of age, when he came to Altoona and engaged in the butchering business. He continued in that line until November 18, 1889, when he disposed of his butchering business and began dealing in live stock, purchasing cattle and hogs in the west and shipping them to the eastern markets. Mr. Hare is a natural judge of fine stock, and handles from five to six car loads of cattle and hogs every week. He has been extremely successful in this business, and has accumulated a handsome fortune. In 1882 he erected the elegant brick structure on Chestnut avenue, where he now resides, and which ranks among the finest houses in

the city of Altoona. He also purchased and now owns the old homestead in Catharine township, where his boyhood days were passed, beside other valuable property in Altoona, and a fine farm adjoining the city.

In 1864 Mr. Hare was united in marriage with Harriet Lafferty, a daughter of Joseph Lafferty, of Logan township, this county, and to this union was born a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters: Anna, Bertha, Amanda, Samuel, Harry, Helender, and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Hare are taking great pains in the careful education of their children, all of whom have developed considerable artistic taste. The rooms of their home are embellished by a number of fine paintings, done by the deft fingers of their charming daughters.

In politics Mr. Hare is an ardent republican, and an active worker for his party's success. He also takes a deep interest in all movements calculated to advance the prosperity and development of his town, or benefit his fellow citizens.

HENRY D. ACKER, an intelligent citizen and prosperous farmer of Huston township, is a son of Henry and Margaret (Dilling) Acker, and was born in Huston township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1860. The Ackers are of German descent, and Henry Acker, sr., the paternal grandfather of Henry D. Acker, was born and reared in Huston township. He was one of the early settlers in the Clover creek section. He was a democrat, a member of the German Reformed church, and reared a family of eleven children. His son, Henry Acker (father), was born October 19, 1807, and died January 9, 1874, when in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was a democrat in politics, tilled a farm adjoining

the homestead, and married Margaret Dilling, a daughter of Casper Dilling (maternal grandfather), who was born in Germany, and settled in Huston township, where he followed farming until his death. He was a democrat, a member of the German Baptist church, and married and reared a family of thirteen children, of whom nine are still living. Mrs. Margaret (Dilling) Acker was born in 1821, and resides upon the farm. To Henry and Margaret Acker were born eight children, four sons and four daughters: Susan, wife of Martin Hoover, a merchant of Fredericksburg; Elizabeth; Sarah, who married Daniel Greaser, a farmer; Levi; Henry D.; Jane, wife of John H. Brumbaugh, who is engaged in farming; William D., who died in 1881; and one now dead.

Henry D. Acker passed his boyhood days on his father's farm, received his education in the common schools of his native township, and engaged in farming, which he has followed successfully ever since. In 1884 he purchased his present farm of sixty-two acres, which lies one-half mile from Drab post-office. His farm is productive, and he keeps it in a good state of cultivation.

On July 24, 1884, Mr. Acker married Sarah, daughter of Christian and Catherine Weidner, of Huston township. To Mr. and Mrs. Weidner have been born eight children: Christina (deceased); Reuben, Leonard, Dewalt, Caroline, Sarah, Christian, and Louise.

In politics Mr. Acker is a democrat, and has served his township as tax collector. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of the German Reformed church, of which he has been a member and deacon for several years. He has been successful in his business affairs, and commands the respect of all who know him.

CHARLES GEESEY, a lawyer in successful practice in Altoona, and who served for three consecutive terms as prothonotary of Blair county, is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Koofer) Geesey, and was born at Frankstown, in Frankstown township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1850. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of York county, to which section they emigrated from Germany. His grandfather, Conrad Geesey, moved from York to Blair county early in the nineteenth century, and made his home in Frankstown township. His son, Henry Geesey (father), married Elizabeth Koofer, and was by turns during his life a farmer and mechanic near Frankstown village. His children numbered nine, of whom the youngest was Charles, of whose youthful industry and energy it may be remarked that he so improved the limited educational advantages offered by home schooling, that at the age of seventeen, while attending the district school, he was requested to take charge of the McCune school, in Frankstown township. For four years thereafter he employed his winters in school teaching, and his summers in prosecuting his own studies at the Juniata Collegiate institute, and under Professors Cort, Alexander, and Marsden. After that he devoted his time exclusively to teaching until June, 1881, having thus occupied the educational field as an instructor for a period of fourteen years, of which the last seven or eight years were passed in the grammar and intermediate departments of the public schools of Altoona. It may be here observed that Mr. Geesey's father intended him for the ministry, and sought to incline him that way; but the young man having no taste for the profession, the effort was



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soon abandoned. In 1868 he experimented in the study of dentistry with Dr. J. W. Isenberg, of Altoona. It needed, however, only a brief experience to convince him that dentistry was not to his liking. At the age of twenty he set out to master the profession of the law, and he expected to follow his inclination to the end of a thorough course. Circumstances forbade it, for he was soon compelled to turn his best energies towards such employment as should provide him subsistence, and thus he regretfully relinquished his one favorite pursuit. In 1876 Mr. Geesey was put forward as a candidate for nomination to the office of county register and recorder. The nomination, which was made under the Crawford county system (by the people), went against him, but only by a majority of one hundred and forty-five votes. In June, 1881, Mr. Geesey entered the office of the locomotive shops at Altoona as clerk. He had by this time won conspicuous notice as a man of progressive, intelligent spirit, and being put forward as a candidate for nomination before the republican convention to the office of prothonotary of Blair county, he was carried to the front, although six other candidates opposed him. The election that followed was hotly contested, the opposition being led by J. P. Stewart, democrat, and W. R. Donald, labor reform. Although the democrats had for the three preceding terms chosen their candidate for prothonotary, the republican champion bore his colors to the fore on this occasion, after a remarkably close struggle. He was elected in 1882, and again in 1885 and 1888, and served acceptably and with credit to himself during his three terms. At the expiration of his first term he passed the preliminary examination to read law, registered

as a student with Martin Bell, then district attorney, and was admitted to the bar at the December term of 1891. After admission he opened an office in Altoona, where he is building up a good practice.

In October, 1871, Mr. Geesey married Anna B. Smith, daughter of William C. Smith, at one time a well known citizen of Mechanicsburg, Indiana county. They have six children, three sons and three daughters: Bessie, wife of Guy R. Singafelt, a book-keeper in a wholesale establishment of Chicago; Roy, Charles, Edna, Walter, and Grace.

Charles Geesey is a member of the Second Evangelical Lutheran church of Altoona. He has a nice residence at No. 914 Sixth avenue, while his law office is situated in the Simmons block. He is a member and worshipful master of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons; king in Mt. Moriah Chapter, No. 166, Royal Arch Masons; a member of Mountain Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. Mr. Geesey is also a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs. He is popular with the public, and his perseverance, industry and integrity warrant him success in the future, such as he has achieved in the past.

ADIE ALLEN STEVENS. The bar in Pennsylvania is exceptionally good and has always received full recognition. In making up the roll of the leading and successful lawyers of central Pennsylvania, place must be accorded to the name of Adie Allen Stevens, of Tyrone, who enjoys the popular distinction of being one of the ablest members of the Blair county bar, and has been prominently identified for the last decade with the material development and

prosperity of Tyrone. He is a son of James and Catherine (Agnew) Stevens, and was born at Tuckahoe, Blair county, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1845. His paternal grandfather, James Stevens, was born and reared in Ireland, which he left during the first quarter of the present century to make a home for himself in Huntingdon county, this State, where he married Elizabeth Brodmbaugh, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch.

On the maternal side, Mr. Stevens' grandfather, Daniel Agnew, was born in the old and historic city of Belfast, Ireland. He came to America at the age of fifteen years, finally locating in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. He afterward removed to Sinking valley, Blair county, where he was engaged in farming during the remainder of his lifetime. He died in the year 1835, aged fifty-three years. He was a linen weaver by trade, a farmer by occupation, and a Jacksonian democrat in politics. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith and church membership, and married Catherine E. Newber, by whom he had six sons and six daughters, all of whom are dead except Catherine, the mother of the subject of this sketch.

James Stevens (father) was born at Franklin Forge, Huntingdon county, February 24, 1818, and died in the city of Altoona, November 15, 1846. He received his education in the early public schools, and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed until his untimely death. On November 18, 1841, he married Catherine Agnew, who was born in Sinking valley, Huntingdon county, August 12, 1824, and is now a resident of Tyrone. They had a family of two children: Samuel F., who enlisted as a soldier in Co. F, 76th Pennsyl-

vania infantry, and was killed at Fort Wagner on July 11, 1863; and Adie Allen, the subject of this sketch.

Adie Allen Stevens was reared in Blair county, and was thrown upon his own resources when but a mere youth. He attended the public schools at Altoona and in Antis township until he was fourteen years of age, when, through necessity, he left school to enter the gallery of a photographer in Altoona, and learned photography, which he followed until 1864, when he enlisted as a soldier in the First battalion of Pennsylvania volunteers, which was called into service for one hundred days to aid in repelling Lee's threatened invasion of the Keystone State. At the expiration of his term of service he reenlisted in the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry, and served until the downfall of the Southern Confederacy. He was in the Army of the Tennessee, and served as a dispatch bearer and orderly at the headquarters of his brigade. After being honorably discharged, at the close of the war, he returned to Blair county, where he resumed photography, and was engaged in that line of work at Duncannon and in Altoona until 1869. In the meantime his attention had been drawn to the study of law, for which he always had a natural liking, but without means to carry out, and during the spring of 1869 became a law student in the office of Hall & Neff, of Altoona, with whom he read until March 20, 1872, when he was admitted to the Blair county bar. After admission he immediately came to Tyrone, where he has remained ever since in active and successful practice. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1874, and in the United States district and circuit courts at Philadelphia in 1875. During his

term at the bar he has been counsel on the part of many of the most important suits tried in the Blair county courts.

May 30, 1869, in the city of Altoona, Mr. Stevens married Emma, daughter of Maxwell K. Howe, of this county, and to their union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: May, George B., Irene (deceased), and James Howe.

On April 1, 1885, A. A. Stevens associated with himself G. Lloyd Owens in the practice of law, and the firm has continued until the present time.

For the last decade Mr. Stevens has taken an active and leading part in many of the important business enterprises of Tyrone. He is one of the organizers and directors of the First National bank of Tyrone, which was established in August, 1890. He is a member of the firm of W. M. Holmes & Co., manufacturers of lime and shippers of lime stone, and has an interest in the Richland bituminous coal mines, of Cambria county. He is secretary of the Tyrone Gas & Water Company, and a stockholder in the Home Electric Light & Heat Company, and in several other business enterprises. Mr. Stevens is also active in religious and educational matters. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Tyrone, of which he is a trustee and the superintendent of its Sunday-school, and has served two terms as a member of the city school board, being elected to that position irrespective of party. In politics Mr. Stevens was a republican up to 1869, when he became a prohibitionist, and has been an earnest worker and recognized leader in the cause of prohibition ever since. Adie Allen Stevens helped to organize the Prohibition party in Pennsylvania, served as chairman of its State committee from

1886 to 1889, and is now a member and vice-chairman of the National committee of the Prohibition party of the United States, and is one of its recognized leaders. He became a Good Templar many years ago, and is now a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the world of the Independent Order of Good Templars. No citizen of Tyrone has ever been more interested in its prosperity, or taken part more freely in any movement calculated to advance its material and social welfare than Mr. Stevens. Commencing life without capital or influence, he has won ample fortune and honorable position by ability, energy, and persistent effort—a fair example of the pluck of American boyhood.

REV. JOHN D. STEWART, proprietor of one of the leading jewelry stores at Tyrone, and a man whose life has been active and useful to his fellow-citizens in this part of the old Keystone state, is the eldest son of William C. and Jane (Dunlap) Stewart, and was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, February 23, 1824. The Stewarts are descended from an ancient Scotch family, and have long been residents of Pennsylvania. William C. Stewart (father) was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, about 1775, and was a brother of S. C. Stewart, the Tyrone banker (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume). He was educated in his native county, and after leaving school became a clerk in a mercantile establishment there. After some time he embarked in merchandising on his own account, and was thus engaged for several years, when he became a partner in the iron firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., of this

county, and continued his connection with that firm until 1846. He then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of iron, steel, and nails. This business he successfully conducted until his death, in 1850, after an active life spanning three-quarters of a century. His three sons—John D., William C., and Jesse S.,—were all engaged in business with him at Cincinnati, the firm name being Stewart & Sons. He was a whig and republican in politics, but cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He took great interest in the political movements of his day, and was active and influential in local politics. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, holding membership in and regularly attending the church of Dr. Lyman Beecher, the father of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in which church he was a pew-holder at the time of his death. He married Jane Dunlap, by whom he had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom were: Laura, John D., William C., Jesse S., and Ella. Mrs. Stewart was a daughter of Maj. John Dunlap, who was a native of Scotland, but emigrated to America about 18—, and settled in Centre county, this state, where he was engaged in the iron business for many years, at Valentine Iron works, near Milesburg. He owned and operated the iron works, and died in that county. He was a democrat in politics, and a slave-owner. He married and reared a large family. After the death of Mrs. Stewart, William C. Stewart (father) married Mrs. Mary Methenberger, of the city of Philadelphia, and to this union was born one child, who died in early life.

John D. Stewart received a collegiate education at St. Mary's college, Maryland,

and after graduating from that institution in 1839, went into business with his father, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He remained there three years, and in 1842 removed to Tyrone Forges, Blair county, where he entered the employ of Lyon, Shorb & Co., as clerk and book-keeper. In this capacity he continued for a period of five years, after which he came to Tyrone, and has resided here continuously ever since. He was among the earliest residents of Tyrone, and erected a house and opened out a general store. He soon began dealing in lumber, which he continued for a considerable time. He has also dealt in real estate for about ten years, and then engaged in the jewelry business, which he has successfully conducted to the present time. He now carries a fine stock, and has a prosperous trade. He has been a member and local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church for a period of forty years, and during that time has labored zealously for the advancement of the interests of his church and the betterment of humanity. He has undoubtedly accomplished much good, and will long be remembered by the people of this section. On August 23, 1862, he was appointed chaplain of the 125th Pennsylvania infantry, and served as such until his discharge, May 23, 186—. His brother, Jesse S. Stewart, was a member, and 1st lieutenant of Co. A, of the same regiment, and was killed in action at the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.

In 1846 Rev. John D. Stewart was united in holy matrimony with Margaret Shell, of Birmingham, Huntingdon county, this state, and this union was blessed by the birth of a family numbering fourteen sons and daughters, only six of whom now survive: Alice, the widow of Samuel Burton;

John A., who married Kate Martin, and is now manager of his father's jewelry store in Tyrone; Laura, the wife of W. F. Meninger, a clothier of Tyrone; Jessie; Charles, married Zura B. Gray, and is now engaged in the merchant tailoring business at Tyrone; and Harry L. The others died in early life.

In his political affiliations Mr. Stewart was a whig previous to the advent of the Republican party, but upon its organization in Pennsylvania he became a member of that party, and has supported its general policy ever since. He has never taken an active part in the heated contests of political campaigns, however, believing that this was unnecessary in fully discharging the sacred duties of patriotism and good citizenship.

ROSANNA (MOCK) DIEHL, who resides in the vicinity of Newry, and enjoys the respect of her neighbors, is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Wentz) Mock, and was born near St. Clairsville, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1838. Her paternal grandfather, Peter Mock, passed the greater part of his life in Bedford county, where he was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Politically he was a democrat. Joseph Mock (father) was a native of Indiana county, where he resided until his death, in 1888. By occupation he was a farmer, and gave the Democratic party a hearty support. He was an attendant of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and was united in marriage with Sarah Wentz, of Bedford county, by whom he had a family of three sons and seven daughters: Daniel, Frederick, Simon, Mrs. Rosanna Diehl, Mary, Catherine, Margaret, Barbara, Sarah, and Susan.

In 1855 the subject of this sketch married

Isaac Diehl, of Blue Knob, Blair county. He was engaged in the lumbering business, which he followed for a period of ten years at Blue Knob, and at the expiration of that time he removed to Allegheny forge, where he continued in the same business for nine years. He then came to Newry, where he resided until his death, on August 27, 1888. Possessed of business tact, he met with success. His industry, and the advice and assistance of Mrs. Diehl, were the means of securing him success and one of the most comfortable homes in the vicinity of Newry. Isaac Diehl was a supporter of the Democratic party, and an attendant of the Evangelical Lutheran church. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Diehl was born a family of fourteen children, of whom were: Sarah (deceased), born July 5, 1857; Joseph, born on Christmas day, 1858, married Louie Kelly, and now resides at Newry, where he is employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment; Mary, born March 10, 1861, married Frank Kauffman, and died in 1890; Daniel S., born January 16, 1863, married Tillie Fink, and is a lumberman in Clarion county; Amos F., born November 20, 1864, married Minnie Holland, and is now a resident of West Virginia, where he is engaged in the oil business; David, born November 7, 1866, married Jennie Adams, and resides near No. 10 Plane, where he is employed at the Portage Iron works; Isaiah—twin brother of David—died February 2, 1867; Jerome, born March 10, 1869, married Mary Burkey, and is a resident of No. 10 Plane; Martha, born April 1, 1871, and wife of Harry Peck, of Duncansville, who is engaged in the general mercantile business; Orlena, born May 6, 1873, married William Moudy, who is engaged in the mining business in Cambria county; Clara Elizabeth,

born March 16, 1875; Julius W., born February 19, 1878, and died in 1880; Cora, born April 26, 1880, and is at home.

Rosanna (Mock) Diehl owns three hundred acres of good land, and has a nice and comfortable home. She is an intelligent, pleasant and energetic woman, and has a wide circle of friends, and is highly respected by all who know her.

JONATHAN H. BURLEY, the senior member of the business firm of Burley & Graham, is a descendant of the old pioneer Burley family of Sinking valley, whose progenitor was descended from Lord Burleigh, of England. He is a son of Joseph and Mary (Hopkins) Burley, and was born October 3, 1822, in the house in which his grandfather lived and his parents were married, and in which he was married the second time, in Antis township, Blair (then Huntingdon) county, Pennsylvania. The Burleys are of English extraction, and the name Burley was originally written Burleigh, as they are descended from Lord Burleigh, who figured so conspicuously in English history during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Prior to the American revolution, three of his descendants, who were brothers, came to America and settled respectively in New England, Virginia, and New Jersey. The brother who settled in New Jersey was Isaac Burley, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. In 1768 he came to Sinking valley, where he died, and of his children, Isaac was killed in Ohio by Indians, Joseph died young, Jacob went to West Virginia, and John (grandfather) remained in Sinking valley. John Burley was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1823. He married

Elizabeth Roller, who died at ninety-three years of age, and was a daughter of Jacob Roller, a native of Holland, who settled in Sinking valley with his family of seven sons and two daughters. The sons were: Jacob, who was killed by Indians in Tyrone township, as is related elsewhere in this volume; John, Henry, Baltser, and Caleb, who went west, and Philip and Peter, who remained in Huntingdon county. John and Elizabeth (Roller) Burley had six sons and two daughters, of whom were: Joshua, Jacob, John, Joseph, and William. Joseph Burley (father) was born in Sinking valley, May 1, 1798, and died at Tyrone, June 17, 1873. He was a stone mason by trade, a farmer by occupation, a whig and republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On January 10, 1822, he married Mary Hopkins, who was born October 8, 1790, in Chester county, and died January 12, 1875, at Tyrone. They had four children, three sons and one daughter: Jonathan H.; Sanford D., a millwright, who married Susan Phillips, and resides in Tyrone; Martin, of Tyrone, who served in the Federal army from 1861 to 1865, as a soldier in the 14th Pennsylvania infantry for three months, and then as a corporal in the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry for three years; and Margaret, who married William Neveling, and is now dead.

Jonathan Burley received his education in the old subscription schools of that part of Huntingdon which is now Blair county, and learned the trade of cabinet maker at the village of Warrior's Mark. He then worked as a journeyman until the fall of 1851, when he came to Tyrone, where he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business, which he followed for three years. At the end of that time, in 1854, he opened a cabinet

making and furniture establishment, which he operated until 1863, when he associated with himself as a partner in the store and furniture business Frank Cramer, under the firm name of Burley & Cramer. This firm lasted until 1881, when Mr. Cramer retired, and Martin Burley came into the new firm, which continued until March, 1891. In September of that year Mr. Burley formed a partnership with Samuel Graham, under the firm name of Burley & Graham, undertakers.

Jonathan H. Burley has been twice married. On January 9, 1851, he married Susanna, daughter of John A. and Edith Neveling, and who died May 20, 1867, and left four children: Edith; Melissa, wife of Dr. H. J. Evans, a homeopathic physician of Altoona; Mary Etta, and Bertha. Mr. Burley was re-married on March 16, 1870, to Elizabeth J. McFarland, who was a daughter of Alexander and Jane McFarland, of Antis township, and died September 4, 1874, leaving one child, Jennie, who attended the Indiana State Normal school of Indiana, this State, and Chambersburg college, and is now a teacher in the public schools of Tyrone.

In politics Mr. Burley was formerly a whig, but is now a republican. He was the first burgess of Tyrone, which position he held for eighteen months. He served two terms as school director, and also two terms as a member of the town council. He has always resided in the county, excepting the years 1844, 1845 and 1846, which he spent in Cleveland and New Orleans. Mr. Burley is a man of good judgment in financial matters, has a large trade in his particular lines of business, and in every public office which he has held he has rendered good service with credit to himself.

JOHN HALTON, proprietor of a machine shop in Altoona, is of that class of substantial men who give to a city or town much of the business prosperity it may possess. He is a son of John S. and Jane (Darby) Halton, and was born in County Meath, province of Leinster, Ireland, August 15, 1844. John Halton, sr., was born in 1816, in one of the rural districts in County Meath, which is northwest of the ancient city of Dublin, and in the eastern part of Ireland, where for centuries the only vocation open to the poor, or the man of limited means, has been the tillage of the soil, although on every hand in this beautiful island is an eternal contrast of wealth and poverty. John Halton, sr., grew to manhood and became a farm hand in his native country, where agriculture was the only industry to which common people could resort for a livelihood. At thirty-four years of age he had saved, by care and economy, sufficient means to leave a country cursed by land monopoly and political greed, and seek a home in a land where all industries are open to the efforts of every one. He settled at Altoona, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1879, when in the sixty-third year of his age. Of the numerous families who were at and around Altoona when he came but three remain at the present time. Mr. Halton was a hard-working man, a democrat in politics, and a zealous member of the Catholic church. He married Jane Darby, who was born in the same year and in the same county, and reared in the same religious faith as himself, and who died in 1881, at the age of sixty-five years. They reared a family of children.

At six years of age John Halton was brought by his parents to Altoona, where he grew to manhood, and received his

education in the common schools. Leaving school he learned the trade of machinist, which he followed for fifteen years in the machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. At the end of that time, in 1872, he engaged in the business for himself, and opened his present machine shop. His establishment is thoroughly fitted up for his particular line of business, and nothing but first-class work is allowed to go out from the shops. He has a large trade, which is constantly increasing. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Halton is a skilled mechanic, a man of good judgment, and has acquired a competency through his own unaided efforts. He believes in building up his own city, and has invested largely of his means in city property, which is now considered to be worth over forty thousand dollars.

In 1876 Mr. Halton was united in marriage with Mary Rodgers, daughter of Andrew Rodgers, of Philadelphia, this State, and their union has been blessed with two children: Mary R. and Edward R.

MAJ. FRANCIS M. BELL, who made a splendid record as an officer during the civil war, served for nine years as postmaster at Tyrone, and is now engaged in the grocery business in that city, is a son of John and Margaret (Johnson) Bell, and was born near Spruce Creek, Centre county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1826. John Bell (father) was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, but emigrating to America in early manhood, located in Centre county, Pennsylvania, and passed the greater part of his life at Spruce Creek, that county. In

later life he removed to Molesburg, same county, where he died, in 1836. He was a merchant, and accumulated considerable property. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and always active in support of the various interests of his church, serving as steward and class-leader for a number of years. He married Margaret Johnson, by whom he had a family of seven children: James, deceased; Mary Jane; Johnson, also dead; Francis M., the subject of this sketch; Margaret Ann, deceased; Washington Irving; and one now dead.

Maj. Francis M. Bell was reared on a farm, in Centre county, this state, and received his education in the common schools of that early day. After leaving school, he engaged in farming for a time. In 1845 he removed to this county, and six years later located where Tyrone now stands, being here when the first house was built. He soon embarked in general merchandising, and followed that business successfully until the breaking out of the great civil war. When echoes from the opening thunders of that gigantic struggle reverberated among the hills and along the valleys of the old Keystone State, the latent patriotism of her people flamed up, and the spirit of military ardor which had slept for years suddenly stood forth as in revolutionary times. Among the peaceful citizens who woke to find the blood of soldiers coursing through their veins, and were quickly transformed into members of the finest volunteer army that ever marched to the tap of a drum, was Francis Marion Bell. He sacrificed his business for love of the stars and stripes, and regardless of financial inducements, of the tender ties binding him to home and friends, became a member of Co.

D, 3d Pennsylvania infantry, and was immediately elected and commissioned as lieutenant of his company. He served with that company for three months, and then went to Harrisburg with one hundred and forty-six men, most of whom he had recruited, and enlisted in the 125th Pennsylvania infantry, being commissioned captain of Co. A, of that regiment. With that rank he served during the term of their enlistment, and when the company was mustered out of the service, Captain Bell immediately re-enlisted in the 46th infantry, and was at once elected and commissioned major of the regiment. With his command he participated in the battles of Falling Water, Antietam, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, and numerous minor engagements and skirmishes. The division with which he served was hurried forward as reinforcements at the battle of Fredericksburg, but arrived on the ground too late for actual participation in that contest. After the downfall of the Confederacy and the discharge of Mr. Bell from the service of the United States, he returned to Pennsylvania, and entered the employ of the great corporation known as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being stationed at Tyrone, where he served in various capacities, and finally became baggagemaster at that place. He remained with the railroad company for a period of fourteen years, and in 1876 resigned his position to become postmaster at Tyrone, to which office he had been appointed by President Hayes. He served acceptably as such through two administrations, and for more than a year after the close of his second term. In 1885 Major Bell engaged in the grocery business at Tyrone, and has continued in that line ever since, meeting with

good success, and now controlling a large and prosperous trade.

Major Bell married Mary Davison, a daughter of John Davison, of Tyrone. To this union was born a family of eleven children: John A., William, and Ella, deceased; Harry F., married and resides at Tyrone, and is a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad; Beverly W., deceased; Anna, at home; Asbury W., dead; Jane G., Carrie, and Elsie, living at home with their parents; and one which died in infancy.

Politically, Major Bell has always affiliated with the Republican party, and in the main has given that party an unqualified support on all measures of public policy, especially on questions relating to the protection of American industries. In local affairs he has sometimes chosen to exercise a greater degree of independence. He has served as a school director, assessor, and member of the council of Tyrone, and in these positions, as in all the relations of life, has conscientiously discharged his duty, and won the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

DR. CHARLES LONG was born in South Woodbury township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, September 12, A. D. 1841. His father was a farmer of a progressive turn, a man of influence in his community, and a warm friend of popular education in his day. He reared his family in quiet upon his farm, and gave both his sons and daughters a liberal education in some of the then available select schools and academies.

Charles attended Cassville seminary, located at Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently took a course at the Millersville State Normal

school, at Millersville, Pennsylvania. After teaching in the public schools in his native county, and at the Franklin Collegiate institute, at Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, he engaged himself, as a student of medicine, with Dr. Samuel H. Smith, of Woodbury, Pennsylvania, and entered the medical department of Union university, at Albany, New York, and graduated with the class of 1867. Immediately after graduation, he located at New Enterprise, near his native home, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1869 he became a student in Bellevue Medical college, New York, and graduated with the class of 1870. Returning to New Enterprise, he resumed his practice, and continued uninterruptedly until September 1, 1888, when he sold out to Dr. H. M. Griffith. After spending three months in the dispensaries and clinics in Philadelphia, he went to New York, in January, 1889, and spent one year in the post-graduate school and clinics in the different dispensaries of that medical center, as an assistant and student. In February of 1890, he came to Altoona, and opened an office on Eleventh street, near Twelfth avenue, where he is now located, and enjoying a lucrative practice.

The Doctor is a republican in politics, a pleasant and courteous gentleman, well known, wide-awake, and progressive, in the vigor of manhood, with the prospect of yet many years of usefulness in store for him.

CICERO M. EWING, M.D., one of the leading physicians of Blair county, who has been in successful practice at Tyrone for nearly twenty years, is a son of Andrew and Drusilla (Scott) Ewing, and was born Au-

gust 14, 1840, in the Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. Robert Ewing (grandfather) was a native of Westmoreland county, this State, a farmer by occupation, and died on his farm there in 1854, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He served in the war of 1812, and during the early Indian disturbances in his vicinity, when the whites were forced to retreat to Fort Ligonier. He was a member and elder of the Presbyterian church, and married Elizabeth Salisbury, by whom he had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. Andrew Ewing (father) was born on the old homestead, and lived there for a number of years, when he removed to Ligonier, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, he being one of the victims of the Johnstown flood in 1889. He and one son had started to visit his sons, John Ewing and the subject of this sketch, at Tyrone, and on reaching Johnstown was engulfed in the maelstrom that wrought such ruin in the Conemaugh valley as to render it historic for all time to come. Like many another unfortunate who lost life in that terrible disaster, his remains were never recovered, and no one knows where his dust reposes. In politics he was a democrat, and an active and influential member of the Presbyterian church at Ligonier. He was twice married. First to Drusilla Scott, in 1837, to whom were born two sons and a daughter: Louisa, deceased; Cicero M., the subject of this sketch; and John, who married Mary Hoover, resides at Tyrone, and is a traveling salesman for W. T. Allen & Co., clothiers, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Drusilla Ewing died March 8, 1843. Mr. Ewing then wedded Ruth Clark, and to this union were born six chil-



J. B. Collins

dren, three of whom died in infancy. Those who survive are: Jackson S., a druggist, of Tyrone, who is also at present engaged in the furniture business; Sarah J., married Samuel Overcosh, a farmer, of Westmoreland county; and Elizabeth D., married Edward Lohr, a carriage manufacturer, of Latrobe, Westmoreland county. The mother still survives, and resides with her daughter, Sarah Overcosh, at Ligonier.

Cicero M. Ewing received a good education in the common and select schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty-one years began reading medicine with Dr. L. T. Beam, of Ligonier, who perished in the Johnstown flood. Later he entered the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical university, from which he was graduated February 22, 1866, and began the practice of medicine at Strongstown, Indiana county. He remained there for nearly three years, when he removed to Greenville, same county, where he practiced until April, 1873, at which time he located in Tyrone. Here he has ever since been engaged in general practice, and on account of his thorough knowledge of his profession, and his great skill in combatting disease, he has become deservedly popular as a physician, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

In the fall of 1861 Dr. Ewing enlisted at Ligonier as a private in Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania infantry (Captain McCurdy's company), but remained with the company only six weeks before being discharged on account of physical disability. In 1865 he again enlisted, this time in Co. E, 211th Pennsylvania infantry, and was assigned to duty as acting hospital steward. He aided in the organization of this company, and was tendered the position of second lieutenant, but declined the proffered honor,

preferring to serve in the line of his profession.

On December 25, 1866, Dr. Ewing was united in marriage to Mary Roberts, of Indiana county, and to them were born two children: Cora E., and Jesse, the latter now deceased. Mrs. Ewing died in 1871, and two years later Dr. Ewing wedded Mary Duncan, also a native of Indiana county. To this union have also been born two children: Cecil A., and May D.

In politics Dr. Ewing is a staunch republican, and has served one term as school director. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Tyrone, of which he is now trustee, and which he served as steward for twelve years in succession. His career as a physician has been successful and honorable, and he is eminently worthy of the wide popularity he enjoys.

JOHN B. COLLIN, a prominent Pennsylvania railroad official, and a resident of Altoona from 1858 to his death, in 1886, was a man of fine education, great force of character, and of decided convictions. Mr. Collin was born in Malmö, Sweden, September 28, 1831, his father being a professor of Greek and Latin in a Swedish university of Gothenburg, in 1848. During the years 1849 and 1850 he was employed in the machine shops of Messrs. Nydgist & Hohn, Trollhalten, Sweden, coming to this country July 31, 1851. He had been in America one month, when, on September 1, 1851, he entered the machine shops at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he remained until July 3d of the succeeding year. On July 5, 1852, he became an employee in the machine shops at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and there remained until May,



1858. In the same month and year he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the Altoona machine shops, upon the recommendation of Thomas P. Sargent, assistant purchasing agent of the company, and here he remained until January, 1859, when he returned to the Lowell, Massachusetts, machine shops, and in these shops he worked until August, 1860. From this month in 1860, until February, 1863, he was employed by the Atlantic works in Boston, and in that month came back to Altoona again, and here held a position in the office of the engineer of bridges of the Pennsylvania railroad, where he stayed until October of the same year. Returning to the Atlantic works in October, 1863, he worked there until 1864. During 1863, while in Boston, Mr. Collin worked on a monitor for the government. From October, 1864, until April, 1866, the deceased was general foreman of the Altoona shops, and during the months of April, May and June, in the last named year, traveled in the west. On July 1, 1866, he was made mechanical engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, with office in Altoona, and in this position he remained until his death, which occurred at nine o'clock Saturday morning, February 20, 1886, from atrophy of the liver. He was identified with Altoona's business interests, was president of the Altoona Gas Company, and beside his handsome residence in the First ward, was the owner of considerable real estate in the Seventh and Eighth wards. He possessed the confidence and esteem of the head officers of the railroad company, and in his death that corporation lost an excellent officer. He was a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church, and private funeral services were conducted

at his late residence, on Fifteenth avenue, by Rev. Allan Sheldon Woodle, after which Mr. Collin's remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery of Hollidaysburg.

On May 15, 1883, Mr. Collin married Kate Leet, and to their union were born two children: John B. and Carl W. Mrs. Collin, who is an intelligent and interesting woman, still resides at her tasteful and beautiful home on Fifteenth avenue. Mrs. Kate (Leet) Collin is a daughter of Hon. Jonathan D. Leet, a prominent man in western Pennsylvania.

HON. JONATHAN LEET was born in Washington county in 1817, and died in Altoona in 1882. He was well educated, and a lawyer by profession. He served as postmaster at Washington, this State, under James K. Polk, and one of his clerks in the post-office was James G. Blaine, late secretary of State under President Harrison. He was a democrat, served as commissioner on the western division of the old canal, acted as a justice of the peace for a short time, and in 1850 was elected to represent Washington county in the legislature of Pennsylvania. At the end of his term he was re-elected, and served a second term. His father, Jonathan Leet, was a native of England, and one of the early settlers in one part of Washington county. He surveyed at Pittsburg and Little Washington when part of their present sites were covered with huckleberry bushes. He was a finely educated man, took up large tracts of land, was one of the surveyors of the Old Pike, or National Road, and died in 1850, at eighty-seven years of age.

Hon. Jonathan Leet married for his first wife Mary A. Callahan, who was a native of

Claysville, Washington county, and a Presbyterian in religious belief. She was the first graduate of French's Female seminary at Washington, this State, and died in 1851, at the early age of thirty-two years. They had three children, two sons and one daughter: Dr. J. T. Leet, of Hollidaysburg; Mrs. William L. Marlin, of Albany, New York; and Callahan M., of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Leet's second wife was Mary J. Saunders, daughter of Maj. Jacob Saunders, who was a major in the war of 1812. By his second marriage he had two children, a son and a daughter: William C. Leet and Mrs. Kate Collin.

FRANCIS D. BEYER, senior member of the well known planing mill firm of F. D. Beyer & Co., of Tyrone, and a leading prohibitionist of Blair county, is a son of Aaron and Lydia (Ramey) Beyer, and was born at Spang's Mills, Antis township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1831. His paternal grandfather, Rev. David Beyer, was of German descent. He was born near Frederick Town, Maryland, September 7, 1763, and was left at an early age, by the death of his parents, to do for himself. In 1797 he came to Sinking valley, and built a brick house and saw and grist-mill. He was a noted miller, and his flour, when sold in Baltimore, always brought the highest price. In 1833 he sold his property, and removed to Antis township, near Tipton, where he purchased land and erected the old Beyer mill, which he operated until his death, December 1, 1841. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1809, was afterward licensed as a local minister, and preached for many years without pay or recompense. He was an old-line whig

in politics, and a strong anti-Mason. He served for many years as a justice of the peace, and married Sarah Crum, of near Belton, Maryland, by whom he had thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters. At his death he left nearly one hundred descendants, and his sons, Abraham and Aaron, became the owners of his mill and home property. Aaron Beyer (father), the youngest son, was born August 23, 1811, in the old brick house, erected in 1797 by his father. He learned the trade of miller, which he followed at various places until 1833, when he removed to Antis township, where he built the present Beyer mill, which he operated for many years, besides conducting a hotel for a short time. He was successively an old-line whig, republican and prohibitionist in politics. He was a member, trustee and class leader of the Methodist Episcopal church for nearly half a century. In 1886 he removed to Altoona, where he died in 1887, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His life was devoted to useful work, and the moral and religious improvement of his community. On January 12, 1831, he married Lydia Ramey, daughter of Frederick and Martha (Keller) Ramey, who was born March 4, 1811. To their union were born thirteen children: Francis D., Elizabeth J., Martha A., Rev. James S., who served three years in the Union army, then spent fifteen years preaching in Virginia, and is now stationed in Clinton county as a member of the conference of central Pennsylvania; Catherine B., served as a nurse in the army, and is now at Herkimer, New York; Angeline, Emeline, Mary A., Sanford D., who enlisted in Co. B, 110th Pennsylvania infantry, and was killed March 25, 1865, in front of Petersburg; A. Wesley, Sarah B., Lydia

R., and William M., whose sketch appears in this volume.

Francis D. Beyer received his education in the common schools and Cassville seminary, and then learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for several years. He helped to erect the first houses built in Altoona, and afterward erected a water power planing mill near the old homestead. He then built the steam planing mill at Tyrone, which is now operated by Mr. McCamant. In 1869 he erected another steam planing mill at Tyrone, which he operated until 1873, when it was burned, and then he rebuilt and enlarged it into his present large saw and planing mill establishment, which is operated by the firm of F. D. Beyer & Co., of which he is the senior member. He employs a force of thirty men, does an extensive general planing mill business, in addition to which he is actively engaged in contracting and building.

On December 23, 1856, he married Lizzie, daughter of the late Simon Blake, of Martinsburg, and to their union were born ten children: Grace T., wife of Frank Waring, a member of the firm of F. D. Beyer & Co.; Vida S., married to Dr. J. S. Baer, of Camden; Samuel B., married Madge, daughter of Rev. George Leidy, of Huntingdon, this State, and is a partner with his father in the planing mill business; George K., married Carrie Penny, and is engaged in the fruit growing and poultry business at Vineland, New Jersey; Aaron F.; Charles W.; Laura K.; and four others who died in infancy.

Francis D. Beyer is a steward, trustee and class leader of the Second Methodist Episcopal church of Tyrone, to which he is a most liberal contributor. In politics he was formerly a republican, but is now a

prohibitionist, and is usually chosen as a delegate to the prohibition State conventions. He is an honorary member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. Beyer is a prominent representative of the planing mill business of Tyrone, which has been commensurate in its increase with most of the other industries of the borough. Earnest and active in the cause of Christianity and prohibition, he ranks high as an honorable man and a useful citizen.

JOSEPH M. HUTCHISON, third in the lineal descent from Hon. Joseph Hutchison, the founder of the Hutchison family in Blair county, and an upright and substantial citizen of Juniata and Logan township, is a son of John and Sarah (Kelley) Hutchison, and was born on the farm on which he now resides in Logan township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1824. His paternal grandfather, Hon. Joseph Hutchison, was a native of Ireland, and in early life came to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Northumberland county, which he represented for two terms in the legislature. He was a democrat and Presbyterian, and on his maternal side was a relative of President James Buchanan. He married Jane Gilford, who was born on the Biddle farm near the site of the present county home, and whose father took up the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. She was captured by Indians and held a prisoner for two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison were the parents of eight children, of whom one was John Hutchison (father), who was born in Northumberland county and died March 13, 1865, aged sixty-nine years, nine months and ten days. In

1823 he came to the farm on which he resided until his death. He was a democrat, had held several township offices and was familiarly known as Judge Hutchison on account of generally serving as judge of the election board of his voting precinct. At an early age he united with the Presbyterian church, of Warriors Run, in Northumberland county, and afterward was a member of the Frankstown church until 1852, when he and several others organized the First Presbyterian church, of Altoona, with which he worshipped until his death. The Presbytery of his church printed a beautiful tribute of his life in memoriam, wherein they said: "He died in the full hope and assurance of a blissful and glorious immortality in Heaven. Mr. Hutchison, throughout his life, possessed and manifested an equable and amiable disposition, combined with great firmness of purpose, a sound and discriminating judgment, and remarkable freedom from captiousness or censoriousness. He was no fault-finder, but ever disposed to exercise the judgment of charity toward those from whom he differed. He seemed to dislike and avoid publicity, and delighted in the pleasures and duties of home. He was cheerful and hospitable at home, kind and considerate toward his neighbors, of unquestioned integrity, and an excellent citizen. He greatly loved his church and her ordinances, and was a regular attendant upon them. As a member of Session he was always calm, considerate, and disposed to study and practice those things that make for peace, yet firm and immovable when satisfied that discipline should be exercised. When it had been determined to erect the first church edifice in Altoona, Mr. Hutchison was selected as one of the building

committee, and was faithful and active in the performance of his duties on that committee; and when the present church structure was to be built, he was among the most liberal in his contributions to it. He was an uncompromising Union man, and took a lively interest in the efforts of the Federal government to suppress the great rebellion and maintain the Union. Few men die to whom so few faults could be attributed, or of whom so little evil could be spoken. John Hutchison was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him while living, and, being dead, his memory is precious." He married Sarah Kelley, a member of the Presbyterian church, who died in 1888, aged eighty-eight years. She was a daughter of James Kelley (maternal grandfather), a native of Buffalo valley, Centre county, and a resident of Perrysburg, Ohio, whose father, Col. Andrew Kelley, was born at Buffalo Cross roads, in Centre county, where he owned five or six farms. John and Sarah (Kelley) Hutchison reared a family of five children, of whom three are yet living, two sons and one daughter: Robert, of Juniata; Joseph M.; and Caroline, wife of Oliver Hagerty, of Logan township.

Joseph M. Hutchison was reared on the farm, received his education in the schools of his neighborhood and has followed farming successfully ever since. He owns a part of the home farm through which the Pennsylvania railroad runs, and on which a portion of the village of Juniata is built. He also owns another farm, which is a part of the old Bell tract in Antis township, besides some valuable property at Juniata and in Altoona. In connection with farming Mr. Hutchison

operates a saw mill during a part of the year.

In November, 1865, Mr. Hutchison married Sarah J. Lafferty, daughter of Joseph Lafferty, of Logan township. They have five children, four sons and one daughter: Amanda W., wife of John K. Hamilton; James K., R. Bruce, J. Mortimer, and William Fay.

Joseph M. Hutchison is a democrat in politics, and a member of the First Presbyterian church, of Altoona, and Juniata Grange, No. 889, Patrons of Husbandry. Within the last few years Mr. Hutchison has retired from all active business except the supervision of his farms and saw mill. He is thoroughgoing, straightforward, and honest in his business transactions, has always been active and industrious, and is a gentleman of excellent standing in his community.

WILLIAM C. SNYDER, a man of business ability and successful railway experience, and trainmaster of the Altoona division of the Pennsylvania railroad, is a son of Rev. Henry and Isabella C. Snyder, and was born at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1844. The Snyder family is of German descent, and has place among the old families of the United States. His great-grandfather Snyder was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and of the Westmoreland county branch of the Snyder family but meager information can be obtained.

Rev. Henry Snyder (father) was born in 1813, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and received his education. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was afterward ordained as a minister. He was active and

successful in his sacred calling, but according to the system of his church in stationing their ministers, was never stationed over two years at a time on any circuit. Under this system he served on several circuits in western Pennsylvania and in Ohio, and in 1868, while in charge at Deersville, Ohio, he died at that place, when in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was a republican in politics, and married Isabella Clark, a native of Mt. Pleasant, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, who died in 1847, aged thirty-six years.

William C. Snyder was principally reared in Uniontown and its vicinity, in Fayette county, this State, and received his education in the common schools. He was engaged in clerical work in the mercantile business until 1877, when he became ticket, freight and express agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Uniontown, which position he held for three years. At the end of that time he was made assistant trainmaster of the Pittsburg division of the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and stationed at Conemaugh, where he remained one year. He was then transferred to Altoona, where he held the same position until 1890, when he was made trainmaster of the Altoona division of the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and has held that position ever since.

On March 6, 1873, Mr. Snyder married Maria L. Litman, daughter of George W. Litman, of Uniontown, who was then one of the editors and proprietors of the *Genius of Liberty*, which ranks among the ablest democratic papers of western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Snyder died during the latter part of 1873 and left one child, a son named Charles, who is still living. Mr. Snyder was re-married, on February 4, 1875, to Jennie E. Barre, of

Uniontown, and has two children by his second marriage: Mary L. and Nora V.

William C. Snyder is an unswerving democrat in politics, but takes no active part in political matters. He is pre-eminently a business man, and has given his time to business pursuits, in which he has always confined his efforts to the particular line of business in which he was engaged at any time. While unassuming and quiet, yet he is energetic, determined and thorough-going in whatever he undertakes. He occupies a position whose duties are now as numerous and important as they ever were in the trying times of war, or during the immense travel of the centennial year. Industry, energy and integrity have been the factors of Mr. Snyder's success in business life.

DR. JAMES R. TAYLOR, a veteran of two wars, and a dentist who has been in successful practice for nearly a quarter of a century, now located in the city of Altoona, is a son of David and Elizabeth (Postlethwait) Taylor, and was born September 15, 1830 near Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. The Taylors have long been residents of the Keystone State, and their ancestry is traced back to John Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. David Taylor (father) was a native of Westmoreland county, this State, but removed to Mifflin county when a young man, and lived there until his death, in 1842, at the early age of forty-one years. He was a millwright by occupation, and widely known in connection with his work in that line. His death was due to an accident, by which he was caught in the water-

wheel of a saw mill upon which he was working, in Mifflin county. Politically he was a whig, though never taking an active part in politics. He was a man of powerful constitution and unusual strength, and is said to have been able to handle any man in the county, though always quiet and reserved. He married Elizabeth Postlethwait, by whom he had a family of six children, of whom four are yet living. She was a native of Mifflin county, a member of the Presbyterian church, and lived a useful and consistent Christian life; dying in 1857, after an existence extending three years beyond half a century.

James R. Taylor grew to manhood in Mifflin county, attending the common schools of his vicinity, in which he acquired a good practical education in all the ordinary English branches. When less than seventeen years of age he enlisted in Co. M, 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, and went with that regiment to Mexico, where he was in active service for fifteen months, and engaged in several of the principal battles of that war. He was with the force that captured the city of Mexico, and marched into that city with the victorious American army on his seventeenth birthday, September 15, 1847. After the war was over Mr. Taylor returned to Pennsylvania, and began the study of dentistry at Williamsburg, with Dr. A. McKamey, who had commanded the company with which Mr. Taylor served in Mexico. When he had acquired sufficient skill in the dental line he located in Mifflin county, and practiced for a time, but in 1875 removed to Franklin county, locating at Mercersburg, where he opened a dental office and practiced until 1882, when he came to the city of Altoona. Here he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his

profession to the present time. In September, 1864, Doctor Taylor enlisted and served as sergeant-major in the 205th Pennsylvania infantry, attached to the second brigade, third division, ninth army corps, under the command of General Hartranft. In this capacity he served until the close of the civil war, being seriously wounded by the explosion of a shell, while on duty in front of Petersburg, Virginia. He was honorably discharged from service at Alexandria, that State, in June, 1865, and immediately returned to Pennsylvania, where he took up the thread of civil life where he had laid it down to enter his country's service, and was soon enjoying a good dental practice.

On December 18, 1860, Doctor Taylor was united in marriage with Ruth L. Henderson, a daughter of James Henderson, of Cassville, Huntingdon county. To them was born a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: M. Louise, Thomas V., E. Dawson, Maggie C., J. Virgil, and David H. Mrs. Taylor died May 15, 1886, aged forty-seven years, and greatly esteemed by her wide circle of friends.

Doctor Taylor is a staunch republican, but in no sense a politician, taking little part in the turmoil of practical politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of Lieutenant Potts Post, No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN S. MORRISON, a leading and respected citizen of Tyrone, was one who commanded the highest esteem of those who knew him, for he exemplified the real manliness of manhood and the true dignity of citizenship. He was a son of Hon. John and Anna (Shaver) Morrison, and was born in Huntingdon county, Penn-

sylvania, December 21, 1837. Hon. John Morrison was a native of Lancaster county, and came to near Aughwick Mills, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, where he died in 1862, at the age of fifty-one years. He was a prosperous farmer, and a leading citizen of that county, having served three years in the senate and three years in the house of representatives of Pennsylvania. He also served one term as judge of the courts of his county, and stood high as a man and a citizen. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Anna Shaver, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters.

John S. Morrison was reared on the farm, and received his education in Cassville and Shade Gap academies. At the age of nineteen, having completed his course of study, he returned to the farm. His ability for management was so evident at this early age that his father, having retired from active business life, gave him complete control of all his interests. On September 2, 1864, John S. Morrison enlisted in Co. K, 202d Pennsylvania infantry, which he was instrumental in organizing, and was the first lieutenant of his company. He served for almost a year with distinction in the civil war, winning promotion, and was mustered out with his regiment August 3, 1865. He spent only a short time at home after his return from the army, leaving Huntingdon county in the latter part of 1865 for Roaring Spring, Blair county. His settlement at Roaring Spring marks the starting point of his subsequent successful business career. In 1865 he joined with others in organizing the firm of Elby, Morrison & Co. and engaged in the manufacture of paper. In 1867 a terrible accident happened at the

mill, caused by a boiler explosion, by which the plant was almost completely destroyed. Mr. Morrison's indomitable will was here brought into play, and in the face of the most harassing difficulties the mill was rebuilt and again put into operation. In 1876 the firm name was changed to Morrison, Bare & Cass, the partners being J. S. Morrison, D. M. Bare, and Joseph K. Cass. Mr. Morrison resided at Roaring Spring most of the time from 1865 to 1880, spending perhaps two years of that time in Pittsburgh, where he was also interested in the large paper warehouse of Morrison, Cass & Co. In 1880 Morrison, Bare & Cass built their large paper mill at Tyrone. Mr. Morrison at once removed to this place, and gave the Tyrone mill his personal supervision from its beginning until his last illness. In 1882 a disastrous fire totally destroyed this extensive plant, but with the energy always characteristic of the man, he permitted no time to pass idly by, and the work of rebuilding, on a much larger scale than before, was immediately begun. As a result, Tyrone has the present large paper mill, built entirely of brick, at the north end of Main street, which gives employment to over two hundred hands. The firm name was changed January 1, 1886, to Morrison & Cass, D. M. Bare retiring and assuming the ownership of the Roaring Spring mill, while Messrs. Morrison & Cass relinquished their interests at Roaring Spring and devoted their attention to the Tyrone plant. A few weeks previous to his death Mr. Morrison organized the Morrison & Cass Paper Company, to take the place of the firm. He was president of this company, which was organized that he might free himself to a large extent from the care of active management, and give

him opportunity to look after his many other large business interests. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the First National bank of Tyrone, in the past summer (1885), and of this institution he was president and a director. He was also a stockholder and director in the Howard Plate Glass Company, of Pittsburg. With A. A. Stevens he was associated in the ownership and operation of coal lands in the Cambria region. Besides these interests, he also owned valuable Chicago real estate, and had other business connections in the west. Mr. Morrison was a republican in politics, and although no politician, yet always took an active interest in the political issues of the day.

On October 16, 1886, the spirit of John Shaver Morrison took its flight from earth. He had suffered with an organic disease of the liver for over six months, until death came to release him from pain. His remains were interred in Mount Union cemetery, of Huntingdon county, and one who knew him well in life wrote truthfully of him after death: "The character of John S. Morrison was one of sturdy integrity and unwavering tenacity of purpose. He was a positive man, having liberal views in regard to men and measures. His was a friendship to be valued. With a mind incapable of deceit, he detected the good points in those with whom he came in contact, and he was ever warmly devoted to his friends. As a business man, his energy and wonderful will won for him the proud position which he occupied. He was a self-made man. To his town he was truly a benefactor, and to him the people of Tyrone heartily gave the credit and honor which were justly due to one to whom Tyrone's growth and prosperity is so largely owing.

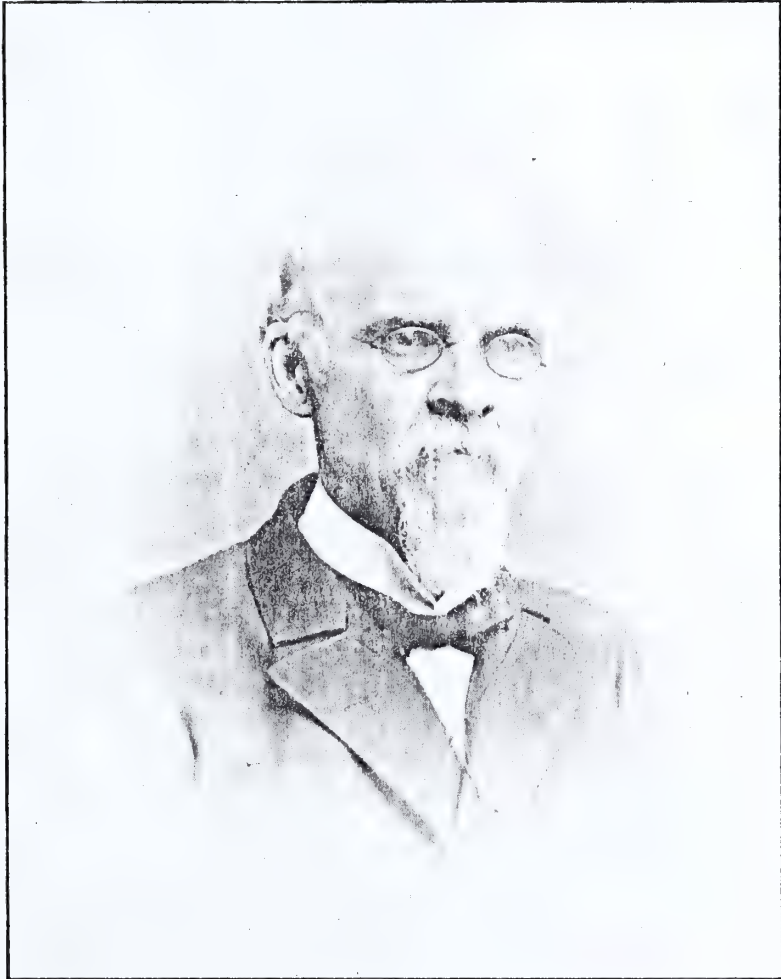
Dark seems the hour when those whom he had loved, and by whom he had been beloved, are called to the stern realization that he is no more—that the parting is the final one in this world. The beauty of his life, which lives forever after him, is his enduring monument. The remembrance of the good which he has accomplished shall be to the sorrowing ones a comfort that will temper the bitterness of the hour.”

AUG. S. LANDIS, who for thirty-five years has been a leading member of the Blair county bar, and for more than a quarter of a century the treasurer and solicitor of Hollidaysburg borough, is a son of Dr. Joseph A. and Maria L. (Holcomb) Landis, and was born June 4, 1834, at Pennington, New Jersey. The Landis family is of original German descent, having been planted in America at a very early day by one of the name who came from Prussia and settled in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. There Henry Landis (grandfather) was born and reared, but while yet a young man removed to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he married a daughter of David Cumming, a Scotch Quaker, who was among the earliest pioneers of that county, coming from Inverness, Scotland. At one time Henry Landis was a saddler in Philadelphia, and later a hotel keeper at Baltimore. He died about 1860, in Baltimore, but his wife survived him twenty years, dying in 1880, aged ninety-two.

Joseph A. Landis (father) received an academic education, and in 1825 began the study of medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Potter, professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Maryland.

He graduated from that institution in 1828, and began practice at Pennington, New Jersey. In 1836 he went to Alexandria, Louisiana, where he practiced one year, and then, at the solicitation of Dr. Bramwell, who was retiring, came to Hollidaysburg and took charge of his large practice. From 1837 to 1868 Dr. Landis continued to practice in this city and surrounding country. In the latter year he removed to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in his profession for six years, and then returned to Hollidaysburg. He was one of the original founders of the Blair County Medical society, a member of the Philadelphia Medical society while in that city, and after his return here served as president of the Blair county society. He was frequently sent as delegate to the State Medical society, and served for many years as physician to the county prison. In 1861 he served as a volunteer surgeon at Mount Pleasant hospital, Washington, District of Columbia. He was one of the county poor directors at the time of the erection of the county alms house, and served five years as physician of that charity. He was prominent in the organization of the Hollidaysburg Gas Company, and for several years its president. In October, 1831, Dr. Landis married Maria L., daughter of Jacob Holcomb, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and this couple lived to celebrate their golden wedding in October, 1881. To them was born a family of two sons and three daughters. Dr. Landis died November 20, 1886, at his home in Hollidaysburg, being then in his eighty-second year. His wife died August 27, 1884, on her eighty-fourth birthday.

Augustus S. Landis came to Hollidaysburg with his father's family when only three years of age, was reared and received



Aug. S. Landis

a common school and academic education in this city. In 1851 he entered the sophomore class at Jefferson college, Cammonsburg, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1853. Upon his return home from college he was appointed principal of the Hollidaysburg academy, but resigned in the following year to begin reading law with the Hon. Samuel Calvin, one of the pioneer jurists of Hollidaysburg. At the April term, 1857, Mr. Landis was admitted to the bar, and the following summer opened a law office in Hollidaysburg. Incident to his law practice he was for some years associated editorially with the *Hollidaysburg Standard*, during which he rendered valuable services to that journal with his trenchant and versatile pen. His writing was generally commended for its force and vigor, while his keen insight and sound judgment enabled him to lead public opinion and exert great influence.

In the spring of 1860, at the solicitation of friends, Mr. Landis became a candidate for the office of treasurer and solicitor of Hollidaysburg, and was elected at the ensuing election. He has been annually reelected ever since. No better evidence could be offered of his zeal and fidelity in the discharge of official duty. In 1868 he became a member of the Hollidaysburg school board, and by reelection has remained connected with it to the present time. In October, 1872, he was elected a delegate from the Twenty-first Senatorial district to the constitutional convention which sat in Philadelphia the following year, and framed the present constitution of Pennsylvania. The district was composed of the counties of Blair, Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton. His colleagues were Hon. Samuel L. Russell, of Bedford, and Hon. J.

W. Curry, of Altoona. His law preceptor, Hon. Samuel Calvin, was elected during the session of the constitutional convention to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. H. N. McAllister, of Bellefonte. In the work of the convention Mr. Landis took an active and important part. In 1884 he was a delegate from this district to the National democratic convention at Cincinnati that nominated General W. S. Hancock to the presidency of the United States. On the death of Judge Clark, of the supreme bench, the bar of this and adjoining counties urged Governor Pattison to appoint Mr. Landis to the vacant seat, but the appointment was given to C. H. Heydrick, of Venango county. Among other important services rendered to his party, Mr. Landis has several times represented this county in State democratic conventions.

He was one of the original projectors of the enterprise which resulted in giving Hollidaysburg its present water supply. From the inception of the plan to the final completion of the water works he devoted his energies with untiring zeal to promoting its progress, and its success is justly considered as very largely due to his efforts. He has for years been prominently identified with various leading enterprises, notably the Hollidaysburg and Gap Iron Works Company, the Hollidaysburg Gas Company, and the Hollidaysburg & Bedford Plank Road Company. He is an able advocate and active promoter of every movement calculated to advance the interests or develop the resources of his town and county, and has done much to leave his impress on the history of this section.

In November, 1865, Mr. Landis was united in marriage to Eleanor Porter, youngest daughter of the late John Porter,

of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, of which county Mr. Porter was one of the best known and most widely honored citizens.

In January, 1864, Mr. Landis became a member of the First Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg, and was chosen a ruling elder in January, 1868. In October, 1869, he was elected superintendent of the Sabbath school connected with this church, and continued in that position till 1888, when he resigned.

DAVID A. SMITH, an active business man of Tyrone who has achieved success in the lumber business of Blair county, is a son of George A. and Margaret (Williams) Smith, and was born near Bellwood, Blair county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1838. His paternal grandfather, John M. Smith, was born near Hagerstown, in the western part of the State of Maryland, and in 1807 came to the vicinity of the site of the present city of Altoona, where he died in 1847, when seventy-eight years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, a whig in politics, and a Methodist in religious belief and church membership. He married Mary M. Maine, by whom he had ten children, six sons and four daughters. One of these sons was George A. Smith, the father of the subject of this sketch. George A. Smith was born in Blair county, where he grew to manhood in the present townships of Antis and Logan. When he came of age to do for himself he removed to near Bellwood, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1880, at seventy years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, a whig and republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he had served as class leader, trustee, and steward, and was active in

church work and had faithfully, energetically, and efficiently served in every office which his church had ever called him to fill. He was a hard-working man and a useful citizen in the community where he had resided for over half a century. In 1831 he married Margaret Williams, and to them were born four children, three sons and one daughter: John M., now dead; David A.; Adolphus H., who is unmarried and resides on the home farm; and Margaret, wife of Henry McMullen, a successful farmer, who resides in Missouri. Mrs. Margaret (Williams) Smith was a daughter of Thomas Williams, a democrat and Methodist, who married Mary Coleman and reared a family of six sons and four daughters, near Bellwood, where he owned a large farm, on which he died in 1845, when about seventy years of age. Mrs. Smith was born in 1812 and passed away in 1842, and after her death Mr. Smith married, in 1843, for his second wife, Catherine Nail, who bore him three children who grew to maturity: Lavina, Catherine, and G. Blair.

David A. Smith spent his boyhood days near Bellwood. He received a common school and academic education, and then was engaged in teaching and farming for six years. At the end of that time he relinquished teaching and followed agricultural pursuits until 1867, when he came to Tyrone, where he was engaged in butchering, merchandising, and various other lines of business for fifteen years. In 1882 he embarked in the saw mill business in Blair county, in which useful pursuit he has continued successfully up to the present time.

David A. Smith has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married May 24,

1860, was Mary M. Creek, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Creek, of Clarion county, and who died January 18, 1862. On August 16, 1863, Mr. Smith wedded Sarah J., daughter of James and Margaret Coleman, and has by his second marriage a family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters: Sanford C., who married Irene Calderwood and is a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad; Ina R.; Edith M., wife of John Copenhaver, a druggist of Tyrone; Allen D.; Cora M.; George C.; Sarah G.; Florence E., living, and Paulina and Mary M., who died in infancy.

David A. Smith is a republican in political opinion, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since he was fifteen years of age. Among the many kinds of business there is none more useful or important than the lumber business, whose prosecution is essential to the building up and growth of town or city, as well as being necessary to the improvement of the farm and plantation. Mr. Smith has been energetic and successful in the lumber business, and commands a large trade, which he built up by close attention, honorable methods, and fair dealing. He is pleasant, genial, and generous, an excellent neighbor, and a true friend, and is well deserving of the popularity which he enjoys wherever he is known. His success in life has been achieved by energy, determination, and persistent and patient effort.

REV. JOHN B. O'CONNOR, a scholarly and courteous gentleman, and the assistant pastor of St. John's Catholic church of Altoona, is a son of Daniel and Mary (Brown) O'Connor, and was born in the town of Killarney, County Kerry, prov-

ince of Munster, Ireland, June 24, 1824. His parents were natives and life-long residents of Ireland, where the name of O'Connor has been prominent in Irish history for several centuries.

John B. O'Connor was reared in his native land, and attended the excellent National schools of Ireland. At seventeen years of age he left the parental roof and came to America and entered Foxcroft academy, Maine; then went to the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts. After completing his collegiate course he came to St. Michael's seminary, Pittsburg, and there he entered the Baltimore Theological seminary, from which well and favorably known institution he was graduated in 1854. On September 22d, of the same year, he was ordained to the priesthood, at Pittsburg, by Bishop Michael O'Connor, and was immediately assigned to pastoral work at Tenperanceville, west side, Pittsburg, where he was actively engaged for several years. At the end of that time he was stationed at Cameron's Bottom, Indiana county, and served that charge acceptably until 1871 when he was given important pastoral work in Altoona, in the discharge of whose responsible duties he was successfully engaged for one year. He then obtained leave of absence for six months and visited his native land, from which he had been absent in the new world for nearly the third of a century. After returning from Ireland he took charge of the Sugar Creek congregation, in Armstrong county, until he removed to Altoona, where he took charge of the Coyleville church, Butler county, where he remained up to 1881. In that year he was appointed assistant pastor of St. John's Catholic church, of Altoona, where he has faithfully labored ever since.

St. John's church was organized in 1852, and its present commodious church edifice was erected by Bishop John Tuigg, in 1871. It was dedicated on June 24, 1875, the feast of St. John, for whom the church was named, by the Right Rev. M. Domenee, then bishop of the diocese. The present membership of the church is nearly five thousand, and in this wide and most important field Father O'Connor has been most earnestly laboring for the last three years. He is scholarly, energetic, and zealous in the cause of the church and civilization, and has been very successful in his pastoral labors of thirty-seven years in central and western Pennsylvania.

JOHN M. RHODES, a substantial and popular citizen of Mines and Huston township, and in all probability the oldest stock dealer in Blair county, although not an old man, is a son of Abraham and Eliza (McGraw) Rhodes, and was born in Huston township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1840. The Rhodes are of German descent, and Mr. Rhodes' paternal grandfather, Daniel Rhodes, was born in Lancaster county, and at an early day took up a tract of three thousand acres of land in Huston township and Morrison's cove. He was a democrat in politics, an active member of the Mennonite church, and one of the leading and prominent men in his part of the county. He was the largest landholder in his time in his section, and died at Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania, in 1852, aged eighty-nine years. He married twice, a Miss Funck being his first wife, while his second wife was Betsey DeRush, by whom he had nine children, six sons and three

daughters. His son, Abraham Rhodes (father), was born on the old Rhodes farm and died on Piney creek, in Huston township, January 20, 1882, aged eighty-one years, eleven months and thirteen days. He was a farmer by occupation, and a democrat in politics, and was prominent in local affairs. He served as a school director for fifteen years in succession, was a justice of the peace for several years, and took an active part in the support of his party. He was a member and deacon of the Reformed church, married Eliza McGraw, and had a family of eight children, one son and seven daughters. Mrs. Rhodes is a daughter of William McGraw, who was a native of Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania, where he kept the Goat hotel for a number of years before his death, which occurred at sixty-one years of age. He was a mill-burr manufacturer, a democrat in politics, and a strict member of the Catholic church. He married Jane Thompson, by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter, of whom only Mrs. Rhodes is living.

John M. Rhodes was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and has always followed farming. He was general agent in the fire and stock insurance business for ten years, and during eight years of that time represented the Little York Stock Insurance Company, whose business in Blair county he established and built up to respectable proportions. Mr. Rhodes is a very fine judge of horses, cattle, and sheep, and is probably the oldest stock dealer in the county, as he commenced buying sheep and cattle at fourteen years of age. He owns a good farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres of productive land.



On November 4, 1859, Mr. Rhodes married Barbara, daughter of Adam and Susan (Garner) Fouse, of Huston township. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have been the parents of three children: Adam, now dead; Sarah J., wife of David B. Barnett; and John F., who married Lemna Hazzard, of Saxton, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and is engaged in painting of every description and the manufacture of fancy brackets.

John M. Rhodes has been one of the most successful veterinary surgeons in this part of the country, and owns a general merchandise store. He is a conservative republican in politics, and has served as supervisor and school director, although refusing at different times to become a candidate for a county office. He is a member of the Reformed church, is pleasant, cheery, and industrious, and has the respect and goodwill of all who know him.

HON. EDMUND SHAW, a leading lawyer of Altoona, and a wounded Union officer of the late civil war, is a son of John and Mary (Waring) Shaw, and was born near Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1836. His paternal grandfather, Robert Shaw, was a native of the celebrated north of Ireland, which has sent such a stream of substantial and fearless people into the territory of the present United States during the past two centuries. About the year 1795, two brothers, Archibald and Robert Shaw, emigrated to America from County Derry, Ireland, and settled in the Kishacoquillas valley, in Mifflin county. Archibald Shaw married and was the father of seven children, namely: John, Richard, Archibald, Robert, Mary, Margaret, and Jane, all of

whom settled in and about Clearfield, in Clearfield county. Robert Shaw, the other brother, was twice married, and by his first wife (Miss McIlvaine) had five children: Richard, Jane, James, Mary Ann, and John and by his second wife (Miss Mary Crissman) had four children: Adam, Robert Archibald, and Margaret. The body of his first wife was buried in the cemetery at Reedsville, in Mifflin county; that of his second wife in the old cemetery at Phillipsburg, in Centre county, and his own body was buried in the "Friends' Grave Yard," in Half Moon valley, Centre county.

John Shaw, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the youngest son by the first wife of Robert Shaw, and was born, in the third year of the present century, in Mifflin county, and died at Phillipsburg, in Centre county, May 9, 1869, aged sixty-six years. John Shaw was a cabinet maker by trade. He removed to Phillipsburg, in Centre county, when quite a young man and there followed his trade until about 1835, when he purchased a tract of land in Decatur township, Clearfield county, and was then engaged in farming until within a few years of his death, which occurred at Phillipsburg, where he had purchased a residence, and had retired from active business life. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics was a democrat, and had held several of the most important of the township offices. He was twice married. His first wife was Jane Ann McGirk, of Phillipsburg, who died without children, a year or two after marriage. His second wife was Mary Waring, a daughter of William Waring, of Phillipsburg, Centre county, who had removed to that place in 1821, from Herefordshire, England. Mary Waring was born in the ye

1809, on June 21st, and was the youngest of seven children. She was brought in the year 1821 to Pennsylvania by her parents. She was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church in early life, but afterward united with the Presbyterian church, and died November 19, 1873, at the age of sixty-four years. Of the eight children born unto John Shaw and Mary (Waring) Shaw four are living: Edmund; Harvey; Mary J., of Washington; and Alfred, of the same city.

Edmund Shaw was reared on the home farm near Phillipsburg, and his education was received in the common schools, Cassville seminary, and the Millersville State Normal school in Lancaster county. Leaving Millersville he taught one term of school at Curwensville, in Clearfield county, and on September 16, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. K, 110th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, for a term of three years. He was successively promoted to corporal, sergeant, and sergeant-major of the regiment, which latter rank he held when severely wounded at Chancellorsville, and unfitted for further active military duty and deprived of all chance of future promotion in line of field service. He first saw active service in the battle of Winchester, March 23, 1862, and was in all of the skirmishes and battles of his regiment through the Shenandoah valley, and with the Army of the Potomac to the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was wounded, taken prisoner, and held for two weeks by the Confederates. He was then paroled, and remained in the Union hospitals at Falmouth, Virginia, and Chestnut Hill hospital, Philadelphia, until January, 1864, when he was so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to be detailed for duty

as a clerk in the provost-marshal's office in Washington city, where he served until he was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, September 16, 1864. He then returned home, and afterward entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in the law course in 1867. During the same year he went to the city of Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia, where he was admitted to the bar in the early part of 1868. He practiced there for nearly five years, and for the last two years of that time was prosecuting attorney of Berkeley county, having been elected to that position on the republican ticket. In 1873 Mr. Shaw came from Martinsburg to Altoona, as a more inviting and wider field for the practice of his profession, was admitted, December 17th of that year, to practice in the courts of Blair county, and the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and has since then built up gradually his present fine and extensive practice.

On December 14, 1869, he married Mary E., daughter of Dr. David R. Smith (deceased), of Newburg, Cumberland county, this State, who was a very prominent physician of his town and county and the Cumberland valley.

Edmund Shaw practices before the county, State and United States courts, and always handles his clients' cases in a masterly manner. He is a republican in politics, and in religion is of the Presbyterian faith. In municipal affairs he has always taken a deep interest, and was a member of the celebrated Committee of Forty-eight in Altoona, which was organized in 1882. He has ever taken an active part in politics, and served his city for one term as a member of the city council. In 1884 Mr. Shaw

was nominated by the Republican party as one of their two candidates for the legislature from Blair county, and at the ensuing election was chosen by the usual majority of his party. In 1886 he was re-nominated by the republicans, and on November 2d of that year received the highest vote cast for any republican candidate in the county at that election. He served creditably during his second term, was a member of the two chief committees—judiciary, general and municipal corporations—and watched carefully the interests of his county and constituents.

ELDON W. HARTMAN, an efficient and successful business man, and a prominent and useful citizen of Woodbury township, is a son of Benjamin and Penina M. (Wilson) Hartman, and was born at Manor Hill, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1847. The Hartmans are of German descent. Benjamin Hartman was born April 5, 1805, near Ickesburg, Perry county, from which he removed in 1840 to Huntingdon county, where he was variously employed until 1870, in which year he went to Springfield Furnace, at which place he died August 31, 1880, aged seventy-five years. He was engaged, until 1861, in merchandising at Manor Hill, Neff's Mills, and Cottage, and was postmaster at the last named place. He followed stock dealing to some extent in early life, and was engaged in farming for some years before his death. He was a republican, was well known and popular throughout Huntingdon county, and married Penina M. Wilson, by whom he had nine children, of whom five grew to manhood and womanhood: Mary E., wife of John A. Martin, a blacksmith and farmer of Royer; Eldon W.;

Henry W., who married Mary Holliday and is president of the Hartman Manufacturing Company, of Beaver Falls, and Pittsburg Company, of Pittsburg, and laid out the town of Elwood City, Lawrence county, where he now resides; Jesse L., who married Ella M. Dennison, and lives at Hollidaysburg. He has been prominently engaged in the iron business, and is now prothonotary of Blair county; and Frank R., who married Jane Carl, now dead, and lives at Elwood City. Mrs. Penina M. (Wilson) Hartman was born in 1817, near Masseysburg, Huntingdon county; she was the first to die out of a family of nine children, the youngest of which was fifty-five years old at time of her death. Her parents both lived to be nearly ninety years of age, and the Wilson family is one among the old and early settled families of Huntingdon county.

Eldon W. Hartman passed his boyhood days in his native county, teaching school in the winter and going to school in the summer. He received his education at Tuscarora academy, Juniata county. Leaving school, he sought to especially qualify himself for business, and entered the Iron City Business college, of Pittsburg, from which he was graduated at the completion of his course. Returning from Pittsburg, he was engaged in teaching until the autumn of 1867, when he went to Springville, Lynn county, Iowa, where he embarked in the drug business. A year later he disposed of his drug store, and, in the latter part of the year 1870, became a clerk in a hardware store at Port Royal, Juniata county, where he remained one year. He then served, until July, 1874, as a passenger brakeman and assistant agent on the Pennsylvania railroad, and at the end of that

time became book-keeper for the Cambria Iron Company, at the Springfield mines, which position he held until July, 1890, when he quit their employ, and has since resided at the old Royer homestead, at Springfield Furnace.

On December 18, 1878, Mr. Hartman was united in marriage with Anna M. Royer, daughter of Samuel and Martha Royer, of Springfield Furnace. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have one child, a son named Royer P., who was born September 5, 1879.

Eldon W. Hartman is an unswerving republican who warmly advocates the cardinal principles of his party, and has served as a school director of Woodbury township for fifteen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Williamsburg, of which he is a steward and trustee. He is also a member of Juniata Castle, No. 105, Knights of the Golden Eagle, of which order he is district grand chief of the Third division of Blair county. Mr. Hartman is pleasant, intelligent, and agreeable. He is a man of sound judgment and correct business principles, and has always been successful in whatever enterprise he has been engaged.

C. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., who holds a diploma from the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, and has been in successful practice at various places during nearly two decades, was born at Mount Savage, Maryland, on the 23d of April, 1851. His paternal grandfather, John Elliott, came from the north of Ireland, and settled in Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, in 1797. C. B. Elliott's parents were John and Catherine (Miller) Elliott, both natives of Somerset county, Pennsyl-

vania. John Elliott was a large lumber dealer, and removed to Blair county about 1856, where he resided and did business until 1885. He died in 1891. He was a republican and abolitionist in politics, and was connected with the "underground railway," by which many slaves from the southern states made their way to freedom in the Dominion of Canada. When the civil war came on he took an active part in mustering troops for the field, and was instrumental in raising several companies of infantry for service in the Union army. He married Catherine Miller, by whom he had a family of three children: C. B., the subject of this sketch; Jack M., now in the coal and lumber business at Coalport, Clearfield county; and Laura B., who married John Weller, ex-county superintendent of schools in Somerset county, who, in 1891, was elected to the State assembly by the republicans of that county. Mrs. Catherine Elliott is still living, being now in her sixty-fourth year.

C. B. Elliott received his education in the seminary at Tipton, Blair county, which he attended for three years, and then took up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Clark, then of Bellwood, now of Tyrone. After reading for some time with Dr. Clark, Mr. Elliott matriculated at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution on March 14, 1873, with the degree of M. D. For two years he remained in the hospitals of Philadelphia for the purpose of familiarizing himself with all phases of disease and the most approved methods of treatment. Leaving that city, he located at Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, where he practiced until that town was destroyed by fire, and Dr. Elliott lost all he possessed. Nothing daunted, however, he came to Altoona,

where he opened an office, and was engaged in practice for a period of two years, when he returned to Clearfield county and practiced at Coalport until he was again burned out. He then went to Philadelphia and remained a year, taking hospital dispensary instructions, after which time he returned to Altoona, where he has ever since devoted his time and attention to the general practice of his profession with gratifying success. Dr. Elliott has at different times taken several special courses of instruction in leading medical institutions, and in his practice makes a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, and throat. He has a well earned reputation as a surgeon, and his success has been so uniform in his specialties he has acquired considerable reputation as a specialist, while establishing his standing as a general practitioner.

In his political predilections Dr. Elliott is a republican, but too broad minded and liberal in his views to be a bitter partisan. In religious belief he is a protestant.

On September 4, 1880, Dr. C. B. Elliott was united in marriage with Laura M. Cherry, daughter of John W. Cherry, of Altoona.

EDMUND J. PRUNER, of Tyrone, who has been engaged extensively in the lumbering business since 1857, is a son of David I. and Sarah (Denny) Pruner, and was born at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1840. The name of the family was originally written Bruner, and was changed to its present form of spelling, as Pruner, by David I. Pruner. Peter Pruner, or Bruner, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Holland, settled on Manhattan Island, New York, and was among the very

first Dutch settlers in that locality. He married, and one of his sons, Peter, jr. (grandfather), came to Jonestown, Lebanon county, this State, and subsequently removed to Wolf's Store, Miles township, Centre county, where he followed his trade of miller until his death. He was a Jacksonian democrat in politics, and married a Miss Wolf, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters. One of these sons, David Pruner (father), was born March 4, 1804, at Wolf's Store, Centre county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated. In 1816 he went to Buffalo run, near Bellefonte, and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1819 he removed to Bellefonte, where he followed carpentering, contracting and building up to about 1835 or 1836. His death occurred in 1880. He constructed portions of the old West Branch canal, and erected many of the present houses of Bellefonte. He was a man of energy and foresight, and in 1854 purchased the Osceola property, then a dense wilderness, and obtained a charter for the Tyrone & Clearfield railroad, which was located through the Osceola tract, and was built by Mr. Pruner and several others whom he interested in the railroad, to Phillipsburg, Centre county, which was afterward continued to Clearfield by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was a democrat until 1854, and after that a republican, and was appointed, by Gov. David R. Porter, as a justice of the peace, which office he held by appointment and election for twenty consecutive years. In 1826, at Bellefonte, he was married, by Rev. James Lynn, to Sarah Denny, and to them were born eight children, five sons and three daughters: Margaret, now dead; Mrs. Mary Shrom, of Bellefonte; Mrs. Sallie Hoffer, widow of John Hoffer, of Bellefonte;

William, accidentally killed by falling from a loaded wagon at Tyrone, in 1859; Lieutenant Daniel, who enlisted for three months in 1861, then re-enlisted in the 11th United States infantry, was transferred to the 22d cavalry, and participated in nearly all of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until 1864, when he died from the effects of exposure; Joseph, who enlisted, in 1861, in Captain Bell's company, and was afterward transferred to the signal service corps of the Army of the Potomac; Edmund J.; and Robert, who enlisted in the 45th Pennsylvania infantry, was transferred to the cavalry service, and after the war was struck and killed, in 1884, by a locomotive in the Tyrone railroad yards. Mrs. Pruner was a daughter of Peter Denny, who came with his uncle from England to America, about the close of the revolutionary war, on the ship Roebuck, and settled in Cumberland county, this State. From there he removed to a farm near Bellefonte, and on which he died in 1818. He served in the American army during the war of 1812, and married Margaret McCauley, by whom he had seven children, three sons and four daughters. Mrs. Margaret Denny was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and crossed the ocean with her uncle, who settled in Cumberland county. She died at Bellefonte in 1859, at the ripe old age of ninety-four years.

Edmund J. Pruner received a common school education, and in 1853 became a clerk in a general mercantile store at Bellefonte, where he remained two years, when he went to Philadelphia to enter the employ of Pomeroy, Lincoln & Co. He continued in the employ of that firm until 1857, when he came to Tyrone, where he engaged in the general mercantile and lumber business, in partnership with Jacob Burley,

under the firm name of Pruner & Burley. In the lumber business they ran several steam portable saw mills, and filled large bills on contracts, which they had with the United States government and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They conducted a very successful business, both in merchandising and lumbering, until 1868, when they dissolved partnership, and since that time Mr. Pruner has been engaged in looking after his real estate, western land and railroad interests. He is a self-made man, and has achieved his success in business life by his own unaided efforts.

In politics Mr. Pruner is a staunch republican, and while ever ready to work for the interests of his party, yet is no politician. Mr. Pruner came to Tyrone from Philadelphia in 1857, and has been a resident of Tyrone ever since. He was one of the original stockholders in the Northern Pacific railroad, and was with it until the road was completed from Duluth to the Missouri river and to Bismarck, four hundred and fifty miles west of Lake Superior. He sold out his interests before Jay Cooke failed, in 1873. He has also been interested in and one of the promoters of Kansas railroads. He is a member of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, and Mt. Moriah Chapter, both of Hollidaysburg, and a life member of each; also a life member of Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia; and of the Philadelphia Consistory of Ancient Scottish Rite Masons, thirty-second degree.

WILLIAM J. POWELL, an industrious citizen and skillful iron worker of Hollidaysburg, was born in Monmouthshire county, at the village of Pontypool, Wales, June 28, 1856. His father died

when he was young, and his mother married James Barnes for her second husband.

William J. Powell, at ten years of age, was brought by his aunt, Mrs. Jane Williams, and her husband, Thomas Williams, a molder by trade, to Bonton, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Williams afterward removed to Allentown, this State, and now reside at Sharon, Mercer county. William J. Powell received his education at Allentown, Pennsylvania. At an early age he entered a rolling mill and learned the trade of roller, which he has followed ever since. In 1885 he came to Hollidaysburg, where he has resided ever since, and has been in the employ of the Hollidaysburg Iron & Nail Company.

In 1876, at Sharon, Mercer county, Mr. Powell married Margaret Goodwin, of Brookfield, Ohio, who died March 1, 1889, and left three children: George, Thomas, and William. On February 10, 1891, Mr. Powell was united in marriage with Mary Hitchings, of Hollidaysburg, and by his second marriage has one child, named John, who was born November 26, 1891.

In politics Mr. Powell is a democrat, while in religious faith and church membership he is a Presbyterian. He is reliable and energetic, and ranks high as a skilled workman. He is a member of Lodge No. 11, Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection, and Portage Lodge, No. 220, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hollidaysburg.

ISAAC CRAWFORD, one of the most substantial and reliable business men of Tyrone township and northern Blair county, is a descendant of the old pioneer Crawford family, planted in central Pennsylvania prior to the revolutionary war by

James Crawford, sr., of Adams county. He is a son of Capt. James and Eunice (Tubbs) Crawford, and was born on the farm where he now lives, near Arch Spring, in Sinking valley, Tyrone township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1829. His paternal grandfather, James Crawford, sr., was a native of that wonderful and historic north of Ireland, whose hardy and adventurous sons bore so honorable and prominent a part in winning the independence of the Thirteen Colonies. James Crawford, sr., first settled in Adams county, but hearing frequently of the fertility of the wonderful valley drained by the blue waters of the beautiful Juniata, he soon abandoned his home in eastern Pennsylvania and came to Sinking valley, settling on the farm where his grandson, Isaac Crawford, the subject of this sketch, now resides. The revolutionary war opened a short time after he had settled in Sinking valley, and the Indian raids made into the Juniata valley compelled him to return to Adams county. After the colonies had won their independence and peace was declared, Mr. Crawford came back to Sinking valley, where he died in 1822, at seventy-three years of age, while Eleanor, his widow, survived him seven years, dying in 1829. They had a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters: Thomas, Capt. James, Armstrong, Mary, wife Charles Cadwallader; Betsey, married James McNeil; Margaret, wife of Robert Adams; Eleanor, wife of Thomas Wallace; and Nancy, who married Mark Graham. Capt. James Crawford (father), the second son, was born in Adams county in 1778, and died in Sinking valley in 1848, aged seventy-three years. He was a farmer and a whig, like his father before him, and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He was commissioned

by the governor of Pennsylvania as a captain of a militia company, which he commanded for many years. Captain Crawford, in 1818, married Eunice Tubbs, who was born in 1797, and died in 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. They were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters: Thomas, James, Lucinda, Mary, Elizabeth, Isaac, Foster, Anna, Ellen, John A., and Emma.

Isaac Crawford was reared on the farm, received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and commenced life for himself as a farmer. In a short time he branched out in other lines of business, and purchased the Arch Spring property, which consisted of several acres of land, a flouring mill, store, and several dwellings. He did a very large and successful business at Arch Spring until 1887, when he disposed of the entire property, which had become very valuable by that time, and removed to his present home farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Crawford also owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres, which is but a short distance from where he resides. He is a member of the well known mercantile firm of Templeton & Crawford, of Tyrone. They deal in dry goods and groceries, carry a large and complete stock of goods in every department of their house, and enjoy an extensive and remunerative trade.

Isaac Crawford is a republican in politics, and although actively interested in political affairs at an early day, and ever holding that interest until the present time, yet the career of business which he mapped out for himself in early life, and which he has so successfully pursued ever since, has demanded and received the principal part of his time, to the exclusion of nearly every-

thing else. Mr. Crawford is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is an example of the success which crowns patient industry and untiring effort in the business world.

ANDREW KIPPLE, foreman, at Altoona, of the car shops of the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in whose employ he has served forty-one years of active and continuous service, is a son of Jacob Kipple, and was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1830.

Andrew Kipple was reared in Dauphin county, received his education in the common schools, and then learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet maker, to which he served an apprenticeship of three years under a first-class workman. On July 1851, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a workman in their car-building shops at Harrisburg, from which he was transferred, in 1853, to Altoona, where he first worked in the engine and machine shops, and afterward served for two years as a gang leader in the passenger car shops. On the 28th of September, 1857, he was appointed by Christ Hostetler as foreman of the shops of the freight department, which position he has held ever since.

In 1857 Mr. Kipple married Rachel Swartz, daughter of Peter Sweigart, of Dauphin county, and they have four children living: Oliver, William, Andrew, and Charles.

Andrew Kipple is a republican in politics and has served as a member of the local council. He is a member of Verand Lodge, No. 532, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member and trustee of the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church.

of Altoona. He owns some desirable real estate in the city, and is a director of the Altoona Street Car Company and the Clearfield, Northern & Altoona Railroad Company. Mr. Kipple is an intelligent and industrious citizen, and a skilled and efficient workman.

ADAM J. WOLF, a highly respected citizen of Hollidaysburg, and a man whose honesty and industry won for him a large trade while he was in the cabinet making and undertaking business, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Fohman) Wolf, and was born at Assamstadt, Baden, county of Boxberg, Germany, December 21, 1821. The paternal ancestors of Adam J. Wolf were born in Germany, and died in their native country. Joseph Wolf (father) was a cabinet maker by trade, and married Mary Fohman, who was a daughter of Dr. Carl Fohman, a native of Baden, Germany, and a physician by profession. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf reared a family of five sons and four daughters, all of whom were born in Germany. The daughters are all deceased. Of the sons, Valentine resides in Germany, and the others, who came to America, were: John, who located at Duncansville, and after living there many years passed the last few years of his life in Pittsburg, where he died; Francis, settled at Duncansville, where he resided until his death; Joseph, removed to Texas, where he lived for a number of years; and Adam J., now of Hollidaysburg.

Adam J. Wolf received his education in the schools of Germany, where education has attained a high standard of excellence. At the age of twenty-two years, in the year 1843, he crossed the Atlantic, and after residing two years in Philadelphia, he removed to Hollidaysburg and worked as a

journeyman cabinet maker; shortly thereafter he started in business for himself. By thrift and economy and attention to business, he accumulated sufficient to purchase property and build cabinet and undertaking rooms on Allegheny street, just opposite where he now resides. His present residence adjoins the large and commodious building known as Wolf's Hall, built in 1879. Other buildings in the town which he erected bear evidence to his enterprise. After being a number of years in the furniture and undertaking business, he afterward transferred it to his eldest son, William, who still continues therein. Since Mr. Wolf quit the furniture and undertaking business he has lived a retired life in Hollidaysburg, although his sons usually consult him in business enterprises.

On January 7, 1850, he married Mary Elizabeth Hurm, a daughter of Godfred Hurm, of Weildorf, Germany. To their union was born a family of six sons: William, now engaged in the cabinet making and undertaking business at Hollidaysburg, having succeeded his father; Henry A., who has been a hardware dealer in Altoona for several years, and is now doing business at 1318 Eleventh avenue, as a partner in the Altoona Hardware and Supply Company; Salem Joseph, also engaged in the hardware business in Altoona, to which he removed from Hollidaysburg the present year, previously and since 1876 doing the principal hardware business in Hollidaysburg, his father being associated with him till 1884; Adam Richard, in 1880 started into the hardware business at Altoona, and lately disposed of his interest in the Altoona Hardware & Supply Company, with the intention of starting into the wholesale business; Charles E., is also a resident of the

Mountain City, and engaged in the hardware business at No. 1108 Eleventh avenue, and has made a thorough success of the same; and Frank X., who died at the age of sixteen years, in the year 1875. His five sons living are all married, and Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have already many grandchildren.

In political sentiment Mr. Wolf closely adheres to the Republican party, but has never aspired to any office. He is one of the oldest members of St. Mary's Catholic church of Hollidaysburg.

WILLIAM WORTH DUNMIRE, now proprietor and editor of the *Independent Loyal American*, at Altoona, who has acquired considerable reputation as a writer, and in former years was a well known minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a son of Gabriel and Ann (Aultz) Dunmire, and was born March 29, 1847, near McVeyton, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. The Dunmires are descended from an old German family, this branch being planted in America by Henry Dunmire (grandfather), who emigrated from the Fatherland in 1784, and soon afterward settled in Mifflin county, where he lived until the shadows of death closed around him, in 1849, after an existence of four score years less one. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His son, Gabriel Dunmire (father), was born in Mifflin county in 1809, and now resides on the old homestead, being in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He is still active and vigorous, and can yet do a good day's work. He is a prosperous farmer, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a republican in politics. He had four sons in the Union army during the civil war.

His wife was Ann Aultz, a native of Mifflin county, who is now dead, dying in her eighty-second year, and had nearly all her life been a devoted member of the church to which her husband belongs. She was of Scotch-Irish descent.

William Worth Dunmire grew to manhood on the farm owned by his father in Mifflin county. He was familiar with farm work, and always ready to bear his part in any necessary labor. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native county, and later he received a classical training at Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. After leaving school he studied at home for one year, and in 1871 entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, becoming a member of the Central Pennsylvania conference. He traveled as an itinerant minister for a period of sixteen years, becoming acquainted with every phase of the work of his church, and had signal success on all his charges. In 1882 he embarked in journalism, establishing the *Williamsburg Independent* while pastor of the Williamsburg Methodist Episcopal church. A little later he began the publication of the *Bellwood Independent*, while pastor of the Methodist church at Bellwood, which he continued for over three years. On May 8, 1885, he issued the first number of the *Evening Independent*, at Altoona, which, from the start, became a lively and strong paper, and he is now engaged in the publication of a daily and weekly paper in that city known as the *Independent Loyal American*. As a writer he is terse and vigorous, and his newspaper work has become known as among the best in this part of the State.

On Sunday, July 30, 1870, Mr. Dunmire

was united in marriage to Rosa C. Vail, a daughter of Dr. Steven M. Vail, formerly a resident of one of the New England States, the founder of the first theological seminary in the United States, and during the presidency of General Grant was consul at Bavaria, Germany. To this union has been born a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Harvey, Benson, Mary, Emma, Ida, Willie and Charlie (twins), and Roy. Mrs. Rosa C. Dunnire was educated at Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in 1869. Her mother was a student in several of the dead languages, but died of cancer a few years since.

In politics Mr. Dunnire is strictly independent, and conducts his paper on independent lines. He is noted for his patriotism, and in his writings and public addresses is a vigorous defender of all our cherished American institutions—the free schools, free speech, free press. In argumentative discourse, and in platform oratory, he is earnest, strong, clear, and convincing. All his life he has been strictly temperate, never drank whisky, beer, or ale, does not drink tea or coffee only as a medicine, but drinks cold water the year through, has a wonderful amount of good health, and weighs two hundred and forty-seven pounds, and has most excellent natural eyesight.

REV. NICHOLAS J. O'REILLY, an accomplished and scholarly gentleman, and the present efficient pastor of St. Mark's Catholic church, of Altoona, is a son of Michael J. and Mary (Reilly) O'Reilly, and was born in Ballyjarnesduff, County Cavan, Ireland, February 28, 1858. His parents were natives of the old and well known

city of Belfast, on the Langan river, and in the counties of Antrim and Down, Ireland. Michael J. O'Reilly was a well educated man, and after completing a full law course in Ireland came to Ballyjarnesduff, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession until his death, in 1861. He married Mary Reilly, and to their union were born two children: Rev. Nicholas J., and Martin P., who is a graduate of New York university, of New York city, and is now engaged in the drug business in the metropolis of the new world.

Nicholas J. O'Reilly was reared in Newfoundland, and received his education at Laval university, of Montreal, Canada, from which institution of learning he was graduated in 1883. In that year he came to Altoona, where he became private secretary and assistant to Rev. John Tuigg, bishop of the diocese of Pittsburg. He served faithfully in that capacity until the death of Bishop Tuigg, December 7, 1889, when he assumed full charge of St. John's church, with its membership of nearly five thousand, and continued as its pastor up to April, 1890, since which time he has been pastor of St. Mark's church.

In January, 1889, Father O'Reilly purchased the ground upon which St. Mark's church stands, and proceeded, in June, 1890, to the erection of the present fine church of that name. It is a handsome brick structure, 62 x 118 feet in dimensions, with capacity to seat twelve hundred people, and cost in the neighborhood of forty thousand dollars. It is neat and tasteful in design, handsome in appearance, finished in hard wood throughout the interior, and is well furnished. St. Mark's church has a membership of eighteen hundred, and has constantly increased in numbers

and prosperity under the charge of its present pastor, Rev. Nicholas J. O'Reilly. In addition to erecting this church, Father O'Reilly has established a school which now has over two hundred and thirty pupils, and has increased so fast in numbers that he contemplates the erection of a large and first-class school building. By his integrity, scholarship, energy, and successful labors for the moral improvement and spiritual welfare of his people, Father O'Reilly commands the respect of the public, and enjoys the confidence of his congregation.

THOMAS J. BURKHOLDER, a prosperous merchant, and who established the first store at Juniata, whose postoffice is Kipple, is a son of John J. and Lydia (Trout) Burkholder, and was born in Antis township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1851. The Burkholder family is of German descent, and were among the early settled families of Pennsylvania. John J. Burkholder, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Bedford county, this State, and died at his home in Antis township, August 21, 1885, when in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Early in life he settled in Antis township, where he followed farming and dealing in horses on an extensive scale for many years. During the late civil war he purchased large numbers of horses for the United States government. He was a republican in politics, and lived an active, useful life. Mr. Burkholder had twelve children, of whom were: P. G., a farmer of Antis township; Margaret J., wife of A. S. Marks; Mary E., who married Norval Hawk, of Juniata; David M., who was born in 1844, stood six feet five and one-half inches in height, weighing two

hundred and twenty pounds, and while serving in Captain Huff's company, was mortally wounded by a sharp shooter when in the act of cooking his breakfast, after the battle of Cold Harbor; Julia A., who married H. A. Rossman, of Chambersburg, and died in October, 1874; Henry C., a farm manager, near Houtzdale, this State, for the Clearfield Coal Company; Lowanda, widow of Daniel Ainsworth, who died from cold contracted while attending the centennial at Philadelphia; Thomas J.; W. Lloyd, an assistant foreman in the car repair shops at Altoona; Vinetta, wife of James P. Funk, a cigar and tobacco dealer of Philadelphia; and J. M., who resides on the home farm. His widow, Mrs. Lydia (Trout) Burkholder, was born in 1817, and still resides on the home farm in Antis township. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and her father, John Trout, was an early settler and large landholder of Antis township, where he died.

Thomas J. Burkholder was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and followed farming until 1874, when he came to Altoona to enter the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a laborer. In a short time he was given charge of the wheel and axle platform, which position he held up to 1885, when he resigned to give his time fully to the mercantile business, in which he had embarked in partnership with R. J. Buchanan, in 1881, at Juniata. This was the first store at Juniata, and was operated on a small scale until the village began to attain some size. Mr. Burkholder purchased his partner's interest in 1885, and now has a large establishment, heavily stocked with dry goods, groceries, provisions, flour, feed, and everything else to be found in a first-class

general mercantile store. Mr. Burkholder delivers goods promptly, deals fairly, and has a large patronage.

In 1874 he married Minerva J. Buchanan, a daughter of John Buchanan, of Huntingdon county, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, who died November 9, 1888, leaving six children: John Lester, Dossy M., Laban E., Lydia E., Myrlee A., and Paul I. On January 14, 1890, Mr. Burkholder was united in marriage with Martha J., daughter of William and Sarah Chesney, of Huntingdon county, and by this second union has one child, a son, named Lee Plummer.

Thomas J. Burkholder is a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of whose board of trustees he is president. He is a charter member of Hancock Castle, No. 124, Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain; Bellevue Lodge, No. 497, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Washington Camp, No. 402, Patriotic Order Sons of America.

LOUIS G. LAMADE, editor and proprietor of *The Deutscher Volksführer* (*The German Peoples' Leader*), of Altoona, the only German paper published in the Juniata valley, is a son of Dietrich and Caroline (Zuepfle) Lamade, and was born in Goelshausen, near Bretten, Germany, August 22, 1854. His parents were natives of Baden, and strict members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. They came to the United States in the spring of 1867, and settled in Williamsport, where Dietrich Lamade died on January 1, 1869, when he was in the forty-fourth year of his age. His widow, who was born in 1826, is still a resident of Williamsport. To Mr. and Mrs.

Lamade were born fourteen children, nine of whom are still living: Dietrich and Fred are the publishers of the celebrated *Pennsylvania Grit*, of Williamsport; John, who is superintendent of a large planing mill at Bay Mills, Michigan; Charles, a foreman of the same mill; Louis G.; William, now learning the printing business in the office of the *Grit*; Barbara, wife of Fred Kiessling, a merchant tailor of Williamsport; Kate, who married Henry Tally, of Bay Mills, Michigan; and Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Waltz, a contractor and builder of Williamsport.

Louis G. Lamade was reared in Germany until he was thirteen years of age, when he came with his parents to Williamsport. He received the principal part of his education in his native land, and after a few months' residence in Williamsport he entered a printing office, where he remained for eight years. During the latter part of this time he was foreman successively of the *Epitomist* and the *Times*. He left Williamsport and went to Scranton, this State, where he worked at his trade for six months, and then journeyed to Harrisburg, which he left in a short time for Newark, New Jersey, at which place he remained but a few months. He then went to New York city, where he followed his trade until 1880, when he came to Altoona and became foreman on the *Call*, which position he held until 1881. In March of that year he purchased his present paper, *Deutscher Volksführer* (*The German Peoples' Leader*), from Harry Slep, who is now proprietor of the *Mirror*. The *Volksführer* was first issued by Mr. Slep March 28, 1878. It is an independent weekly paper, published on Friday of each week, and has a wide circulation among the German population and those

able to read German in this and adjoining counties. It is a six column folio, carefully edited, and contains much valuable information in addition to news of general interest and local happenings. Mr. Lamade has added a job printing department to his office, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in that line.

In the summer of 1881 Louis G. Lamade married Frances, daughter of Leonard Solter, of Altoona, and they have a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Carl, Lizzie, Katy, and Louis.

In politics Mr. Lamade is a democrat, and served as jury commissioner from 1889 to 1892, and during 1885 as alderman from the Fourth ward by appointment of Governor Pattison. He is a member of the German Lutheran church of Altoona, and of the several German singing societies of the city. He is also a member of Vandalia Lodge, No. 227, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mystic Castle, No. 91, of the Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain, as well as holding membership in several benevolent associations. He takes an interest in the material prosperity of Altoona, and has been treasurer of the Germania Building association for several years. Mr. Lamade is well qualified as an editor, and has been successful in establishing a first-class paper of extended circulation and independence in political affairs.

REV. JAMES E. DONNELLY, a courteous, accomplished and scholarly gentleman, and the present efficient pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church of Hollidaysburg, is a son of Edward and Ann (Mahan) Donnelly, and was born in County Longford, Ireland, December 20, 1850. Edward

Donnelly was born and reared in Ireland, where he had two brothers, James and Thomas, who were well educated men and efficient priests. He received a classical education, and in 1865 came to Brooklyn, New York, where he was engaged as an accountant for a number of years. He then removed to Pittsburg, this State, where he died in 1885, aged seventy-three years. He was an expert accountant, and married Ann Mahan, a native of Ireland, and died in Pittsburg in 1887. They had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Edward, of Brooklyn, who is a contractor in the business of unloading ships; Patrick, a machinist of Pittsburg; Rev. James E.; Ellen, wife of James Tracey, a resident of Pittsburg; Ann, wife of Robin Savage, of the same city; Kate, married to Michael English, also of Pittsburg; and Mary, widow of James Cornick, and now a resident of the Iron City.

James E. Donnelly pursued his studies for some time at St. Xavier's college, of New York city, under the charge of the Jesuits, then went to St. Michael's college, of Toronto, Canada, which he left after a few months to enter St. Michael's seminary, of Pittsburg, at which he completed his theological course. On June 10, 1873, he was ordained to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenee, of Pittsburg, and was appointed as an assistant to the Rev. William Pollard, the then venerable and scholarly pastor of St. John's church, Pittsburg—south side. After three years of efficient service he was promoted to a higher and more responsible position, and given charge of the churches of Parker and Petrolia, which he labored faithfully with until he was appointed pastor of the Freeport church, of Armstrong county. He served the latter congregation

until he was made the director of St. Francis college, of Loretta, this State, where he remained for several months, and at the end of that time was assigned as pastor of the Catholic churches of Johnstown and Gallitzin. His labors in that field were very pleasant and profitable until November 4, 1889, when he assumed charge of St. Mary's Catholic church of Hollidaysburg, which he has arduously and faithfully served ever since.

The history of St. Mary's church is one of interest. Prior to 1800 Doctor Gallitzin visited a few Catholics, who were residing at Frankstown. Fathers Heyden and Lemcke visited the neighborhood of Hollidaysburg between 1800 and 1840, but it remained for Father Bradley, of Newry, in 1841, to gather the few members of his church and establish Catholicism in Hollidaysburg. He erected the present church edifice, which was dedicated March 17, 1844. It is a fine and substantial brick building, 63x87 feet in dimensions, and well furnished throughout. Father Bradley was succeeded by Rev. R. A. Wilson, whose successor, Rev. John C. Brady, was in turn succeeded by Father John Walsh, who served from 1848 to 1876, and under whose pastorate the school building, hall and parsonage were built, and a beautiful chime of bells placed in the tower of the church. Father Walsh was succeeded by his brother, Rev. Thomas Walsh, and after him in regular succession as pastors of the church came Fathers J. E. Reardon, Haggerty, Kettle, and James E. Donnelly, the present pastor.

Father Donnelly has labored very arduously and with good success for his church, and under his charge the congregation has increased rapidly, until now it numbers seven hundred and twenty members. The

parochial school employs four teachers, and enrolls nearly two hundred pupils. The church, parsonage and school hall are all fine buildings, and in December, 1853, when the papal nuncio, Cardinal Cajetan Bedini, passed through Hollidaysburg, he stopped and administered confirmation in St. Mary's church.

BENJAMIN F. BOOKS, M. D., one of the young and successful physicians of Altoona, and a graduate of Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical college of Philadelphia, is a son of Solomon and Nancy Katharine (Wright) Books, and was born in Mifflintown, the county seat of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1859. His paternal great-grandfather, Michael Books, was born in France. At some time during the last century he left the home of his childhood and came to Pennsylvania, where he found sufficient advantages in Berks county to induce him to settle there. He married, but whether in France or Berks county, is not known. He gave his fortune, which he had made in Chester county, to the American cause in the revolutionary war, and received for it Continental money, or script, which became worthless in his hands. He then removed to York county, but in a short time purchased a tract of land in Kiscoquilles valley, Mifflin county, to which his family would not remove. Some time after this he went to Dauphin county, where he died, and where his remains were interred in a cemetery at Harrisburg. He had six children, four sons and two daughters. The sons were: Jacob, Peter, John, and Henry. Henry Books (grandfather) removed in early life from York to Juniata county, where he purchased a farm on Colanamus creek. He married Catharine

Hemperly, of Dauphin county, and they reared a family of eleven children. Solomon Books (the youngest son and father of Dr. B. F. Books) learned the trade of chair and cabinet maker with John Schuaier, at Mifflintown, where he has resided since 1848. He afterward bought out Mr. Schuaier, and manufactured furniture, which he sold along the Pennsylvania canal by boat. His health afterward failed, and he was appointed in the mail service, in 1861, by Abraham Lincoln, and remained in the service until September 21, 1864, when he was hurt in the big railroad wreck at Tharpsanton; was one year before he could do anything. In 1865 he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln to organize and run the first postal cars run in Pennsylvania, and held that position until Andrew Johnson came into power by the death of President Lincoln. Mr. Johnson had him removed, and in 1869 he was appointed by President Grant as postmaster at Mifflintown, which position he held until President Garfield was assassinated, and then he was removed by President Arthur. Since that time he has been engaged in the wholesale lumber business. He married Miss Nancy C. Wright, daughter of David Wright, in 1855. They had seven children: Ida J., Charlotte M., Dr. B. F., Lincoln, William, Catharine, and Curtis, of whom the latter four died when young. Mr. Books is a staunch republican in politics, and handles large quantities of railroad ties and lumber of all kinds, which are brought from different parts of the Juniata and Susquehanna valleys.

Benjamin F. Books received his education in the public schools of Mifflintown, and then, having selected medicine as his profession, he entered the office of Dr. D. C. Smith as a medical student. When he had

finished reading under the preceptorship of Dr. Smith he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and pursued his studies in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical college for one year. At the end of that time he entered Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical college, of Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1883. During that same year he located at Lewiston, Pennsylvania, where he practiced until 1885, when ill-health compelled him to relinquish his practice. He then went to Colorado, where in three years he fully regained his health. In 1889 he returned to Pennsylvania, and on November 18th of that year opened an office in Altoona, where he has been in successful practice ever since.

October 4, 1884, Dr. Books was united in marriage to Sarah Kauffman, a daughter of Jonas Kauffman, of Mifflintown, Juniata county, this State. To Dr. and Mrs. Books has been born a family of two children: Blanche and Edwin.

Dr. Books is a republican in politics, yet takes no prominent part in political affairs, and devotes his time and attention to the study of his profession and the care of his practice.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY, now paymaster of the Great Bend Coal Company at Bellwood, is second in line of descent from the founder of the city of Hollidaysburg, a veteran of the civil war, and a man of wide experience in life. He is the youngest son of John and Mary (Lowry) Holliday, and was born April 26, 1823, in Logan's valley, Antis township, Blair county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Adam Holliday, was born in the north of Ireland, but while yet a young man, about 1750, left his native land, and in company with a

brother named William, emigrated to America and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. After remaining in that county for a short time the two brothers removed farther west and located on the banks of the Conocoheague creek, and in 1768 came into what is now Blair county and settled where the city of Hollidaysburg now stands. Adam Holliday took out a warrant for one thousand acres of land, including the present site of the city (for which he afterward paid the sum of two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty cents), and immediately began the erection of a log house on the open space now known as "The Diamond." It is related that when he drove the first stake he casually remarked that "whoever is alive a hundred years after this will see a tolerable-sized town here, and this will be near about the middle of it." During the revolutionary war he rendered valuable service in protecting the frontier from Indian depredations, in some instances purchasing supplies and organizing forces for defending the settlement at his own expense. In December, 1777, he visited Philadelphia to secure public funds for the defence of this frontier, and was successful in his mission, returning with means sufficient to supply Holliday's fort with provisions and ammunition for some time. He remained active during the war, and after its close he became quite wealthy, although at one time almost ruined by the loss of his land through some informality in the title. He died in 1801, leaving two children: John, the father of the subject of this sketch; and Jane, who became the wife of William Reynolds, of Bedford county. She was born October 10, 1783, and died May 10, 1865, in her eighty-second year. Her husband was proprietor of the Bedford

Springs hotel for many years, and became well known. They had a family of children, among whom were William, Holliday, James, Henry, Mary, and Ruth. Henry removed to one of the southern states years ago, and all the others are deceased. John Holliday (father) was born December 18, 1780, at what is now the city of Hollidaysburg, this county, where he was reared and received such education as was afforded by the occasional subscription schools of that early day. In 1802 he married Mary Lowry, a daughter of Alexander Lowry, one of the earliest landed proprietors in that vicinity, and of Scotch descent. Inheriting most of his father's estate, he became the wealthiest man in this section of western Pennsylvania, and in 1807 removed to the present site of Johnstown, Cambria county where he purchased a large farm, including the land on which the city was afterward built, from Doctor Anderson, of Bedford county. A town was at once laid out and christened Johnstown, in his honor, but there came no "boom" in building lots, and after a short time he appears to have lost all faith in the future of his new enterprise. At any rate, he sold the land to Peter Livergood for eight dollars an acre, and returned to Hollidaysburg, where he erected a large two-story hewed log house, which he occupied as a hotel and general store. In the fall of 1827 he sold that property to Peter Hewit, who used the building as hotel, postoffice and general store until 1839, when it was torn down and the brick structure now known as the America house erected on its site. John Holliday continued to reside at Hollidaysburg until his death, which event occurred December 20, 1843, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a whig in politics, and took a

active interest in the success of his party. By his marriage with Mary Lowry he had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters.

Fleming Holliday was reared principally in what is now the city of Hollidaysburg, and received a fair English education in the subscription schools still in vogue in his boyhood days. After leaving school he commenced life as a clerk in a country store at Bellwood, where he remained about nine years. He then accepted a position as salesman in a large mercantile establishment in Philadelphia, and in 1858 went to Colorado. He assisted in laying out the original town of Denver, and remained in Colorado, engaged in various enterprises, until 1860, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and shortly afterward became active in the formation of Co. A, 110th Pennsylvania infantry, and was made second lieutenant of that company. They drilled for four months at Camp Crossman, Huntingdon county, where Mr. Holliday was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and then went to Camp Curtin, from which place they were assigned to General Lander's division, and moved forward into West Virginia in January, 1862. With his company, Lieutenant Holliday participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, the second engagement at Bull Run, and numerous other skirmishes and minor contests. He was honorably discharged at Washington in October, 1863, and returned to Philadelphia, where he was employed as clerk and salesman for a period of six years, after which he went to Deadwood, now S. Dakota, and later into Montana, engaged in prospecting. He had some lively experience with Indians while in the northern part of Mon-

tana. On leaving that State he, in company with three others, built a skiff and descended the Big Horn river to its confluence with the Yellowstone, thence down that river to the Missouri, and down the Missouri to Bismarek, North Dakota. In all this trip, mostly through a wild and unsettled territory, they never saw an Indian. Leaving Bismarek, Mr. Holliday came to Michigan, and for a time acted as superintendent of a saw mill in the lumber regions of that State. Sickness, however, compelled him to relinquish that position, and he returned to his old home in this county, where he has ever since resided. He is now paymaster for the Great Bend Coal Company at Bellwood, and ranks with the widely known and most highly esteemed citizens of Blair county.

In November, 1850, Mr. Holliday was united in marriage with Mary Ann Bell, a daughter of John Bell, of Mary Ann Forge. By this union he had one child, an only son, named Robert Lowry, who is now superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore division of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mrs. Holliday died in 1851, and Mr. Holliday afterward married Anna Mary Dysart, a daughter of William P. Dysart, of Tipton. To this second union was born a family of three children, one son and two daughters. The son, William D., is now assistant general freight agent of the Big Four railroad, with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri, and the daughters, Mary Fleming and Elizabeth, are living at home with their parents.

HON. ARCHIBALD McALLISTER,
an ex-member of Congress, is one to whose virtues, manliness, and genius the

history of Blair county should give ample space, as well as to record his enduring service to the county, and his honorable career in business life. He was a son of John C. and Frances (Hanna) McAllister, and was born at Fort Hunter, near Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1813. His paternal great-great-grandfather, Archibald McAllister, came from Scotland to America in 1746, and settled at Big Spring, Cumberland county. He married Jane McClure, and had eight children. His second son, Richard (great-grandfather), went to York county, where he bought a large tract of land called "Diggs' Choice." He was a man of eminence and distinction; was made lieutenant of the district by the council of Philadelphia, and had large jurisdiction. He laid out the town of McAllister, now Hanover, York county; became quite wealthy in the iron and mercantile business, and married Mary Dill in 1748. During the latter part of 1775 the men of York county, as recommended by Congress, were enrolled in militia companies. The companies were consolidated into five battalions to form a regiment of minute men, and Richard McAllister was made colonel. In 1776 Col. Richard McAllister's regiment was sent to join General Washington, and fought gallantly on Long Island. Col. Richard McAllister died October 7, 1795, and his remains were buried in Mount Olivet cemetery, Hanover. Archibald (grandfather), son of Col. Richard McAllister, was a captain in the revolutionary war, and at the age of twenty fought at Monmouth and Germantown. In 1785 he bought Fort Hunter, in Dauphin county, and lived there the rest of his life, where three succeeding generations of his descendants lived and died, and their remains sleep in a private

cemetery. He owned nearly a thousand acres of land in one tract, was wealthy, and while a practical farmer, yet devoted some time to fancy and theoretical farming. He was one of the three largest landholders in the eastern part of the State, and was a strict Presbyterian and a strong Jacksonian democrat. He served in the revolutionary war under the direct command of Washington, from whom he afterward received many letters, which are still in the family. He died in 1832. His first wife was Elizabeth Hayes, by whom he had no issue, and after her death he married Elizabeth Carson, by whom he had six children. His son, John C. McAllister (father), was a life-long resident of Fort Hunter, where he died in 1862, at seventy-three years of age. He was a prosperous farmer, a strong democrat, and an influential Methodist. He served as canal commissioner and as flour inspector, and married Frances Hanna, by whom he had twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. Mrs. McAllister, who was a zealous and working member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a daughter of John Hanna, whose father, Rev. John Hanna, married a daughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg.

Hon. Archibald McAllister received his education at Carlisle, and then was successively general manager of Paradise, Martha, and Middletown furnaces, of Dauphin and Blair counties. In 1842 he became manager of Springfield furnace, which position he held until his death. He died July 18, 1883, and his remains were interred in Mountain cemetery.

On December 2, 1840, Mr. McAllister married Henrietta, daughter of Hon. Samuel and Sarah (Provence) Royer, of Springfield Furnace, now Royer. To their union

were born five children. Mrs. McAllister was born September 5, 1822, and still resides at her beautiful home at Royer, where she has one of the finest farms in the county. Her paternal ancestors, the Royers, are of German descent, and the family in Pennsylvania was founded by two brothers, Samuel and Sebastian, who settled at Royer's ford, Montgomery county, from which Samuel's son, Daniel, who was a tanner, removed to near Waynesboro, in Franklin county, and afterward to Blair county, where he built Springfield furnace in 1815. He married Ann Stoner, and his son, Hon. Samuel Royer, the father of Mrs. McAllister, was born near Waynesboro, Franklin county, and died at Springfield furnace in 1860, aged sixty-five years. He was a prominent iron master, and, with his brother John, erected Franklin and Cove forges, where they made charcoal iron. He was an influential man, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a whig, and represented Huntingdon county, in 1832, in the legislature. He was also a member of one of the constitutional conventions. He married Sarah Provence, by whom he had six children, and after her death married Mrs. Martha (Patton) McNamara, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

Hon. Archibald McAllister was a man of fine physique, standing over six feet in height, of commanding yet dignified appearance, and whose face was said to have borne a striking resemblance to that of Daniel Webster. He was a Methodist, but contributed liberally to all denominations, and was extremely popular in central Pennsylvania. He was a man of great executive ability, and supported the Democratic party until about 1880, when he became a prohibitionist, and was prominently identified

with that party until his death. Archibald McAllister represented the Seventeenth Congressional district in the Thirty-eighth Congress, from 1863 to 1865, with ability and distinction and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He served on the military committee, and was one of the few democratic members of the house who supported President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. He was never afraid of his belief, and faith and courage with him always stood together, and stood him well in hand in his Congressional career, as it is difficult now to realize the duties and responsibilities of a member of Congress during the late civil war. Mr. McAllister was a clear headed and able manager, whose industry and comprehensive grasp of details in any matter made him invaluable alike in Congress, or in any business enterprise in which he engaged.

WILLIAM S. HAMMOND. The law as a profession has many able representatives in Pennsylvania, and in the central part of the State has drawn to its ranks men of education and ability, and among those in Altoona who have made a life study and a life work of the profession of law is William S. Hammond. He is a son of Henry K. and Jane (Davis) Hammond, and was born on the farm of his paternal grandfather, William Hammond, opposite Cove forge, in Catharine township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1851. The Hammond and Davis families are among the old and early settled families of the county, and while the former is of English-Irish lineage, the latter is of English blood alone. William Hammond and William Hammond, jr., the grandfather of William S. Hammond, were natives of



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S. L. McCarthy M.D.

Virginia, and became early settlers on the territory of Blair county. William Hammond, jr., was a forgerman by trade, but was engaged chiefly in farming during the latter part of his life. He was a republican in politics, and died in 1871, aged seventy-one years. His son, Henry K. Hammond (father), was born in 1822, and followed farming in Woodbury township until 1890, when he came to Altoona, where he has been living a retired life ever since. While a resident of Woodbury township, in addition to farming, he was manager of Franklin forge for ten years, and in 1855 and 1856 was in the mercantile business with Adolphus Patterson, at Williamsburg. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church, and married Jane Davis, a native of this county and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, who died in 1866, in the forty-fourth year of her age. She was a daughter of George Davis, who was a native of Huntingdon county, afterward became an early settler of this county, and served as a soldier in the American army along the northern frontier during the war of 1812.

William S. Hammond was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools, Williamsburg academy, and Dickinson seminary, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in a classical course at commencement, in June, 1874. Leaving school he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was appointed clerk in the motive power department, which position he held until 1877, when he resigned. At the same time that he entered the service of the railroad company he also registered as a student of law with Neff & Clark, who were the solicitors at Altoona for the Pennsylvania

railroad, and gave all of his spare time to the study of his profession. When he had completed the required course of reading he resigned his position on the railroad, and, in March, 1877, was admitted to the Blair county bar. Immediately after admission he opened an office in Altoona, where he has built up a good law practice. From 1884 to 1890 he was in partnership with W. P. Mervine, under the firm name of Mervine & Hammond, but since the last named year has continued by himself, and now practices before the different courts of this and other counties, in which he tries successfully a large number of important and intricate cases. Mr. Hammond is a republican in political sentiment, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is also a member of Cresson Council, No. 108, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, which was organized in Altoona on September 21, 1870. In the political field he has always yielded a cheerful and hearty support to the nominees and principles of his party, and served, in 1888, as a delegate from the Twentieth congressional district to the National republican convention at Chicago, which nominated Benjamin Harrison as a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

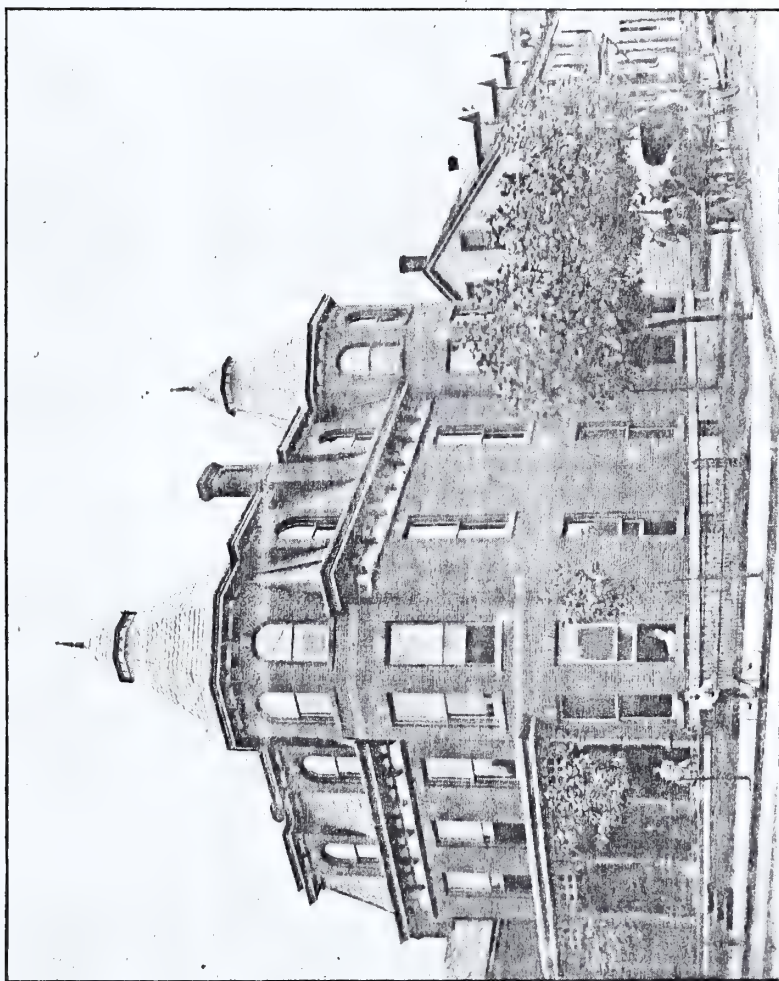
On June 20, 1875, William S. Hammond was united in marriage with Annie M. Hileman, of Altoona. To their union have been born six children, five sons and one daughter: William S., jr., Mary J., Paul, James Blaine, George Davis, and John.

SAMUEL L. McCARTHY, M. D., a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, who for many years was a physician in Huntingdon county, and since

1884 in successful practice in the city of Altoona, is a son of John R. and Eleanor (Lane) McCarthy, and was born March 28, 1844, in Brady township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Henry McCarthy, was a native of Ireland, but came to America when a boy and finally located in Brady township, Huntingdon county. He was a farmer by occupation, married and reared a family, of whom John McCarthy (grandfather) was one. John R. McCarthy (father) was born in the Kishacoquillas valley, Huntingdon county, and was one of a family of five sons and one daughter, born to John McCarthy. The sons all became school teachers, and one of them, Charles R., is still living in Huntingdon county, where he served at one time as associate judge of that county. John R. taught school for a number of years, but finally settled down to farming, in which occupation he was very successful, accumulating a handsome fortune. For a time he resided in Huntingdon county, but later removed to Mifflin county. He was an ardent republican in politics, a member of the Presbyterian church, and married Eleanor Lane, a daughter of James Lane, by whom he had a family of ten children: James, a liveryman in Huntingdon county; John S., enlisted in the 125th Pennsylvania infantry, and was killed in the first day's fight at the battle of Antietam; Dr. H. C., a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, now practicing at Altoona; Samuel L., the subject of this sketch; Edward S., graduated from Princeton college, read law, and is now in the insurance business in New York; Charles Rufus, a large furniture dealer at Huntingdon, this State; William B., graduated from Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, and is engaged in business with his

brother, Charles Rufus, at Huntingdon; Jerusha C., married A. Pollock, a farmer living in the suburbs of Huntingdon; Amelia A., married Samuel Ebert, a wealthy farmer of Perry county; and a daughter who died in infancy. The mother of these children, Mrs. Eleanor McCarthy, was one of a family of eight children, born to James Lane, the others being: Samuel, a merchant, now deceased; William, a prominent lawyer of the city of Philadelphia; James R., a minister of the German Baptist church, now of Huntingdon county; Frank, who served as captain of a company during the civil war, and is now a prominent and popular citizen of Huntingdon county; Mary, living at Huntingdon, this State; Belle, married William Porter, and now resides in Illinois; and Martha, deceased.

Samuel L. McCarthy was reared in Huntingdon county, and attended the common schools of his neighborhood, laying the foundation on which he continued to build by his own unaided efforts, until he had acquired a good English education, and a fair knowledge of the Latin language. He began reading medicine with George W. Thompson in 1867, and later, entered the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1870. He soon after began practice in Huntingdon county, and for a period of sixteen years was successfully engaged in his profession in that county, principally at Mill Creek. In 1884 he removed to Altoona, and has been in general practice in that city ever since. He has always been a careful student of his profession, keeping abreast of the latest thought in the field of medicine, and is very popular as a citizen. He was successful from the start, and has acquired property worth not less than forty thousand



RESIDENCE OF S. L. MCCARTHY, M. D.

dollars. In his many years of practice, Dr. McCarthy has never lost a case of typhoid fever.

On the 28th of June, 1867, Doctor McCarthy was wedded to Lettie Way, who taught school and music, and who was a daughter of Robert Way, then of Ohio, but formerly of Centre county, Pennsylvania. To their union was born a family of two children, one son and one daughter. The daughter, Ida Blanche, is a very fine vocalist, one of the best in this part of the State, having devoted much time and attention to the cultivation of a voice naturally musical and sympathetic in effect. She has delighted large public audiences by her wondrous musical talents, and charmed all who have heard her rich melodious tones. She graduated from the Altoona school in the class of 1889. Her brother, S. Lloyd, appears to have inherited great talent, is a youth of brilliant promise, and is going through school very rapidly.

In politics Doctor McCarthy is a republican, but the exacting duties of his profession leave him little time for other lines of thought or effort, and he has contented himself with discharging the simple duties of good citizenship, while others dissipated their energies in the turmoil attending practical politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and takes an active part in the support of all the interests of his church. As has been intimated, Doctor McCarthy takes rank among the most successful men of central Pennsylvania, and he ascribes much of that success to the zeal, ambition, sympathetic courage, wise counsels and sustaining influence of his devoted wife, who, during the trials and triumphs of a quarter of a century of married life, has stood by his side like a guardian angel, and

alike, in joy or sorrow, has shared his experience, comprehended and strengthened his purposes, and demonstrated the possibility of that ideal comradeship which rounds out life and seals the truth that "it is not good for man to dwell alone."

ROBERT WARING, who has served as justice of the peace at Tyrone for the third of a century, and has been an active and useful citizen of Blair county for many years, is the second son of William and Ellen (Roberts) Waring, and was born April 22, 1821, in Herefordshire, England. His paternal grandfather, William Waring, was also born in Herefordshire, in the year 1760, but emigrated to America in 1821, and settled on a farm in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. This farm was located just across the county line from Philipsburg, and had been selected by his son, Samuel, the previous year as a home for the family. Mr. Waring married Given Hancorn, a native of Herefordshire, England, by whom he had a family of six children: William (father of Robert), deceased; Edmund, still living; Samuel, deceased; Elizabeth, who married John Dale, and who is also dead; Thomas, lately deceased; and Mary, who became the wife of John Shaw, but is now dead. All these children were born in England, and all except William (father), came to America. William Waring (the grandfather) was a farmer all his life, and died on his farm, near Philipsburg, in January, 1837, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and was instrumental in having a church erected in the town of Philipsburg. There are now more than one hundred and fifty of his

descendants residing in the State of Pennsylvania.

William Waring (father) was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1794, and was a prosperous farmer of that county, accumulating a competency—which is not an easy thing for an English farmer to do—and retiring from active life many years before his death. He married Ellen Roberts, and to them was born a family of seven children: William G.; Robert, the subject of this sketch; Fanny, who became the wife of Samuel Graham, of New York city; Mary A., wedded to William Lee, and residing at Milesburg, Centre county, this State; Emma, deceased; Rev. Edmund H., a Methodist minister, of Osceola, Iowa, who is also a phonographer; and Catherine, who married John Eckley, now of Tyrone. In 1855 Mrs. Waring died at her home in Herefordshire, England, and some time later Mr. Waring united in marriage with Mary Fluck.

Robert Waring remained with his father in England until his fourteenth year, when he and his sister, Fanny, came to America, and joined their relatives in New York city. He remained for a time with his uncle Edmund's family, but later became a member of his grandfather's family, in Pennsylvania. He received only a common school training in his youth, but by diligent study and a wide range of reading has added to his early education until he has become a man of broad and comprehensive knowledge. After coming to Pennsylvania he began teaching in the common schools during the winter months, and worked on a farm in the summer time. He remained in Centre county for eighteen years, but in 1851 removed to Tyrone, this county, and has resided here ever since. After coming

to Blair county he engaged in the nursery business, which he continued until 1865, and in February of that year enlisted in Co. F, 77th Pennsylvania infantry, and served with the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the war. After being discharged he returned home and engaged in farming for a number of years. He is now overseer of Tyrone cemetery, and is also engaged in market gardening to some extent.

On the 22d of May, 1845, Mr. Waring was wedded to Lucy Wheland, a daughter of Michael Wheland, of Penn's Valley, Centre county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Waring was born a family of nine children, five of whom died in infancy. Those living are: R. Newton, a phonographer and bridge designer, now in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the superintendent's office, at Tyrone; Lucy D., who also studied phonography; May, who attended the New England conservatory of music, at Boston, and is a teacher of vocal and instrumental music; and Luther, who is attending the Lutheran seminary, at Gettysburg, preparing himself for the ministry.

In politics Robert Waring was a whig until the Republican party came into existence, when he joined that political organization. He served as county commissioner from 1863 to 1866, and was jury commissioner in 1867 and 1870. He has been assessor, and has been school director of Snyder township for twelve years, and also served as district superintendent of schools when that system was in vogue. The third of a century has passed since he was first elected to the office of justice of the peace in Tyrone, and so satisfactory has been his administration of its duties, that his people have regularly re-elected him to that position ever since, and he may justly claim

to being one of the oldest justices in the State of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Tyrone, and has served it as deacon and elder for a number of years. In his more active days he was a progressive and prominent church worker.

E. R. C. BLACKBURN, D. D. S., is a well known dentist of Altoona, who received his degree from the Pennsylvania college of dental surgery in Philadelphia, and has been in practice since 1874. He is a son of John G. and Rebecca (Rouzer) Blackburn, and was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1845. The Blackburns are of old English Quaker stock, and came into Pennsylvania about 1750, just before the beginning of the French and Indian war, and before there were any settlements west of the Alleghenies. Thomas Blackburn (grandfather) was born in Bedford county, this State, and spent his long and active life in agricultural pursuits in that county. He was a Friend or Quaker in religion, and a farmer by occupation. His son, John G. Blackburn (father), was also a native of Bedford county, and died there in 1881, having attained the ripe old age of four-score years. He was reared in Bedford county, and received what was regarded as a good education in that day. He became a farmer, as his father had been, and spent his life in the cultivation of the soil. He was a Quaker in church membership and served as elder in his denomination for many years. He was a republican in politics, and married Rebecca Rouzer, by whom he had a family of twelve children. She was a native of Bedford county, an elder in the Society of Friends, and died in 1881, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. Two of their sons,

Samuel and J. Martin, served in the civil war, and another, William, was also in the employ of the government.

E. R. C. Blackburn grew to manhood on his father's farm in the county of Bedford, and attended successively the common, select and normal schools of that county, acquiring a fine English education. He engaged in teaching during the winter season, and followed that vocation for ten years. While still teaching he began the study of dentistry, and in the fall of 1875 commenced practice at Philipsburg, Centre county. In 1883 he entered the Pennsylvania college of dental surgery at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1884, with the degree of D. D. S. He soon after located in the city of Hollidaysburg, where he practiced his profession for a period of three years, and then removed to Altoona, where he has ever since given his time and attention to the various branches of dental surgery. His work is always first-class, and by his energy, skill and ability he has succeeded in building up a fine practice in this city, and won an honorable standing in his profession.

On January 12, 1876, Doctor Blackburn was married to Gulielma Blackburn, a daughter of Abram Blackburn, of Bedford county. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Pennsylvania State Dental society. In politics Doctor Blackburn is an ardent republican, and takes an intelligent interest in the advancement of the policy of his party. He is an affable, pleasant and popular gentleman.

ELIAS CLINE BELL, a prominent Odd Fellow, and master machinist of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company of Hollidaysburg, is a son of Capt. Robert

and Anna (Cline) Bell, and was born in Allegheny city, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1842. His paternal grandfather, John Bell, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in North Ireland in 1750. He came to Pennsylvania, and settled near the boundary line of Huntingdon county. In 1804 he crossed the mountains on horseback, with his wife and son, Robert (father), then only four years of age, and settled at Shenango Flats, Lawrence county, where he died in 1814. His son, Capt. Robert Bell (father), was born on the right bank of the Juniata river, in the first year of the present century, and learned the trade of blacksmith, which he afterward followed for some years in Pittsburg, where he was commissioned by Governor Porter as captain in the Pennsylvania militia. He served as a councilman of Allegheny city, being elected from the Third ward, and afterward was elected for a term of five years as an alderman from the same ward. He was a republican in politics, and a member and trustee of the United Presbyterian church, and died in 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He married Anna Cline, who died in 1888, aged eighty-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell was born a family of seven children, of whom were: Mary, Henrietta, John, Elias Cline, Lucinda, and Maggie, all of whom died except Mary and the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Bell's parents, whose name was Cline, were of French and German descent respectively, and while on their way from New Jersey to western Pennsylvania caught small pox, from which they both died, and left two sons and one daughter—Mrs. Bell—who were taken and reared by a family who lived near to where the parents died, in Clinton township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

E. C. Bell was reared in Allegheny, and received his education in the public schools of that city. Leaving school he learned the trade of roll turner, which he followed until July, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. K, 123d Pennsylvania infantry. He was in the battles of Second Bull Run, Antietam and Chancellorsville, and participated in the famous charge of Humphreys against the old stone wall at Fredericksburg. He was honorably discharged from the Union service in May, 1863, and in 1866 became an employee of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company. After working in the various departments of their rolling mill for fifteen years, he was appointed, in 1880, to his present position of master mechanic.

On February 19, 1867, Mr. Bell married Sarah Jane McCleary, a grand-daughter of Adam Holliday, the founder of Hollidaysburg (see historical sketch in this volume). To their union have been born ten children: Robert (deceased); John, now dead; James G., now serving his apprenticeship as a machinist; Carrie A.; Mary (deceased); Harry, now dead; Lucy; Elias C., jr.; Nellie; George, and Sarah J.

Mrs. Bell is remarkably young looking for her years, and is a very pleasant and intelligent woman. She was born April 23, 1849, at Levansville, Somerset county, and is a daughter of David and Caroline (Holliday) McCleary. Her grandfather, Andrew McCleary, was a Scotch-Irishman, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Clarion, and afterward at Yellow Creek, Bedford county, where he died. His son, David McCleary, was born at Yellow Creek in 1821, and learned the trade of saddler, which he followed at Somerset and then at Hollidaysburg, where he died in February, 1864. He was a democrat, and

a member of the Lutheran church, and had ten children: George and Martha (twins), Rose, Mrs. Sarah Jane Bell, Anthony, Wilkes, Andrew, Johnson, and Mary and Anna (twins). Mrs. Bell's grandmother, Hannah (Lane) McCleary, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a near relative of James Buchanan, being cousin to Harriet Lane, the niece of the president.

Elias C. Bell is a republican in politics, and a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Artisan Order of Mutual Protection; Col. G. Murray Post, No. 61, Grand Army of the Republic; and Hollidaysburg Lodge, No. 119, and Appalachian Encampment, No. 62, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a member for twenty-six years. Mr. Bell has passed the chairs in his lodge and encampment, and served for two successive terms as district deputy grand master of his county district. He owns fine property at Hollidaysburg, and a beautiful residence and one hundred and fifty acres of the best farming land in the county, one mile from Hollidaysburg.

DANIEL M. BARE, a worthy descendant of an old and honorable family, distinguished for integrity and uprightness of life, and a public-spirited citizen of Roaring Spring, who has contributed largely to the prosperity of his town and the success of its religious and educational institutions, is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Mathias) Bare, and was born in Sinking valley, in what is now Tyrone township, Blair (then Huntingdon) county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1834. The Bare family traces its ancestry back to Germany, and the founder of the American branch of the family set-

tled in Lancaster county between one and two centuries ago, when the great city of Philadelphia was but a mere village and the province of Penn contained only a few thousand inhabitants. A lineal descendant in the fourth or fifth generation from him who planted the Bare family in the Garden county of the State was Daniel Bare, the father of the subject of this sketch. Daniel Bare was born in 1787, in York county, and died at Roaring Spring May 23, 1869, when in the eighty-second year of his age. He was reared on a farm, and carefully trained to those habits of industry for which the family was noted. He was energetic, active, and honest, and soon became prominent and respected in his community, where he owned an extensive farm and operated a large flouring mill. In 1864 he removed to Roaring Spring, where he was associated with his son, D. M. Bare, in milling and merchandising, until his death, five years later. He was an old-line whig and republican in politics, and an active and influential member of the River Brothers church, a branch of the Dunkard church. The life of Daniel Bare was straightforward, unfaltering and unchequered, and well worthy of imitation. His habits were extremely plain, simple, sensible, temperate, and industrious, and he was highly esteemed for his many good qualities. He married Elizabeth Mathias, who was a native of York county, and died in 1857, aged fifty-nine years. She was a daughter of Jacob Mathias, a respectable and well-to-do farmer of York county, who lived to be seventy-five years of age.

Daniel M. Bare passed his boyhood days on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. At an early age he left school to assist his

father on the farm and in the mill during the summer seasons, while the winter months he passed in teaching. In 1860 he quit teaching, and a year later assumed charge of a store and a flouring mill at Pattonsville, in Bedford county, which were the property of himself and father. In 1864 he removed to Roaring Spring, and although several mercantile ventures at that place had failed, yet he and his father purchased a store and flouring mill, both of which became profitable investments. At the end of four years, in 1868, he erected his present fine flouring mill, which he leased in 1880. In 1865 he, with others, formed a partnership, under the firm name of Eby, Morrison & Co., and erected the present paper mill at Roaring Spring. They built a second mill in 1880, at Tyrone, the firm name having changed to Morrison, Bare & Cass, in 1876. Mr. Bare then became resident manager of the Roaring Spring paper mill, which he supervised until 1886, when he purchased his partners' interests in it, and has operated it successfully ever since. This mill gives employment to about one hundred and thirty persons. In the same year that he purchased the paper mill he organized the Roaring Spring Blank-book Company, of which he is the chief stockholder and controlling power. He erected a fine two-story factory for the manufacture of blank books, and employs within its walls a force of thirty men and sixty girls, while he keeps from three to four men on the road to take orders for his paper and blank books, now in demand in hundreds of cities, towns, and villages.

On January 13, 1857, Mr. Bare married Sarah Eby, daughter of George Eby, of Huntingdon county, and whose paternal and maternal ancestors, the Ebys and

Lutzes, were among the pioneer settlers of that county. To Mr. and Mrs. Bare have been born four children: Clara S., wife of Mr. E. G. Bobb, a clerk in the office of D. M. Bare & Co.; Ella, who married Dr. A. L. Garver, manager of the blank book factory; Ina, who died in 1866; and Anna, who is at home with her parents.

Daniel M. Bare is an active member and a ruling elder of the Church of God, to which he is a liberal contributor. He is a republican from conviction, has served for several years as a member of the town council, and is ever alive to any measure calculated to benefit Roaring Spring, which owes most of its prosperity to the establishment of his paper mill and factory. He labored hard to bring the Morrison Cove railway to Roaring Spring, served for a long time as a director of the Newry Railroad Company, and acted continuously as postmaster of his town from 1864 to 1884. In religious and educational matters he always takes a deep interest, and is now engaged as a member of the board of publication of the *Church Advocate*, of Harrisburg, and has been a trustee for eight years of Findlay college, of Findlay, Ohio. A successful experience of a third of a century has given Mr. Bare a thorough knowledge of men and business. He has secured a comfortable competency for himself, but while engaged in that laudable work he has never forgotten his church or town and their welfare, to whom no man is a more generous and liberal contributor.

WILLIAM VOGT, a successful business man, and the proprietor of one of the oldest and largest clothing houses of Tyrone, is a son of Francis Henry and Cath-

erine (Fischer) Vogt, and was born in the Rhein-Palatinate, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, June 6, 1839. His paternal grandfather, Christof Vogt, was born in Bavaria in 1742, and died in that kingdom January 3, 1812. He was engaged in the culture of grapes and the manufacture of wine, and married Anna Barbara Sauer, who was born in Nieder Kirchen, in the year 1773, and died in Bavaria November 26, 1851. To them were born, in their Bavarian home, a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. One of these sons, Francis Henry Vogt, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born October 13, 1803, reared in Bavaria, of which he was a life-long resident, and in which he died March 9, 1840. On January 9, 1834, he married Catherine Fischer, daughter of George Fischer, a grape culturist and wine manufacturer, born in 1754, in Koenigsbach, Bavaria, where he died in 1817, and who married Salome Glosser, who was born in 1744, and passed away on September 16, 1816. To Mr. and Mrs. Vogt were born three children: Frederick, who married Magdalene Feuchter, was born May 9, 1835, and died October 13, 1890, in Tyrone, where he was known as a clothier, and later as a hotel keeper; a daughter, who died in infancy; and William. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Vogt continued to reside in Bavaria until 1852, in which year she came to America with her two sons, and lived on a farm near Newry, with an only sister and husband. She was born in Bavaria, February 4, 1811, and died in Tyrone, April 21, 1891, when in the eightieth year of her age.

William Vogt was reared in Bavaria until he was twelve years of age, and then was brought by his mother to near Newry, where

he remained for two years, engaged on his uncle's farm and attending school. He received the principal part of his education in the excellent and justly celebrated public schools of Germany. At fifteen years of age he went to Roaring Springs, where he entered the trade of blacksmith, which occupation he was engaged in at different places in Huntingdon and Blair counties, remaining at his trade until March, 1857, the expiration of his apprenticeship. Mr. Vogt came to Tyrone in the fall of 1855, at a time when, comparatively speaking, it had no reputation, with scarcely a name, being yet in its infancy, there being only about fifty houses in the town proper, with no branch railroads. In 1857 he became a clerk in the general mercantile store of S. Ettinger, which style of firm was shortly thereafter changed to S. Ettinger & Ullman. At the end of two years this firm opened a large establishment in Philadelphia, this State, and Samuel Ettinger removed from Tyrone to that place and established a manufactory of ready-made clothing, under the firm name of S. Ettinger & Ullman, the latter remaining in charge of the Tyrone store until the following year, when he also removed to Philadelphia, and the Tyrone store was converted from a general store into a ready-made clothing and furnishing store, under the management of Mr. Vogt. He held this position up to 1866, when he became a member of the firm, under the style of Ettinger, Ullman & Co., which continued until 1869, in which year Mr. Vogt purchased his partners' interests, and since then has conducted the establishment very successfully.

On November 23, 1869, he married Georgia Etta, daughter of Pius Sneringer, one of the leading citizens of Tyrone,

and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Vogt have six children, five sons and one daughter: Austin S., who is book-keeper of the First National bank of Tyrone; Frank W., now a clerk in his father's store; Rose Mary, at home; Charles J.; Albert L., and Bernard A., who are attending school.

William Vogt is a democrat in politics, and a member of St. Matthew's Catholic church, which was founded about 1851. Mr. Vogt carries a heavy stock of clothing, carefully selected, to meet the varied wants of his numerous patrons, and makes a specialty of gentlemen's fine furnishing goods. He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of samples of suitings for special orders. The business career of William Vogt is one of interest, and well proves what can be accomplished in the mercantile field by any young man whose capital solely consists of energy, enterprise, and an indomitable determination to succeed.

WILLIAM G. WARING, a grandson of William Waring, the emigrant of 1821, and the elder brother of Robert Waring, was born near Hereford, England, in 1816, and came to Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1833. He was inclined toward literature and natural science, and taught different schools in Centre county from his seventeenth to his thirtieth year; when, on account of declining health, he abandoned teaching and became a nurseryman. He called together the first county teachers' institute, which met during the first week of October, 1850, in the old Oak Hall school house (since used as an Evangelical church) in Centre county, where Mr. Waring was teaching at the time. It consisted of about

ten spirited teachers, who met and compared methods and experiences. The people were greatly interested, and the meeting was a success. The next institute was held at Howard, in the same county, in 1852. Full particulars of the Oak Hall school house institute are to be found in Vol. 1 of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, for January, 1853, page 359. He called together the first county teachers' institute in the State, about 1846, and it continued its annual sessions until the institute was adopted as a part of the school system of Pennsylvania. He was equally active and influential in the agitation which resulted in establishing the office of county superintendent. From 1856 to 1861 he was engaged at the Farmer's High school—now the State Agricultural college—in superintending the grounds and buildings, and the opening session. After the death of his wife and two sons, he removed to Tyrone, this county, where he had purchased some land for nursery purposes, in 1851. He had also built a small house here before the town was laid out, and when no other house stood within the present borough limits excepting a farm house at the big spring, where the residence of Hon. Samuel McCamant now stands. Mr. Waring has three sons, all residents of Tyrone, and since his travels in Europe, from 1867 to 1869, he has lived near them in quiet seclusion, making amateur experiments in fruit and plant culture, and writing weekly for the agricultural columns of the *New York Tribune*, and occasionally for other periodicals. His eldest son, W. George, widely known as a chemist, metallurgist and mining engineer, is temporarily in New Mexico, conducting works for reducing silver ore. His second son, Edmund, is a fruit grower

and house fitter, has a large family, and is a zealous advocate and exemplar of social improvement. Frank R., his youngest son, is an architect, a member of the planing mill firm of F. D. Beyer & Co., and a leader in social improvement and all good words and works.

SPARR FAMILY. Christian Sparr came from Germany about the year 1700, as near as can be ascertained. Of the number of his family we know nothing, except one son, Frederick, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and reared a family of seven children; Christian, born November 6, 1752; Catharine, born October 17, 1755; John, born August 30, 1758; Susan, born November 3, 1760; Frederick, born May 15, 1764; Margaret, born October 14, 1766; and George, born June 18, 1770. The above record was taken from a German Lutheran Bible, printed by John Andrew Endress, 1770, Newenberg, Kingdom of Bavaria, which has been handed down from one generation to another, and is in the possession of Christian D. Sparr, of Williamsburg, at the present time. George and Frederick located in Virginia, John remained in Chester county, and we are unable to give any record of the three daughters.

Christian Sparr, son of Frederick Sparr, became a wagon-maker by trade, which occupation he followed for a number of years, and then turned his attention to farming. He was married to Mary Sifert, near Reading, Lancaster county, about 1782, and afterward moved to Foutz's Valley, in Perry county, where they remained a few years, and then went to the vicinity of Boalsburg, Centre county, about the year 1815. Three years later, in 1818, they

came to the vicinity of what was then Akestown, Huntingdon county, now Williamsburg, Blair county. Here he purchased from Adam Smith what is now known as the J. D. Hick farm, where he remained during life. His family consisted of seven children, five sons and two daughters: John, born October 18, 1783, died November 16, 1853; Elizabeth, October 18, 1783, died August 8, 1824; Jacob, December 23, 1785, died November 26, 1877; Isaac, December 1, 1788, died July 8, 1847; Samuel, May 9, 1792, died March 14, 1867; David, September 13, 1795, died March 5, 1857; Margaret, October 27, 1797, died May 15, 1832.

John Sparr, son of Christian Sparr, became a wagon-maker by trade, which occupation he followed a number of years, and then turned his attention to farming. He was married to Sarah Foutz, and reared a family of five children: Mary, Elizabeth, Isaac, Lewis, and John, all of whom are dead at this writing. He was married a second time, to Mrs. Susan Bar, formerly Susan Everhart, and to them were born three daughters: Catharine, Ellen, and Rachel. Ellen is dead, and Catharine lives in Boalsburg, Centre county, with her two daughters, Florence and Sallie Riley. Rachel lives at State College, Centre county, with her husband, Charles Shaffer, and family, two sons and three daughters, all grown to maturity.

Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Sparr, married Edmund Jones, of Philadelphia, and reared a family of six children: John, Jehu, Mary, Edmund, Sarah, and Samuel, all of whom, to the best of the writer's knowledge, are dead.

Jacob Sparr was a farmer, and resided two miles east of Boalsburg, in Centre

county, from 1815 until his death, in 1877. He married Catharine Hoffman about 1805, and to them were born thirteen children: Samuel, Elizabeth, Polly, David, Peggy, Margaret, Susanah, and Nancy, who lived to maturity, the other five having died while in infancy. Elizabeth, married David Reed, and of their children only one is living, Sarah, who resides with her two aunts on her grandfather's homestead. David married Mary Jones, of Philadelphia, and after her death, Mrs. Rebecca Myers, and lives at Boalsburg. He had no children by either marriage. Peggy and Nancy live on the old homestead, near Boalsburg, aged seventy-four and sixty-two years, respectively.

Isaac Sparr succeeded his father as a farmer on the homestead, where he spent his life. He married Mrs. Eliza Hart about 1845, and to them was born one child, Anna Mary, who married J. D. Hicks, and at death left two children, Hattie and William B., who are the present owners of the old Sparr homestead of four generations ago.

Samuel Sparr was a farmer, and purchased lands from A. Patterson and William Potter, one and one-fourth miles southeast of Williamsburg, where he ended life. He married Susan Dunlap, of Boalsburg, Centre county, February 22, 1819, and they had seven children: Mary Ann, Christian, Christian D., Daniel, Catharine, and Samuel. Mary Ann was born December, 1820, and died January 26, 1855. She married Jacob Kylor, April, 1841, and had three children: Rebecca Jane, Samuel, and Jacob. Jacob Kylor died March 30, 1847, and she married Christian Shinafelt in November, 1849, and to them were born two children: Catharine and Polly Ann. Rebecca Jane Kylor was born August 3, 1841, married

Blair Woodcock in 1859, and they had three children: Adessa, Annie, and Johnnie. Blair Woodcock was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864. She then married Matthew Flaig, in 1866, and they had eight children: William, Dorothy, Julia, Lizzie, Harry, Samuel, John, and James, and resides at Williamsburg. Adessa Woodcock married Harry K. Hammond in Altoona, and has six children. Annie Woodcock was born August 21, 1863, and married James P. Baker, of Carrolltown, Indiana county, resides in Dubois, Clearfield county, and they have two children, William and Foster. Samuel Kylor was born August 5, 1844; at the age of seventeen enlisted in the United States army and served four years, and then went to Iowa, where he married Mrs. Winnie Stone. Jacob Kylor was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, aged eighteen years. Christian Sparr died at the age of two years. Christian D. Sparr was born May 9, 1828, married Martha J. Dunlap, of Boalsburg, Centre county, November 1, 1850, and had seven children: Sarah, James, Levi, Anna, a son who died in infancy, Samuel and Jacob (twins). Martha Jane Sparr died January 15, 1871, and he married Catharine E. Enyeart, November 21, 1872, and resides near Williamsburg. Sarah Sparr was born January 2, 1852, and died October 8, 1861. James Sparr was born August 11, 1853, and married Mary E. Stephens, of Kansas, May 14, 1880, resides at Monett, Missouri, and has four children: James, Howard, Martha, and May. Levi Sparr was born June 17, 1855, and resides near Williamsburg. Anna Sparr was born January 22, 1857, married, October 18, 1883, Henry C. Burley, of Tyronne, and they have two children, Delia S.

and Jacob H. Samuel Sparr (of Christian D.) was born September 3, 1863, married, July 7, 1885, Alice M. Howard, resides at Williamsburg, and has one child, Mary. Jacob Sparr, twin brother of Samuel, was born September 3, 1863, and died March 25, 1872. Daniel Sparr (of Samuel) was born July 1, 1832, and died October 12, 1834. Catharine Sparr was born March, 1836, married Joseph Kipe, about 1857, resides near Williamsburg, and they have five children: John A., Samuel S., Joseph H., Susan, and William. Samuel Sparr was born December 21, 1839, married Julia A. Bittle, and had four children, two dying in infancy, and Peter B. and Blair living to manhood. Julia A. Sparr died October 10, 1873. He afterward married Mary Ann Snively, and has five children by his second marriage: Florence, Steel, Melda, Celia, and Junie, and resides near Williamsburg. Peter B. Sparr was born December 30, 1864, married Mary A. McGraw, January 30, 1883, resides near Williamsburg, and had two children, Lawrence and an infant daughter, at the time of his death, January 14, 1892. Blair Sparr was born July 9, 1867, married Maggie Daniels August 22, 1888, resides near Williamsburg, and has two children, Orval and Grace.

David Sparr (fifth child) was a farmer by occupation, and was married to Catharine Boal, of Centre county, May 31, 1821, and to them were born nine children: a dead-born son, March 22, 1822; Susannah, born April 15, 1823; William, June 16, 1824; Jesse, June 30, 1825; John, July 14, 1826; Isaac, February 14, 1828; dead-born son, January 25, 1829; Levi, May 18, 1830; Christian, January 18, 1832. Susannah died when small. William was married to Rachel M. Hess, December 11, 1849, and

William died May 20, 1865. To William and Rachel were born six children: Mary C., born October 11, 1850; Elizabeth H., May 5, 1853; Lucy B., January 24, 1857; Rebecca, November 13, 1859; David B., May 29, 1860; John T., January 23, 1862.

Isaac Sparr was born February 14, 1828, married Mary Ann Buckwalter, February 15, 1859. She died April 6, 1880, and he married Hattie Belle Hammond, September 26, 1882, resides near Williamsburg, and has three children: Hattie, Henry, and Jessie. Christian Sparr was born January 18, 1832, married to Catherine Snively October, 1853, has one child, Lizzie, and resides near James Creek, Huntingdon county. Lizzie Sparr was born April 6, 1855, married John Collins, and they are both dead. Their two children, Lizzie and Thomas, reside with their grandparents, Christian and Catherine Sparr. Margaret Sparr (sixth child) married Jeremiah Yerger, February 10, 1820, and has five children: David, Christian, Polly, Elizabeth, and Margarette. David Yerger was born January 23, 1821, married Mrs. Dunlap, of Somerset county, and resided there until his death. He had one daughter, Mary L., who resides with her mother at Myersdale. Christian Yerger was born August 19, 1823, married to Jane Toole, and has five children: Mary M., James, John, Ellen S., and Annie E., all of whom are unmarried, except John. Polly Yerger was born December 25, 1826, and died at the age of about twenty-five years. Elizabeth Yerger was born September 24, 1829, married Robert Thompson, of Erie, and they have five children: Alice, Charles, Frank, Walter, and George. Margaret Yerger was born May 1, 1832, married Jacob Ropp, and went to Iowa, where she died May 15, 1852.



This race of people has generally chosen the Lutheran faith, are republican in politics, and being of German descent, were naturally inclined to be farmers, and dealers in the finest draft horses of their time, and in this their superior judgment has always been commented on.

JACOB BIEHL, a native of the old and a citizen of the new world, is the senior member of the firm of Biehl & Roehel, of Tyrone. He was born in Reihnprensen, Prussia, March 17, 1857, and is a son of Michael and Barbara (Singer) Biehl. Michael Biehl was a native and life-long resident of Reihnprensen, where he died in 1880, at fifty-eight years of age. He was an industrious farmer, and wedded Barbara Singer, who died in the same year as her husband, whose junior she was in age by five years. They reared a family of children, of whom two sons and three daughters are living. Of these surviving children four came to America in 1881: John, a glass blower of Jeannette, Westmoreland county; Mary, widow of a Mr. Schueltz, and who now resides at Spiketown, Allegheny county; Anna, wife of Peter Bucheist, who is now employed in a rolling mill in Pittsburg; and Jacob.

Jacob Biehl was reared in his native province, and received his education in the excellent public schools which Prussia has had in successful operation for the last half century. At twenty-four years of age he left his native country and came to Pennsylvania, where he was a resident of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, for one year. At the end of that time he went to Pittsburg, where he was employed in a leading brewery until October, 1890, when he came

to Tyrone and formed a partnership with Louis Roehel. They leased the plant of the Bavarian Brewing Company, which they have operated successfully ever since. The brewery has a capacity of two thousand barrels per year. It is located well for business, and the malt house and brewery buildings are substantial and well equipped throughout with first-class modern machinery. Under Mr. Biehl's energetic management the business has developed to its present large dimensions, and by his knowledge as a practical brewer, an article of beer has been produced for which an extensive demand exists, both at home and abroad.

On May 7, 1884, Mr. Biehl was united in marriage with Mary Lippel, and to this union has been born a family of four children: Mamie, Jacob, jr., Charles, and Franklin.

Jacob Biehl is a democrat in politics, and has firm faith in the principles of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland. He is a member of St. Matthew's Catholic church of Tyrone, and possesses his full share of energy and patient industry, which are two of the distinguishing characteristics of the great German race.

MARTIN HOELLE, proprietor of the large brewery in Altoona, which occupies the square between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on Fifteenth avenue, is a son of John and Kate (Seivert) Hoelle, and was born in Hohenzollern, Prussia, February 4, 1840. His parents were both natives of that place, and both died in that country—his father in 1881, aged seventy-two years, and his mother in January, 1889, aged eighty-four. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and a member of the Catholic church.

Martin Hoelle grew to manhood in his native land, and was educated in the public schools there. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship at the machinist trade, and worked at that business in the Fatherland until 1865, when he emigrated to America and located in the city of Altoona, Pennsylvania. Here he has since resided. During the first six months of his residence in this city he worked at his trade in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and then embarked in the brewery business in a small way, becoming in time one of the largest operators in that line in central Pennsylvania. He has continued this business to the present time, and now owns a fine and thoroughly equipped brewery, extending from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street, on Fifteenth avenue, with a capacity of ten thousand barrels of beer per year. In 1886 he erected the large and beautiful brick building in which he now resides, located near the brewery.

In November, 1866, Mr. Hoelle was married to Matilda Endress, of this city. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and in politics occupies an independent position. He served one term in the common council. He now owns considerable real estate in this city, although he came here a poor man, and may therefore be regarded as a self-made man, and entitled to all the credit which such an achievement deserves.

JAMES FUNK, ex-sheriff of Blair county, and a popular business man of Duncansville, was born in Black Log valley, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1823, and is the eldest son of John and Jane (Goshorn) Funk. The Funks

are of German ancestry, and Mr. Funk's paternal grandfather, Jacob Funk, was born at Frankstown, Washington county, Maryland, where his ancestors had settled at an early day, and where the Funk family had become prominent in the local history of western Maryland. Later in life Jacob Funk came to Black Log valley, where he resided until his death. His son, John Funk (father), was born in Maryland, and came with his father to Black Log valley, where he followed farming until his death. He was an old-line whig, and afterward a democrat in politics, and had been a zealous member of the German Baptist or Dunkard church for many years before his death. He married Jane Goshorn, who was a daughter of Jacob Goshorn, an early Scotch settler of Tuscarora valley. Mr. and Mrs. Funk were the parents of six children: James; Mary, wife of William Ayers, a miller of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county; Henry, who died young; Nicholas (deceased), who was in the insurance business at Hollidaysburg; Abraham, now dead; and Sarah, who died young.

James Funk received a good English education, and became a conductor on the old Portage railroad, which he left one year later. In 1850 he engaged in his present prosperous lime business. He is now running at four different places in the county a number of kilns, whose aggregate capacity is twelve hundred bushels per day, employs thirty-five men, and ships lime over a wide area of territory. He has two kilns at Frankstown, which cost over twelve thousand dollars and are claimed to be the largest lime kilns in America, each one being forty-four feet long, thirty-one feet wide, and thirty-seven feet high.

Mr. Funk married Susan J. Long, who died afterward and left nine children, of

whom are: Margaret, wife of J. Rock Williams, a farmer of Humbolt, Nebraska; Missouri, wife of William P. Irwin, depot master in Altoona; John S., in business with his father; Matilda, who married George P. McCormick, a foreman in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops in Altoona; Nicholas G., a conductor who runs between Altoona and Pittsburg; Edward B., a foreman in the Duncansville rolling mill; and Landis, superintendent of his father's kilns at Frankstown. After his first wife's death, Mr. Funk was united in marriage with Mary Dasher, and has by his second marriage three children: May, Ira, and Nannie.

In politics Mr. Funk is a Cleveland democrat. He served thirteen years as a school director, and then declined another re-election. He was shortly afterward elected as a justice of the peace, but refused to take out his commission. He was elected coroner in 1855, on the American ticket, and before his term closed, in 1858, he was elected sheriff as the fusion candidate on the people's ticket. Mr. Funk was the first democratic jury commissioner elected in the county; was twice defeated as the democratic candidate for the assembly, although once lacking one hundred votes of being successful when the republican majority stood at fifteen hundred, and was once defeated for associate judge, though running ahead of his ticket. He is a man of business ability, of energy and system in all of his different enterprises. He owns a beautiful home at Duncansville, and an excellent farm adjoining that borough. Mr. Funk has been for thirty-four years a member of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hollidaysburg, of which he has been a past master for twenty-eight years.

One well acquainted with James Funk has written of him: "Although now denied by the calls of his large manufacturing interests from taking his old-time part in politics, yet he is nevertheless thoroughly abreast with the progress of affairs that mark the history of American advancement, and takes especial pride in advising himself as to the march of social and political events at home and abroad."

SAMUEL CALHOUN STEWART.

The history of the great iron industry of central Pennsylvania would be incomplete without record of Samuel Calhoun Stewart, of Tyrone, whose life has been one of activity and usefulness. He is a son of David and Sarah (Walker) Stewart, and was born at Pennsylvania Furnace, in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1824. The first Stewart of this family of whom we have any history was John Stewart, one of the wonderful and ever memorable Scottish Covenanters of the seventeenth century. He abandoned his native hills on account of the persecution of the Covenanters by King Charles II, and settled in County Down, Ireland, which was then a refuge for the oppressed Presbyterians and Covenanters of Scotland. He died in County Down in 1720, and left one son, Robert Stewart, who was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1665. He went with his father to County Down, and after the death of the latter he settled near the city of Belfast, but shortly returned to Scotland, where he died near the city of Glasgow, in 1730. The lives of John and Robert Stewart embraced one of the most remarkable periods of English history, beginning in the reign of Charles I, and extending

into that of George II. Robert Stewart reared a large family, and one of his sons, Samuel Stewart, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1698, and went with his father and grandfather to Ireland, in 1720. In 1735 he and his youngest brother, Hugh, set sail for America, and landed at Philadelphia, where they remained but a short time before settling in Drumore township, Lancaster county. Samuel Stewart married Mary McClay, and died in 1750, leaving a large family. His son, Samuel Stewart, jr. (grandfather), was born in County Down, Ireland, and grew to manhood in Drumore township. He afterward settled on a farm in Hanover township, which was an exposed portion of Lancaster county, and its first settlers were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who often had to flee from Indian attacks. The memories of the persecutions of their ancestors in Scotland, and again in Ireland, by English kings, caused these Scotch-Irish to hate George II, and when the oppressive acts of his ministry led to Lexington and Bunker Hill, Hanover township, on June 4, 1774, pronounced for independence. It was one of the first movements toward National independence. Samuel Stewart, jr., was one of the leaders in this movement. He was a private in Col. Timothy Greene's battalion for the defence of the frontier, and on June 6, 1774, enlisted in Captain Rodgers' company, which saw camp duty and severe fighting in the Jerseys. After the revolutionary war he removed to Dauphin county, where we find his name on one of the first juries of that county. He married Nancy Temple, of Hanover township, who bore him eight children, and after her death, in 1789, he married Agnes Nancy Calhoun, by whom he had four children, the second of whom was David Stew-

art, the father of the subject of this sketch. David Stewart was born in Hanover township, Dauphin county, October 30, 1792, went, in 1813, to Centre county, and afterward removed to Franklin township, Huntingdon county, where he became manager of the Pennsylvania furnace. In a short time he became associated with John Lyon and Anthony Shorb in the ownership of the furnace, and they manufactured the famous Juniata iron. In 1831 he removed to Coleraine Forges, where he died in May, 1869, aged seventy-seven years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a prominent and wealthy citizen, well known for his generosity. He married, on May 22, 1822, Sarah Walker, whose parents, John and Mary Walker, were natives of County Straban, Ireland, and settled at Alexandria, in Huntingdon county. Mrs. Stewart died at Coleraine Forges, April 24, 1874.

Samuel Calhoun Stewart was prepared for college at St. Paul's school, Long Island, and entered Jefferson college of Cannonsburg, this State, from which he was graduated in 1846, in a classical course. Leaving college he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered the employ of the iron company of Lyon, Shorb & Co., to learn the business thoroughly. He commenced at the bottom of the work and rose gradually up in six years to the position of book-keeper. He then (1853) became a member of the firm of Goodwin & Stewart, and was engaged in the manufacture of lard oil and candles in St. Louis until 1857, when he returned to Coleraine Forges, where he was successively a manufacturer of blooms, superintendent of the works, and a partner of the firm of Shorb, Stewart & Co., which operated these forges. In 1864 he removed to Tyrone Iron works, of which he was first

superintendent and then a member of the firm of Willis M. Lyon & Co., which operated them until 1876, when the works became the property of the Tyrone Mining and Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Stewart was retained as general superintendent. Afterward he came to Tyrone, where he has resided ever since.

On June 15, 1865, Mr. Stewart married Margaret, daughter of D. N. W. Sample, of Lancaster county. Their children are: Robert L., who married Grace Sylvester, of Denver, Colorado, and is a railroad engineer of that city; Jeannette S., Carrie H., Betty W., Samuel C., Margaret H. and Nathaniel S.

In politics Mr. Stewart is a republican. He is a member of Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, Free and Accepted Masons, and Birmingham Presbyterian church, of which he has been a ruling elder for fifteen years. Although nearly seventy years of age, he is one of the most active and energetic business men of Tyrone, and since June, 1891, has been serving as president of the Blair County bank, in addition to the management of his own affairs and the general supervision of the works and property of a large mining and manufacturing company. He is pleasant and courteous, a true friend and a good citizen, and a man of earnest will and vast industry.

HOWARD B. CALDERWOOD, a well qualified and energetic business man, and the leading insurance agent and real estate dealer of Tyrone, is a son of James M. and Matilda (Hunter) Calderwood, and was born at Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1859. The Calderwoods are of Scotch-Irish descent, and John

Calderwood, the paternal grandfather of Howard B. Calderwood, was a native of Scotland.

James M. Calderwood (father) was born at Birmingham, Huntingdon county, March 19, 1822, and died at Tyrone, June 25, 1887, at sixty-five years of age. He commenced life in boyhood as a collier, received a good education, and at an early age commenced teaching, which he followed most successfully, at Ironville and Tyrone, for twenty-one years. He came to Tyrone about 1851, was appointed express agent, and afterwards commissioned as a notary public. He was always prominent in the municipal affairs of Tyrone, served as burgess for one term, and in various ways was useful to his fellow-townsmen until his death. Mr. Calderwood was one of the oldest and leading members of the Tyrone Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a steward and trustee. He organized the first Sunday school in the borough, and was its honored and efficient superintendent for twenty-one consecutive terms. He was a republican in politics, commanded the esteem and respect of all who knew him, and lived a life of honor and usefulness. He was twice married. His first wife was Matilda Hunter, who died in August, 1870, aged forty-six years, and left three children: William L., married Mary Leedy, of Harrisburg, and is employed in the loss and damage department, in Philadelphia, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Howard B., and Ella. Mr. Calderwood married for his second wife Cinderella Hemler, of Akron, Ohio, by whom he had two children, Jessie and Anna.

Howard B. Calderwood received his education in the public schools of Tyrone, and then became a clerk in the general mercan-

cile house of Van Valzah & Wilson, in which he remained for twelve years. At the end of that time, in 1887, he engaged in his present general insurance and real estate business, and in the same year was appointed notary public, in which capacity he has served ever since. He is secretary of No. 3, Tyrone Loan and Improvement association, and was president for two years (1889 and 1891) of the Central Loan association. In politics Mr. Calderwood is a republican, and has served one term as assistant burgess, and several terms as auditor of Tyrone. He is a member of Tyrone Lodge, No. 152, and Tyrone Encampment, No. 279, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a past grand of his lodge, and has served as a representative to the Grand Lodge of the State. Howard B. Calderwood is ever active in the interests of his party, does a large and remunerative insurance and real estate business, and has attained a prominent position by his ability, integrity, and energy. He is pleasant and agreeable, and very popular in his native borough.

On August 21, 1888, Mr. Calderwood was united in marriage with Irene Dixon, daughter of Elwood C. and Fannie (Johnson) Dixon, of Tyrone. To Mr. and Mrs. Calderwood have been born two children: Bessie and Virginia.

JAMES A. BREMANAN, the veteran painter and dealer in painter's supplies, at Altoona, who for more than two decades was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in their painting department, is a son of Samuel and Emma (White) Brenaman, and first saw the light of this world on January 15, 1846, at Eldorado, Blair

county, Pennsylvania. The Brenamans are of German descent, but are an old resident family of the Keystone State. Samuel Brenaman (father) is a native of what is now Blair (but was formerly Huntingdon) county, being born in 1812. He now resides in the city of Altoona, in the eightieth year of his age, having lived here since 1865. After removing to Altoona he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was with that company for many years. Since 1884 he has lived a retired life, being no longer able for active business. In politics he has been a straight republican ever since the organization of that party in Pennsylvania. He married Emma White, by whom he had a family of children. Mrs. Brenaman is a native of this county, of Scotch descent, a devoted member of the United Brethren church, and is now in her seventy-fourth year.

James A. Brenaman was reared principally in the city of Altoona, and received his education in the common schools here. In 1862 he started in to learn the trade of house and sign painting, and has been identified with the painting business ever since. From January, 1862, to March, 1882, he was employed in the paint department of the Pennsylvania railroad, and during six years of this time he served as foreman in that department. In 1882 he formed a partnership with S. H. Bowers, under the style of Brenaman & Bowers, and engaged in contract painting. This firm existed until 1887, when Mr. Brenaman purchased the interest of his partner in the business, and admitted his brother, Samuel H. Brenaman, into partnership with himself, under the firm name of Brenaman & Brother. They did business up to 1890, when Samuel

H. Brenaman sold out to his brother and retired from the firm. Since that time the subject of this sketch has operated the business alone and in his own name. In connection with painting he also conducts a store, located at No. 1207 Ninth avenue, where he carries a nice stock of wall paper and all kinds of painters' supplies. He does a large business in contracting and painting, and by energy, enterprise, and careful attention to details, has become very prosperous and successful.

On the 4th of July, 1867, Mr. Brenaman was wedded to Sadie Paul, of the city of Johnstown, this State. She is an intelligent, capable woman, and has done much to further her husband's success in life.

In his political affiliations Mr. Brenaman has always been republican, and while not a politician still takes a deep interest in the success of his party and its principles. He owns some valuable real estate in this city, and can point with pride to his successful business career. He is a regular attendant on the services of the Methodist Episcopal church, and contributes liberally toward its support.

WILLIAM HARNISH, an old and reliable farmer and a highly respected citizen of Frankstown township, is a son of Tobias and Catherine (Keller) Harnish, and was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1817. Tobias Harnish was born in Lancaster county, where he was reared and received his education. Leaving school, he learned the trade of tanner, which he followed for some time, and then removed to Huntingdon county, where he died in Canoe valley. He was engaged for many years before his death

in farming, and by industry, economy, and good management acquired five good farms. He was one of the largest landholders in Huntingdon county at the time of his death. He was a hard working man who gave his time and attention strictly to his own business affairs. He married Catherine Keller, and reared a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters: Samuel, John, Jacob, William, Peter, David, Dorothea, Elizabeth, and Catherine.

William Harnish was reared on his father's farm, where he was carefully trained to habits of economy, industry, and honesty. He received his education in the subscription schools when they were about to be superseded by the free schools. He came to Frankstown township, in which he has resided and followed farming ever since. He owns a good farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres of land that is well improved and carefully tilled. His farm is but a short distance from Hollidaysburg. He also owns another tract of about eighty acres of land which is well adapted to grazing purposes. In addition to farming, Mr. Harnish raises some stock, which he disposes of to dealers, for the eastern markets.

William Harnish married Maria Ross, and to their union were born seven children, three sons and four daughters: Margaretta, born January 11, 1846, and died in 1850; Catherine M., born in 1848, married William Waters, and died in 1889; Juniata B., born September 18, 1849, and died in 1850; Samuel R., born February 2, 1851, and is employed in the Johnstown Company store at Gaysport, this county; William E., born October 12, 1853, and died in 1854; Archie C., born September 28, 1860, and is engaged in farming with his father at home; and Maria E., born January 15,

1865, and married to William Matthews of Hollidaysburg.

In politics Mr. Harnish is a republican. He is a consistent and useful church member.

JOHN B. HOOVER, one of the prosperous farmers of Huston township, is a son of Rev. John and Elizabeth (Broombaugh) Hoover, and was born on the old homestead in Huston township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1822. Rev. John Hoover was born near the famous battle ground of Antietam, in Maryland, in 1800, and at an early age came with his parents to Blair county, where he settled in Huston township. He followed farming, and was engaged for twenty years in the active ministry of the Brethren in Christ church, during which he never accepted pay or recompense for his services in the cause of his church and of Christianity. He was a man of earnestness in whatever cause he engaged, and remained active in his various labors until his death, which occurred when he was well advanced in his fifty-eighth year. He married Elizabeth Broombaugh. They were the parents of eight children, two sons and six daughters.

John B. Hoover was born, reared and has always resided on his present farm. He received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and then engaged in farming, which has been his principal business ever since. He still owns and personally supervises his farm of one hundred and forty acres, of which seventy-five acres are under cultivation, while the remainder is in woodland and pasture. In addition to farming he also operated a flouring mill for twenty-five years on Clover creek.

Mr. Hoover was united in marriage with

a Miss Noscar. To this union have been born eight children: Maggie, who married Peter Fry, and resides near Williamsburg, this county; Harriet, at home; Mary, married, and lives at Roaring Springs; William, attending school at Martinsburg, this county, and Anna, Reuben, Ruby, and Cecelia, living at home with their parents.

John B. Hoover supports the cardinal principles of the Republican party, although in local affairs casts his ballot for the best qualified candidate, irrespective of party affiliations. He is a church member, and has been successful in his various business enterprises.

WILLIAM L. SHELLENBERGER, president of the Richland Coal Company, and vice-president of the Altoona, Clearfield & Northern Railroad Company, is a man of marked ability, and is closely identified with the business prosperity and development of Blair county. He has been a life-long resident of the city of Altoona, and is a son of James and Agnes (Lahey) Shellenberger, being born August 1, 1857, at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. The Shellenbergers are of German descent, tracing their ancestry back to the Fatherland, but for many generations have been residents of the Keystone State, and loyal citizens of the great American republic. James Shellenberger (father) was born in Berks county, this State, in 1832, where he grew to manhood, and received a good common school education. While yet a young man he removed to Huntingdon county, and in 1861 came to Altoona, where he still resides, being now in the sixtieth year of his age. He is a carpenter by trade, and has followed that occupation all his active life. In politics a

republican, he has ever been interested in all questions affecting the public welfare, though taking no active part in the leading contests which periodically convulse this country. He has for many years been a member of the Baptist church. By his marriage to Agnes Lahey he had a family of children. She was a native of Ireland, coming to Huntingdon with her father's family when only nine years of age. She is also a member of the Baptist church.

William L. Shellenberger was reared in Altoona, and received his education in the public schools of this city. After completing his studies and leaving school he became a book-keeper for the firm of Stokes & Co., of Altoona, and followed that occupation for a period of eight years. In 1882 he resigned his position as book-keeper and began dealing in builders' supplies of all kinds. He has successfully conducted this business ever since, with a constantly increasing trade. He handles sewer pipe, flue pipe, sand, lime, cement, plaster, and nearly everything used by builders. He also deals in coal and coke, and executes contracts for metallic cement and paving and building in concrete and artificial stone. His store is located at No. 1710 Ninth avenue.

In addition to giving careful attention to the growing demands of his business, Mr. Shellenberger became active in the organization of the company which built the Altoona, Clearfield & Northern railroad, and is now serving as vice-president of that company. He is also president of the Richland Coal Company, of which he was one of the early promoters, and whose operations have done so much toward the development of this county.

In 1881 Mr. Shellenberger was united in

marriage to Annie K. Griffin, a daughter of Theodore H. Griffin, of the city of Altoona. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two children, one son and a daughter: Russell and Rachel.

In his political affiliations Mr. Shellenberger has always been republican, and has been repeatedly honored by election to official position. He is now serving as a member of the common council of the city of Altoona, and was auditor of Blair county from 1884 to 1888. He has always given his party an active and influential support, and is a local leader of recognized ability. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

WILLIAM H. LEADER, a prominent contractor and builder of Altoona, who has been a resident of the city since its earliest days, is a son of Daniel and Mary (Campbell) Leader, and was born in the town of Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, his natal day being January 19, 1832. The Leaders are descended from an ancient German family, the American branch of the family being planted in the new world by his great-grandfather Leader, who left his native country in the eighteenth century to try his fortunes in the young republic of North America. He located near the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm and reared a large family, and where he died at an advanced age. His descendants have become numerous in this State. Among his sons was Frederick Leader (grandfather), who was born near Reading, this State, where he grew to manhood and received the limited education afforded by the country schools of his day.

After attaining manhood he removed to Pottstown, Montgomery county, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent his life in agricultural pursuits. He became a member of the German Reformed church, and married and reared a family of children. One of his sons was Daniel Leader (father), who was born at Pottstown in 1787, and reared and educated in Montgomery county. When thirty-eight years of age he removed to Bedford county, this State, locating in Martinsburg, now in this county, but at that time (1825) comprised in the county of Bedford. In 1827 he moved into the town of Bedford, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1866, when he lacked only one year of being an octogenarian. In early life he learned the tinner's trade and worked at it for a few years, but most of his active life was devoted to farming, in which he was very successful. He was a member of the German Reformed church, and was active in promoting the interests of his denomination. In politics he was a whig and republican. He married Mary Campbell, and to them was born a family of children. She was a native of Bedford county, and of Scotch-Irish descent. During most of her life she was a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1857, at the advanced age of sixty-three years.

William H. Leader was reared in the adjoining county of Bedford, and obtained his education in the public schools of that county. After leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter, which he has successfully followed ever since. In 1850 he came to Hollidaysburg, this county, where he resided for two years, and then removed to Altoona, which has been his home to the

present time. When he first came to Altoona it consisted of about one dozen houses, and he has seen the town grow and develop into the beautiful, busy and picturesque place now known everywhere as the "Mountain City" of Pennsylvania. He has not only seen it grow, but has helped to create it, having built or assisted in building hundreds of the houses which adorn its residence streets and business thoroughfares. Since 1869 he has been engaged in contracting and building in this city, and prior to that time worked at his trade here, so that it may be doubted if the handiwork of any one man appears in an equal number of buildings in Altoona.

In 1854 Mr. Leader was married to Martha Dobbs, a daughter of Thomas Dobbs, of the city of Hollidaysburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Leader was born a family of seven children who lived to reach maturity, five sons and two daughters: Arthur W., James S., Thomas D., Edward E., Charles W., Mary C., and Bessie G. Arthur W. Leader is a contractor and builder in the city of Altoona, and the four other sons are in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as carpenters and machinists. Politically William H. Leader is a republican, anxious to discharge all the duties of good citizenship, but never taking an active part in the turmoils of practical politics.

PETER S. ISENBERG, now serving as justice of the peace at Bellwood, belongs to that great class of patriotic young men who exchanged school-room duties for the sterner demands of the tented field in the dark days of our civil war, and surviving that conflict, returned to lead industrious, useful, and honorable lives

beneath the folds of a flag they had helped to preserve. He is a son of Mordecai and Elizabeth (Heckendorn) Isenberg, and was born near Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th day of March, 1845. His paternal grandfather, Peter Isenberg, removed to Maryland when a young man, and passed the rest of his life in that State, dying at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation, married and reared a family of children, among whom was Mordecai Isenberg (father). The latter was a native of Maryland, where he was reared and received the limited education afforded by the elemental schools of that day. On leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that occupation nearly all his days. In middle life he removed to Pennsylvania, settling in Huntingdon county, where he died. He married Elizabeth Heckendorn, a daughter of John Heckendorn, of Huntingdon county, and by this union had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. One of these sons, Nicholas, served as a soldier during the civil war, and is now a resident of Los Angeles, California. John Heckendorn, maternal grandfather, was of German extraction, and came to Huntingdon county when a young man. He lived to be ninety years old, and died at his home in that county.

Peter S. Isenberg was reared principally in the township of Porter, Huntingdon county, this State, and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. On June 4, 1864, when only nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Battery C, 1st Pennsylvania light artillery, and served until July 3, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. During his term of service he took part in thirteen battles and skirmishes,

including the terrible struggles at Fisher's Hill, Summit Point, Cedar Creek, and Harper's Ferry, and was with Sheridan in his raid through the Shenandoah valley. After receiving his discharge he returned to Blair county and started in to learn the trade of coach maker. He has worked at that trade continuously ever since, with the exception of two and a half years—1871 to 1873—during which he was employed as a passenger car builder in the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania railroad. On December 18, 1884, he located in Bellwood, and worked steadily at his trade until the spring of 1890, when he was elected justice of the peace for a term of five years. In connection with his office he runs a novelty store.

Mr. Isenberg married S. Ellen Warfle, a daughter of John S. Warfle, and by this union had a family of six children, all sons: William T., married Elizabeth Loucks and resides at Bellwood, where he is engaged in the blacksmith business; Walter J., a barber by trade; Alvin G., John E., David A., and Arthur C. All are yet living at home with their parents except the married son.

Politically Mr. Isenberg is a republican, and on general questions can be counted on to support the policy of that party. In local affairs he is inclined to independent action, and gives his vote and the weight of his influence to such measures as his judgment decides to be for the general good of the whole people. It is too early to pronounce a final verdict on his official career, but he stands high with his fellow citizens, has given good satisfaction during the year he has occupied his present position, and seems to possess all the leading qualifications that go to make a first-class magistrate.

CHARLES M. CROWLEY, who is the successful and special representative at Altoona of the Etna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, was born September 3, 1864, at Medina, Orleans county, New York, and is a son of John and Margaret (Sullivan) Crowley. His paternal grandfather Crowley was a native of Ireland, and belonged to the farming class of that country. During the first quarter of the present century he came to the United States and settled in Orleans county, New York, where he cleared out a large farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1854, at fifty years of age. His son, John Crowley, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Ridgeway, Orleans county, and trained to farming, which he has followed ever since. He is a democrat in politics, and resides upon his farm at South Barre, that county. He married Margaret Sullivan, and they have reared a family of several children. Mrs. Margaret Crowley's father was born in Ireland, and came to Albion, Orleans county, New York, where he died in 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Charles M. Crowley passed his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, where he assisted in most of the routine work of farming. He received his education at Albion, in his native county, and after he left school was engaged for two years in teaching in New York. He then came to Altoona, where he taught for two years. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Joseph Reese, of Johnstown, this State, and successfully conducted the International Business college of Altoona until 1888, when Mr. Crowley withdrew from the college management to become book-keeper in the mercantile house, at Altoona, of Barnet,

Bond & Son, of Baltimore, Maryland. At the end of three years he resigned his position of book-keeper to engage in his present fire insurance business, as special agent of the old and well-known Etna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Charles M. Crowley is a democrat in politics. Fire insurance to-day represents millions of capital and has grown to a business of large proportions in every enterprising city of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Altoona is not behind her sister cities in affording her citizens the best of opportunities to protect themselves from loss by fire. Mr. Crowley represents one of the most reliable fire companies in the United States and has secured a large patronage by his earnest and effective work.

AALEXANDER J. McKEE is one who deserves credit for the success he has attained in business life. He is a son of Alexander J., sr., and Margaret (Jones) McKee, and was born at Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1850. Alexander McKee (grandfather) was of Scotch-Irish descent, but was a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and died at Lewiston, where, up to the time of his death, he was engaged as a tanner. He was a faithful attendant of the Presbyterian church, and was united in marriage with Anna Woods, who died some time afterward, and he then married Catherine Johnston, by whom he had a family of four sons and five daughters. Alexander J. McKee, sr. (father), was born in Ferguson valley, Mifflin county, and passed his boyhood days upon the farm. Later he became a boatman on the old Pennsylvania

canal, and in 1837 he removed to Hollidaysburg, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1873. He married Margaret Jones, a daughter of John Jones, who was born in Blair county, and who was the son of David Jones, a native of Wales. John Jones (maternal grandfather) married a Miss Galbraith, and to them were born six children, of whom the mother of Alexander J. McKee is the eldest, and now resides at Hollidaysburg. John Jones was a hotel-keeper, and died in Frankstown in 1833. Politically he was a supporter of the Whig party.

Alexander J. McKee received his education in the public schools of Hollidaysburg, and entered upon the scenes of active life without any capital. His father dying, the responsibility of the maintenance of the family rested upon him. At the age of ten years he became engaged as a peddler, which business he pursued during the civil war. At the close of the war he came to Hollidaysburg, where he was employed as a puddler in a rolling mill. In 1873 there was a great stagnation in business in the iron trade, which compelled him to abandon his position. He then purchased a stock of fire-shovels, which he sold for about a year, and at the expiration of that time he began to sell notions, and was thus employed for ten years. In 1882 he entered into partnership with John W. Cleber, and was engaged in the dry goods business at Hollidaysburg until 1890, when he bought out the interest of Mr. Cleber, and has since conducted the establishment very successfully. He is located at No. 70, corner of Allegheny and Montgomery streets. He occupies two floors of a large brick building, 40x60 feet in dimensions, which is filled with a first-class stock of dry goods.

He employs four clerks, and enjoys an extensive trade.

On April 1, 1875, Mr. McKee was united in marriage with Catherine Carner, a daughter of Charles Carner, of Hollidaysburg, and to their union have been born three children: Francis H.; Edith E., who died at the age of seven years and six months; and Esther B.

In politics Mr. McKee is a republican, and was elected director of the poor in November, 1888, and was afterward re-elected. He is now serving his second term as councilman of the borough of Hollidaysburg. Since 1871 he has been a member of Hollidaysburg Lodge, No. 119, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand. In religious belief Mr. McKee is a Lutheran, and is treasurer of his church. He is a wide-awake, enterprising man, and takes an active part in all matters pertaining to his line of business. As a director of the poor he was ever interested in their comfort and welfare, and his efficiency as a public official was well attested by his re-election.

EDWARD R. HAINES, a Union soldier of the late civil war, and now an active and successful builder and contractor of Altoona, is a son of Reuben and Mary E. (Mitchell) Haines, and was born in Buffalo township, Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of May, 1847. His paternal grandfather, Lawrence Haines, was of German descent, and came from the eastern part of Pennsylvania to Perry county at an early day in the present century. He was a wagon maker by trade, and died in Perry county. His son, Reuben Haines (father), was born in Perry county, where he died in

March, 1874, when in the fifty-third year of his age. He was a wagon maker by trade, a democrat in politics, and a Lutheran in religious faith and church membership. He owned a good farm, which he cultivated in addition to following the wagon making business. He married Mary E. Mitchell, who was a native of Perry county, where she died in March, 1866, when in the fortieth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Haines were the parents of several children.

Edward R. Haines was reared on his father's farm in Perry county, and received his education in the common schools. He assisted his father on the farm and in the carpenter shop until March, 1865, when he enlisted in Co. B, 77th Pennsylvania infantry. He served until January, 1866, when he was honorably discharged from the United States service at Victoria, Texas, but was not paid off till he arrived at Philadelphia on his way home. After returning from the army to Perry county, he learned the trade of carpenter with his father, for whom he worked until the autumn of 1872, when he engaged with a canal company, and worked during the winter on the repair of a canal which they owned and operated. In 1873 he came to Altoona, where he worked at carpentering until 1874, when his father died, and he returned to Perry county. He then assumed charge of his father's shop, in which he conducted the wagon making business until 1881, when he sold the shop and removed to Mifflintown, Juniata county, where he engaged in the bottling business for a few months, after which he went to Roanoke, Virginia, and worked at house carpentering and in the machine shops of that place until 1885. In that year he returned to Mifflintown, and the next fall came to Altoona, where he

followed carpentering until February, 1891, when he formed a partnership with D. J. Orner, under the firm name of Orner & Haines, and they followed contracting and building up to March 1, 1892. Mr. Haines then purchased his partner's interest, and is still engaged in the contracting and building business.

In 1870 Mr. Haines was united in marriage with Mary E., daughter of Joel Orner, of Perry county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Haines have been born three children: Howard H., Joel W., and William H.

Edward R. Haines in political matters is independent, and supports measures and votes for men without regard to party. Active, energetic, and reliable in whatever he undertakes, he is now in the midst of a very successful business career.

DAVID A. RAUGH, an industrious and substantial citizen, and a reliable and prosperous furniture dealer of Bellwood, is a son of Solomon and Hannah (Geissinger) Raugh, and was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1842. The Raughs were among the early German families of eastern Pennsylvania, and Henry Raugh (grandfather) was a native of that part of the State. He settled near the county-seat of Huntingdon county, where he followed farming until his death. He was a carpenter by trade, and married Mary Fink, a native of Huntingdon county, by whom he had a family of eight children, of whom were Jonathan, Sally, and Solomon. Solomon Raugh was born in Woodcock valley, Huntingdon county, about 1812, followed milling during the active years of his life, and died near Alexandria, in his native county, in February, 1877. He was

an industrious man, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Hannah Geissinger, a daughter of John Geissinger, a miller and farmer of near McCauleystown, Huntingdon county, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and married Hannah Sellers, who lived to see her ninety-fourth birthday. Solomon and Hannah (Geissinger) Raugh reared a family of six sons: John, who was a soldier in the late war and is now dead; William, went west and is now engaged in farming in Iowa; Sellers, a miller by trade, served as a soldier in the 125th Pennsylvania infantry, and is now a resident of Bellwood; James, served in the late civil war as a private in the 53d Pennsylvania infantry and participated in the battle of Gettysburg; Oliver M., a coach maker by trade and a resident of Iowa; and David A.

David A. Raugh was reared on the farm and attended the common schools. Leaving school he learned the trade of miller, which he followed successfully for thirty years in Huntingdon county and at Bellwood. He came to Bellwood in November, 1882, and in 1891, about five months previous to retiring from milling, he embarked in his present furniture business. His establishment is a two-story structure, 21 x 50 feet in dimensions, well arranged and heavily stocked with all kinds of parlor, library, dining-room, and office furniture in all the leading and most fashionable designs. Mr. Raugh is a reliable dealer, and the honorable way in which he conducts his business meets the commendation of his patrons. Although but fairly launched in his business, yet his trade is already very flattering and promises to increase to large dimensions in the future.

David A. Raugh is a republican in politics, a consistent member of the Methodist Epis-

copal church of Bellwood, and a reliable and successful business man. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Bellwood.

Mr. Raugh married Susan Smith, who died and left six children: Mary, who died at eighteen years of age; James, now dead; Carrie, wife of Calvin Elder, of Bellwood; Patience, who married Charles Lytle; Samuel, and Clarence. After his first wife's death Mr. Raugh was united in marriage with Ella Aurandt, and to this second union have been born two children: Daisy and Sellers.

DANIEL LAUGHMAN, one of the most successful coal operators and the senior member of the firm of D. Laughman & Co., is a son of Daniel, sr., and Catherine (Fetterow) Laughman, and was born on the bank of Big Conewango creek, in York county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1826. Daniel Laughman, sr., was born on the east bank of the Susquehanna river in 1797, removed from Big Conewango creek in 1831 to Harrisburg, and from there went, in 1851, to Darke county, Ohio, where he died in 1869, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a shoemaker by trade, but was mainly engaged in farming. He was a prosperous farmer, an active member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and a strong Jacksonian democrat, who was always genial and jovial in political campaigns, during which he did much effective work in the interests of his party. He married Catherine Fetterow, who was born on Big Conewango creek, and stood high wherever she was known as an amiable, Christian woman. She was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church from her childhood, and in

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1875 came to reside with the subject of this sketch, at whose house she died in July, 1888, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. She was a very active woman, kept her strength and mental powers well up to the time of her death, and had seen much of pioneer life. Mrs. Laughman was a daughter of Michael Fetterow, who was a native of Wales, and came to York county, from which he went out as a soldier in the war of 1812, and in which he died upon his farm in 1826, when in the eighty-first year of his age.

Daniel Laughman was reared near Harrisburg, and received a limited education in the early free schools of Pennsylvania, but which he has largely supplemented by reading and observation. Leaving school he was employed until 1850 as a clerk in different general mercantile stores of Harrisburg, and then engaged in the confectionery and bottling business, which he followed for two years, when his health became impaired by close confinement and he left the capital of the State for a visit to his parents in Ohio and a tour of the great west. Somewhat improved in health by his trip he returned to Harrisburg, and in order to more fully recruit himself physically by an outdoor life, he became (early in 1853) a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Central railroad. On May 1st, of that year, he was promoted to conductor of a freight train, which he ran until September, 1859, when he resigned, without having a single accident happen to his train in all that time, a fact which drew forth the warm commendation of the officers of the railroad company. In the succeeding month of October—having removed to Altoona in 1854—he engaged in the clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods business, in

which he continued until 1868, when he disposed of his establishment and stock of goods. During a portion of this time, from 1859 to 1864, he acted as agent of the Adams Express Company. In the following year, after retiring from the clothing business, he formed a partnership with James H. Dysart, under the firm name of James H. Dysart & Co., and purchased a coal mine in Cambria county, from which they shipped coal until 1881, when Mr. Dysart died. Mr. Laughman then purchased the interest of his late partner from the heirs of the latter, and continued operating the mine until 1881, when he admitted his son-in-law, J. Chester Wilson, to partnership with himself, under the firm name of D. Laughman & Co. They mine and ship a large amount of coal to both eastern and western markets. Mr. Laughman is also interested in several other coal mines.

In 1850 he married Mary A. Jones, daughter of John Jones, and who died in 1872, leaving four children: Annie M., wife of J. Chester Wilson, of Philadelphia, who is a member of the firm of D. Laughman & Co.; William D., now assistant foreman in the telegraph and electrical shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona; Ira, who was a bright young man and a very fine singer, died March 1, 1885, while attending the Union Theological seminary of New York city, where he was preparing for the work of the ministry; and Jennie, who is still at home. On April 3, 1873, Mr. Laughman was united in marriage with Ellen, daughter of John Miller, formerly of Hollidaysburg, and by his second marriage had two children, a son and a daughter: John M., who died May 10, 1881, at the age of seven years; and Clara W.

Daniel Laughman is a republican in political affairs, served as treasurer and councilman of Altoona before it became a city, and since then held the office of jury commissioner for one term. He is a deacon and the treasurer of the First Presbyterian church of Altoona. He is one of the most substantial and highly respected citizens of his city, resides in a beautiful home at No. 1010 Lexington avenue, and has won his own way in life from early manhood, when his only capital was natural ability and a pair of willing hands. He is a member of Mountain Lodge, No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons; and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar.

DANIEL K. REAMEY, the proprietor of the American House at Hollidaysburg, and one of the most widely known and active business men of his section of the county, is a son of Frederick Reamey, and was born at Tyrone Forges, Huntingdon (now Blair) county, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1812. His paternal grandparents came from Alsace, France, and settled near Reading, Berks county, where the father followed his trade of forgerman. Frederick Reamey (father) was five years old when his parents came to Berks county, where he learned the trade of hammerman, which he followed at Tyrone and Spang's forges, excepting while he served in the war of 1812, until old age compelled him to retire to his farm in Sinking valley, where he died. In 1806 he married a daughter of Daniel Keller, who built the first mill near Petersburg, and who died at the Falls of the Ohio, at nearly one hundred years of age, after having achieved con-

siderable distinction as an inventor. Mr. and Mrs. Reamey reared a family of twelve children, of whom Daniel K., the subject of this sketch, was the fourth in order of age.

Daniel K. Reamey had to assist his parents and did not even receive the privileges of the crude and primitive schools of his boyhood days, but having an ambition to secure an education he learned to read and write and acquired some knowledge of arithmetic after he attained his majority. By reading and observation he added continually to his stock of knowledge until he became a fair scholar and a well-informed man. When sixteen years old he learned the trade of carpenter under Thomas Maitland, of Birmingham. Afterwards he worked in Philadelphia, Mobile, Alabama, and Jeffersonville, Indiana. In 1836 he went to Hollidaysburg in the employ of Jacob Taylor, carpenter and builder. Two years later he became a master builder himself. Among other structures he built the Hollidaysburg Female seminary, the seminary at Williamsport, the first courthouse of Blair county, the Lutheran church at Hollidaysburg, and the Methodist Episcopal churches in Hollidaysburg and Altoona. About the year 1856 Mr. Reamey purchased the American House at Hollidaysburg, which he has continuously conducted as a hotel for the last thirty years. He is a man full of energy, as his success in business evidences. Like all men he has his likes and dislikes, his friends and his enemies, and too often was not given credit for his many acts of charity. He is a man who has traveled extensively during his lifetime, having been in every state and territory of the United States, and in Canada, Mexico, and South America. About ten years ago he also took an extensive trip through

Europe. He can relate many reminiscences of his travels which are both interesting and instructive. In 1844 the bankrupt law swept from him fourteen thousand dollars, and left him five thousand dollars in debt. He refused to take the benefit of that law himself, and afterwards paid every dollar of his indebtedness. At one time in early life Mr. Reamey was captain of the Hollidaysburg Grays, and during the late war gave time and attention and means in aid of the Union cause for which he never would receive any compensation.

On June 29, 1842, Mr. Reamey married Mary, daughter of Lazarus Lowry. To this union were born the following surviving children: Mrs. D. D. Horrell, of Henrietta, Pennsylvania; Mrs. L. S. Hoopes, of Hollidaysburg; Lazarus Lowry Reamey, a lieutenant in the United States navy; and Mary R. Reamey. Mr. Reamey's first wife died October 17, 1870, and he married, in October, 1877, Mary E. Gardner, who is a daughter of Ex-Sheriff Gardner, of Adams county.

Daniel K. Reamey is a republican in politics, and has won a competency in life by his own unaided efforts. His success is not phenomenal, yet is remarkable, as few men would have overcome the obstacles which he encountered and mastered in early life.

JOHN H. WEAVER, M. D., a physician of Altoona in active and successful practice, is a son of Henry and Hannah (Rubaker) Weaver, and was born at Luray, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1831. His paternal great-grandfather, Jacob Weaver, was of German descent, and served as a life major in the American revolution. At the close of that struggle he settled

twelve miles west of Philadelphia, where he was approached upon one occasion by an Englishman who wanted to buy his claim against the United States for revolutionary services, but he indignantly declined to accept the offer. He afterwards removed to Centre county, and died at Newry, this county. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade, and was an early settler of the section of Blair county in which he lived. Of his sons, one was Henry Weaver (father), who was born at Newry, Blair county, in 1808, and died in Altoona, December 23, 1877. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade, and in 1867 removed from Newry to Altoona, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death. He was a member of the First Evangelical Lutheran church of Altoona, and married Hannah Rubaker, who was a daughter of Abraham Rubaker, and died in 1872. They reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Dr. John H.; Margaret; Samuel, a carpenter of Whitesville, who served as a soldier in the Federal army during the late civil war; Philip, who also served in the Federal army; Eliza; Jane; Mary Martha, and Calvin B., who resides at Allegheny furnace, this county.

John H. Weaver grew to manhood in his native neighborhood, and received his education in the common schools. He read medicine for a few months with Dr. Stewart, of Perryville, Jefferson county, and in 1861 came to Altoona, where he was engaged in building operations for some time. He then resumed his medical studies under the tutelage of Dr. Finley, and at the end of eighteen months entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1873. Immediately after graduation he

returned to Altoona and practiced until 1874, when he went to Claysburg, where he remained for five years. At the end of that time he returned to Altoona, where he has been in active practice ever since, excepting the year 1887, which he spent in Caroline county, Maryland, in which he had purchased a large farm about the commencement of that year. Dr. Weaver is a republican in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Altoona.

Dr. John H. Weaver married Susanna C. Blose, daughter of George Blose, of Westmoreland county. To Dr. and Mrs. Weaver have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Martin Luther, who married Maggie Zeth, and is a farmer and fruit grower of Caroline county, Maryland; Maria Marinda, wife of Samuel S. Richards, of Altoona, who is agent for the Bear Creek Oil Refining Company; George, who died young; Mary Jane, married to Samuel L. Shaw, a saddler and harness maker by trade; and Charles H., who died young.

VERY REV. EDWARD A. BUSH,

V. F., a courteous and scholarly gentleman and the present pastor of St. John's Catholic church of Altoona, was born at Montreal, Canada, June 5, 1839. He came to the United States in 1850, after the death of his parents. His preparatory studies were made at St. Francis and St. Vincent colleges, of Pennsylvania and Bardstown, Kentucky. He then entered St. Michael's seminary, of Pittsburg, under the presidency of Very Rev. James O'Connor, D.D., afterwards bishop of Omaha, and commenced his theological course, which he finished at the same institution, where he had Rev. James Keogh, D. D., as his pro-

fessor of divinity. After the completion of his theological course, he was ordained to the priesthood on February 7, 1863, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenee.

After ordination he remained at the seminary as professor of theology until January 7, 1864, when he was appointed rector of St. Francis college, Loretto, Cambria county, where he remained in the discharge of the duties of that position up to the spring of 1868. He then went to St. Michael's seminary, where he was professor of theology until March, 1870, in which month he was appointed rector of St. Michael's church at Loretto, where he was faithfully engaged in pastoral labors for twenty years. At the end of that time, in the spring of 1890, he became rector of St. John's Catholic church of Altoona, and during the same year was appointed Vicar Forane by Rt. Rev. R. Phelan, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburg.

St. John's Catholic congregation was organized in 1852 by Rev. John Walsh, of Hollidaysburg, and its pastors since then have been: Rev. John Tigg, 1854; Rev. John Walsh, 1876; Very Rev. Thomas Ryan, 1880; Revs. T. Briley, T. P. Smith, and J. O'Reilly succeeded in turn as acting pastors till 1890, when Very Rev. Edward A. Bush became pastor.

The first church building was a small frame structure, erected in 1854, which was succeeded in 1875 by the present substantial and commodious brick structure on Thirteenth avenue, near Thirteenth street. As has been said, the early history of this church is one of small beginnings, but the earnest and self-sacrificing labors of its pastors have brought it up to its present prosperous condition. Its membership, under the efficient and practical labors of Father Bush, has increased to nearly two



Rev. E. A. Bush



thousand souls. Father Bush is a fine theologian and an active and energetic pastor, and has labored faithfully and with good success for the mental and moral advancement of his large and important congregation.

DAVIS A. HOGUE, M.D., a resident physician of Altoona since 1891, and who was for sixteen years prior to that time one of the most prominent and successful physicians of Clearfield county, is a son of Joseph and Sarah Ann (Calwell) Hogue, and was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1854. During the early years of the last century, religious persecution distracted Scotland, and many left its shores and came to America, where they could enjoy the freedom of religious worship. Among the number who bid farewell to their Scottish homes on this account and settled in the province of New Jersey, was a Mr. Hogue, of whom Dr. Davis A. Hogue is a lineal descendant. This Mr. Hogue, like the majority of the Scottish Dissenters and Covenanters who came to America to secure religious freedom, was interested in the intellectual education of his children as well as in their moral and religious training. It is most probable, but not certain, that he married in his native land of Scotland, and one of his sons, of whom there is nothing preserved to show whether he was a native of the old world or born in the new, entered Princeton college, from which he was graduated. From this son, whose Christian name cannot be obtained, and of whose history, after leaving Princeton, but little is known, beyond the fact that he was a good citizen, was descended Joseph Hogue, father of Dr. Hogue. Joseph Hogue was born in 1809, in Northumberland county,

in which he was reared and received his education. Leaving school he was engaged during the remainder of his life in the general mercantile business in Northumberland and adjoining counties. He was a whig during the earlier years of his life, and when that party went down under the reverses that it suffered in 1852, he identified himself with its successor, the Republican party, which he supported until his death. He was appointed as a postmaster under a whig administration, and held that office continuously for a period of over thirty years. He was a man of business ability, and died in 1868, when in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He married Sarah A. Calwell, and to them was born a family of six children, four sons, and two daughters who died when quite young. The sons are: Daniel C., a former nail manufacturer, but now a lumber dealer of Watsonstown, Northumberland county, who served nine months in the 131st Pennsylvania infantry, thirty days in the 28th regiment of emergency men in the Cumberland valley, and then enlisted in 202d Pennsylvania infantry, in whose ranks he remained until the close of the war; Dr. Davis A.; Edmund B., who has been in the employ of railroad companies for several years, and is now serving as a conductor on the Wilkesbarre railroad; and Dr. James H., of Altoona, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Davis A. Hogue spent his boyhood days at home, and received his education in the common schools and at Loretta, Cambria county. Leaving school he read medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. G. W. Calwell, of Glen Hope, Clearfield county, and then entered Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1875. Immediately

after graduation he returned to Glen Hope, where he practiced with his uncle, Dr. Calwell, for one year, and then went to Madera, in Clearfield county, where he remained for two years. At the expiration of that time he removed from Madera to Houtzdale, a town of nearly two thousand inhabitants, in the same county, where he soon built up a large practice, and remained there for thirteen years. In the spring of 1891 he came to Altoona, as being a wider field for the practice of his profession than what he had enjoyed at Houtzdale, and his expectations have not been disappointed, as he has already a good and rapidly increasing practice.

On November 3d, of the Centennial year, Dr. Hogue was united in marriage with Maggie Feltwell, daughter of Joshua Feltwell, of La Jose, Clearfield county. To their union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Grace, Dan and Davis (deceased).

Dr. Davis A. Hogue is a democrat in politics. The encouraging success which he has won in Altoona has been secured by his ability and skill as a physician, and is such as attended his long and active practice in Clearfield county.

JAMES CONDRON, one of the prominent business men of Blair county and a large real estate owner and lumber dealer, residing in Hollidaysburg, is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lochard) Condron, and was born September 12, 1813, in Frankstown township, Blair county, Pennsylvania. The family is of French descent, and was planted in America at a very early day. James Condron (grandfather) was a native of Lancaster county, this State, and removed

to what is now Blair, but was then Huntingdon county, settling near Frankstown. Later he went to Ohio, locating in the vicinity of the city of Columbus, where he died. Jacob Condron (father) was also born in Lancaster county, but came with his father's family while yet a lad to what is now Blair county, and was reared on a farm near Frankstown, where he continued to live until 1839, when he removed to Indiana county, and resided there until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1865, when he had attained the age of seventy-seven years. He was a farmer and carpenter, and built a great many barns for the farmers of his locality. He also constructed boats or arks to transport flour and grain on the Juniata river, and in times of high water would run these loaded boats to Columbia. After removing to Indiana county he was exclusively engaged in farming. He was a whig in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Elizabeth Lochard, by whom he had a family of children. She was a native of Fort Littleton, this State, and died in Indiana county in 1872, aged eighty-two years. She also was a life-long member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

James Condron was principally reared in the township of Frankstown, where he attended the common schools—taught at that time in log school houses—until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he secured a position as clerk in the general store of Washington Webb at Canoe Creek, this county. He remained with Mr. Webb about five years, and then went to Rockhill furnace as acting manager of the store and furnace owned by James A. Bell, and continued in that position for three years. In 1841 he formed a partnership with Samuel

Good, under the firm name of Good & Condron, and embarked in the general mercantile business at Canoe Creek, this county. This partnership continued until 1844, when Mr. Condron withdrew, and removing to Frankstown, began a general merchandise business at that place in his own name. Here he found a field for his energy and fine business ability, and was not long in organizing a large and lucrative trade. He handled flour, feed and grain in large quantities, and sent several boats loaded with grain to the city of Philadelphia. He shipped as high as twenty thousand bushels of wheat from his store in one year. In 1857 Mr. Condron removed his headquarters to Hollidaysburg, where he has resided and been engaged in business ever since. In addition to his general store he began operating the ore mines here, and successfully conducted this combined business until 1870. He also began handling lumber shortly after removing to Hollidaysburg, in which trade he is still engaged. In addition to all his other enterprises he became a dealer in real estate, and has bought and sold about fifteen thousand acres of Cambria county farming and timber lands. He still owns some twenty thousand acres of this land, on which is located a steam saw mill, at Dysart station. This station stands on his land, and is now surrounded by quite a village. He has been a large and very successful dealer in lumber for many years. He has also been something of a contractor and builder, having erected many fine houses in Hollidaysburg, among them being the opera house in that city.

In 1846 Mr. Condron united in marriage with Ellen Jones, a sister of C. B. Jones, of Hollidaysburg. To their union was born a family of children, three of whom survive,

two sons and a daughter. Their eldest son, Angus B., is engaged in the lumber business with his father, and the other, Joseph B., is proprietor of a large planing mill in the same city, and also deals extensively in lumber. The daughter, Delia C., is employed in the pension office at Washington, D. C., where she has held a responsible position for several years.

In politics Mr. Condron is a staunch republican. He is one of the veterans who voted for William H. Harrison for president in 1840, and for his grandson, Benjamin Harrison, for the same office in 1888. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg. He has been one of the directors of the Crescent and New York railroad since its organization. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman, has accumulated a handsome fortune, and resides in a modest but elegantly appointed brick residence in the city of Hollidaysburg, where he is surrounded by all modern conveniences and the comforts and luxuries which so fittingly crown an active and successful business career.

JOSIAH F. ELLSWORTH, of Williamsburg, a worthy descendant of one of the old and highly respected families of the United States, has probably erected more first-class flouring mills than any other man in the Keystone State. He is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Gibson) Ellsworth, and was born near Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1827. The Ellsworth family in America was founded in 1683 by Arthur Ellsworth, one of three brothers who came from Wales in that year to one of the New England States. The paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Ellsworth was a lineal descendant of

Arthur Ellsworth, and was a member of the celebrated Tea Party of American history, who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor in 1773. He served throughout the revolutionary war, and his son, Arthur Ellsworth (grandfather), was born in Connecticut, where he died at an advanced age in 1830, and left several children, one of whom, Thomas Ellsworth (father), was born in Connet county, that State, in 1795. In early life he came with several capitalists to eastern Pennsylvania, where they built a saw mill and engaged in the lumber business. He had an interest in this lumber enterprise, and died in 1835, at Hancock, Maryland, where he had gone for the purpose of developing some new lumbering territory. Thomas Ellsworth was a man of good business ability, and had fine prospects for a very successful career in lumbering at the time of his death, when he was only in the prime of manhood. He married Margaret Gibson, who died in 1884, aged eighty-three years, and was a daughter of John Gibson, a Scotch-Irishman from the north of Ireland, who settled at Kennedy, Cumberland county, where he followed school teaching until his death in 1820, at an early age. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters: Margaret E. Coan, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; John W., who owns a large cattle and horse ranch at Slack's Cañon, Monterey county, California, where he now resides; Charles B., a harness maker of Johnstown, this State; Josiah F.; and Harriet, who died in 1848, in Wapello county, southeastern Iowa.

Josiah F. Ellsworth received his education in the early common schools of Cumberland and Blair counties, and at seventeen years of age was bound as an apprentice to

J. S. Shull, of Blair county, for a term of four years, to learn the trade of millwright. At the end of his apprenticeship he became foreman on the millwrighting contracts of J. B. Anderson, of near Alexandra, Huntingdon county, but soon left his employ and commenced work for himself, which he followed continuously until 1864. In that year he engaged in contracting, which he pursued very successfully for twenty-eight years, when (1892) he retired from actual business.

In March, 1851, Josiah F. Ellsworth married Mary J. Irvin, who was a daughter of Thomas and Catherine Irvin, of Williamsburg, and died July 6, 1870. On January 7, 1873, he wedded Elizabeth P., daughter of Charles and Rachel Biddel. By his first marriage he had six children, of whom two sons and one daughter are living: Elmer E., president of the Riverside Milling Company, of Little Falls, Minnesota; Grier M., a clerk in the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona; and Carrie S., wife of Charles Ramey, a real estate agent of Hays City, Kansas.

In politics Mr. Ellsworth was a republican until a few years ago, when he identified himself with the Prohibition party. He has been a ruling elder for twenty years of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is a member. He is a member of Juniata Lodge, No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hollidaysburg, and of Orphan Home Lodge, No. 315, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Williamsburg. Mr. Ellsworth, in addition to his property at Williamsburg, owns a farm of two hundred and thirteen acres of good land on Clover creek. Josiah F. Ellsworth was remarkably successful as a contractor and mill builder, and his work was so excellent in durability

and quality that his services were in great demand beyond his own county. He erected the large flouring mill for the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, this State, the flouring mills of Brown & Biddle, at Johnson City, Tennessee, besides the commodious and well appointed mills of D. M. Bare, of Roaring Spring, and fifty-seven other improved roller process flouring mills in the Juniata valley and other parts of Pennsylvania. As evidence of his expedition, in connection with his thorough workmanship, it is only necessary to state that he built the sixty mills referred to in about thirteen years. Mr. Ellsworth is an intelligent gentleman, a good citizen, and a man who stands high in his community.

GEORGE ZEIGLER is a good citizen and an industrious business man, and is one whose success in life has been the result of honest efforts well executed. He is a son of Henry and Amelia (Baronner) Zeigler, and was born in the province of Bavaria, Germany, June 24, 1863. Michael Zeigler (grandfather) was a native of Akre, Germany, where he lived until his death. His son, Henry Zeigler, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1824, in Bavaria, of which province he is still a resident. He has become successful as a wholesale and retail merchant, and on February 16, 1860, he married Amelia Baronner, by whom he had a family of five children: John and Joseph, who still reside in Germany; Theodore and Henry, residents of Altoona; and George.

George Zeigler received his education in his native country, and leaving school, learned the trade of shoemaker. At thirty-seven years of age he had a desire to see

the United States, and in 1880 he crossed the Atlantic, and soon after reaching New York he located at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, where he has resided ever since. For a time he was engaged as a laborer at the furnace there, and afterwards was employed as a shoemaker. In 1885 he started in the shoemaking business for himself, and a year later established a retail shoe store, which he has ever since conducted very successfully.

Mr. Zeigler was united in marriage with Margaret E. Riley, and to their union have been born two sons and two daughters: Henry, Joseph, Amelia and Madalena.

In political sentiment Mr. Zeigler is a close adherent of the Democratic party, and takes great interest in political affairs. In religious creed he is a faithful adherent and member of the Catholic church. Having entered upon the scenes of active life with but little capital, his industry and perseverance have earned him what he has, and he is now in comfortable circumstances, with a promising business future before him.

FRANK G. PATTERSON, a rising young attorney of Altoona, who possesses unusual business qualities, and has already become prominent and successful, is a son of Thomas and Isabella (McConaghy) Patterson, and was born July 26, 1863, at Newry, Blair county, Pennsylvania. His father, Thomas Patterson, was a native of Ireland, born in the city of Dublin, in 1814. In 1854 he bid farewell to his native land, and embarked for the United States, settling that same year at Newry, this county, where he has resided ever since. He is a farmer by occupation, and has spent a long and active life in the cultivation of the soil and

in fruit growing. He has been successful and prosperous, and now owns a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres, well improved and supplied with commodious farm buildings, including a handsome residence. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian church at Duncansville, and in politics a staunch republican. He married Isabella McConaghy in Ireland, by whom he had a family of children. She was born near Dublin, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and now in the seventy-first year of her age.

Frank G. Patterson was reared on his father's farm at Newry, helping in the farm operations during the summer and attending the public schools in the winter season. After leaving the common schools of his native place he took a course in the State Normal school at Millersburg, and then engaged in teaching in Blair county for some years. While still teaching he began reading law, and having completed the course and passed the necessary examination, he was admitted to the bar in October, 1886, and at once began the practice of his profession at Altoona. He formed a partnership with Thomas H. Greevy in April, 1888, under the firm name of Greevy & Patterson, and has ever since been engaged in general practice in the city of Altoona. In 1889 Mr. Patterson was instrumental in organizing the Altoona, Clearfield & Northern Railroad Company, and is now serving as president and general manager of that road. It extends from Altoona to Dougherty, a village lying fifteen miles northwest of Altoona, and is an enterprise which has already done much for the improvement and development of this section of the county, and promises to become still more important, as it is being extended to Coalport,

twelve miles beyond Dougherty. Mr. Patterson also organized the Richland Coal Company in 1891, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. This company has opened mines in the large coal fields at Dougherty, and is now shipping coal in large quantities. Mr. Patterson is serving as secretary of the company, and is also secretary of the Altoona Land and Improvement Company, which is doing a large business in real estate.

In his political affiliations Mr. Patterson is a republican, and takes an intelligent interest in all public questions. He is unmarried, and while very popular in social circles, takes rank among the most enterprising and successful young business men of the county. While devoting considerable time and attention to outside enterprises, he keeps a firm hand on his legal business, and stands well at the bar.

ORVILLE J. FAY, one of the deserving and successful young business men of the borough of Hollidaysburg, is a son of George and Martha (Fluke) Fay, and was born in the borough of Williamsburg, Woodbury township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1861. The Fay family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and Joseph Fay, the paternal grandfather of Orville J. Fay, at ten years of age was brought to the old Fay homestead, a part of which is now within the borough limits of Williamsburg. He was a farmer by occupation, and a Presbyterian in religious faith and church membership, and died at the age of seventy-five years. His son, George Fay (father), was born in 1829, on the old homestead, where he has always resided. While managing his farm in early life he determined

upon a business career, and has been more or less engaged in business pursuits until within the last year, when he retired from active life. He was manager of the Williamsburg Manufacturing Company for many years, and about 1876 formed a partnership with a Mr. Patterson, under the firm name of Fay & Patterson, for the purpose of handling and dealing in grain at Williamsburg, where they did a very good business until 1892, when Mr. Fay withdrew from the firm. He is a republican, has served his borough as school director, and was sheriff of Blair county for one term, from 1882 to 1885. He has always been active in business and politics, and married Martha Fluke, who was born in the borough of Williamsburg, and passed away in 1863. Mr. Fay has a good home, with comfortable surroundings, and is well situated to enjoy life.

Orville J. Fay was reared at Williamsburg, and received a good business education in the common schools. At about fifteen years of age he secured a position in a Philadelphia store, which he held for a short time, and then returned home. In 1878 he came to Hollidaysburg and became a clerk in the general mercantile store of Wood, Morrell & Co., with whom he remained for four and one-half years. At the end of that time, in 1883, he determined to enter into business for himself, and formed a partnership with John D. Love, under the firm name of Fay & Love. They opened a grocery store on Allegheny street and in the very center of Hollidaysburg, where they did a good business for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Fay purchased the interest of his partner, and has continued to operate the store successfully ever since. He carries a large and

carefully selected stock of groceries, both staple and fancy, and everything is to be found in his store that the most fastidious housekeeper could require for her table. He has been gradually increasing his stock, and aims to supply his patrons with standard goods of absolute purity. In politics he is a republican, and while not taking any prominent or decided part in political matters, yet has always heartily supported his party, and served one term as a school director of East Hollidaysburg. Orville J. Fay in religious opinion has always held to the faith and teachings of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been a member for several years. For a young man his successful business career has been remarkable.

In 1885 he married Alice Elliott, daughter of John Elliott, of Hollidaysburg, and their union has been blessed with two children, a son and a daughter: Lillian E. and Orville C.

HON. THEODORE BURCHFIELD,

ex-member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, and the present mayor of Altoona, is one who, early in life, was thrown upon his own resources, and who, by ability, energy, and will has achieved success and won his way to prominence and honorable standing. He is a son of Robert and Martha (Zelner) Burchfield, and was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1842. His paternal great-grandfather, Aquila Burchfield, was one of seven brothers of English descent who came from Maryland to central Pennsylvania, and four of them served in the Continental armies during the revolutionary war. Robert Burchfield, sr. (grandfather), was born and reared in what is now Juniata county, of which he was a life-

long resident. He was a prosperous farmer for his day in the Juniata valley, and married and reared a family of children, of whom one was Robert Burchfield (father), who followed milling until his death, in 1850, at the early age of thirty-eight years. Robert Burchfield was a democrat in politics, and an attendant of the Presbyterian church, and married Martha Zelner, who was a native of Juniata county, in which she died in 1876, aged sixty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Burchfield were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Burchfield was a daughter of Emanuel Zelner (maternal grandfather), who was of German descent. He was born in Lancaster county during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and after having arrived at the age of manhood sought to make for himself a home in Juniata county, which was then but thinly settled. He purchased a tract of land, and by hard toil and patient industry succeeded in having an excellent and well improved farm before his death summons came to him, when he was in the ninety-first year of his age.

Theodore Burchfield was reared principally at Mifflin, in Juniata county; received his education in the common schools, and learned the trade of printer in the office of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Co. F, 126th Pennsylvania infantry, but was promoted to corporal, and honorably discharged as such on May 20, 1863. In July, 1864, he reenlisted as a corporal in Co. K, 196th Pennsylvania infantry, and served as such until November 17, 1864, when he was mustered out of the service. He participated in all the skirmishes and battles of his regiment while he was in the service, and was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville by a buckshot

passing through the calf of his left leg. After returning home from the army the second time he was not permanently employed at any kind of work until the spring of 1865, when he entered the job office of the *Daily Tribune*, of Altoona, of which he became foreman in 1870. Ten years later he was elected by the republicans as a member of the legislature, and at the end of his term, in 1882, was reelected. During his second term in the legislature he introduced, and had passed, a bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars toward the erection of a hospital at Altoona, an institution badly needed and now highly appreciated by the sick and maimed. From the close of his second term, in 1884, he gave his time closely to the supervision of the *Tribune* office, until the spring of 1890, when he left the printing establishment to assume the duties of mayor, to which office he had been elected at the preceding election.

On December 24, 1867, Mr. Burchfield married Anna M. Gable, daughter of William Gable, of Altoona. To their union have been born ten children, four sons and six daughters: Horace M., who died in infancy; Herbert E., Nellie L., Jessie M., Charles J., who died in infancy; Edith L., Mary A., Emma L., Raymond T., and Ruth J.

Theodore Burchfield is a republican in politics, and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Altoona. He is a member of Logan Lodge, No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons; White Cross Lodge, No. 354, Knights of Pythias; Juniata Lodge, No. 246, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Altoona Lodge, No. 132, Improved Order of Heptasophis; Washington Camp, No. 54, Patriotic Order Sons of America; and Lieut. S. C. Potts Post, No. 62, Grand

Army of the Republic, of which latter organization he has been commander for the last four successive terms. On June 3, 1871, he enlisted as a private in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and passed through all the grades of office up to that of colonel, and is now serving on his third term as colonel of the 5th regiment. Colonel Burchfield has always been active in the municipal affairs of Altoona, and has been an untiring worker in the interests of the Republican party of Blair county.

DAVID MURRAY, the well known hotel man of Blair county, who for seventeen years has been proprietor of the popular hotel known as the Murray house, is a son of Jerry and Mary Murray, and was born December 24, 1830, near Sandy Hook, Maryland. His father was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to America in 1827, settling in the State of Maryland. In the spring of 1831 he removed to Frankstown, in what is now Blair county, Pennsylvania, and one year later located in Hollidaysburg, where he resided until his death, in 1843, at the age of fifty-five. He was a democrat politically, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He was a laborer, was employed on the Portage railroad for a time, and later in a foundry at Hollidaysburg. He married a lady who was also a native of Ireland, and died in 1831, when their son, the subject of this sketch, was only three months old.

David Murray was brought to Hollidaysburg by his father when only two years of age, and lived there until 1842, attending the public schools of this city. When twelve years of age he secured employment on the Pennsylvania canal as a driver, be-

tween Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg, and between that city and Philadelphia. He remained with the company several years, being promoted from one position to another, until he finally came to own several boats and mule teams himself, and ran them from here to Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the Union canal and down the Schuylkill river. For a time he was engaged exclusively in transporting grain from this section to the city of Philadelphia, and altogether was in the boating business for nearly twenty years. In the fall of 1862 the United States impressed his boats at Baltimore, and for seven months he was in government employ, transferring soldiers and army supplies. In 1863 he closed out his boating interests, and the following year enlisted in Co. A, 103d Pennsylvania infantry, under Colonel Laymond, of Pittsburg, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Harrisburg in July, 1865. He returned home, and was employed in a rolling mill for some time, but in 1871 embarked in the hotel business, which he has successfully managed for more than twenty years. In 1875 he purchased the property now known as the Murray house, and has been the proprietor and personally conducted this hotel since that time. He also owns a fine farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of valuable and finely improved land in the township of Frankstown, beside other real property in the city of Hollidaysburg.

In 1864 Mr. Murray was united in marriage with Louisa Cruse, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Cruse, of this county. To this union was born a family of ten children, nine of whom are now living: William, David A., Catharine, Drusilla, Elizabeth, Maud, Musetta, Annie, and Florence.

Politically Mr. Murray is an ardent democrat, and while not an aspirant for official station of any grade, is an active and influential worker for the advancement of democratic principles and the triumph of democratic policy. He and all his family are members of the Roman Catholic church. His career as a business man has been active, enterprising and successful, and illustrates what may be accomplished by energy and perseverance, even in the face of adverse circumstances.

MARY ELIZABETH NOWELL, M. D.

The honorable and high position which the medical profession has always occupied in the history of central Pennsylvania is a matter of just pride to the people of that important section. The medical profession has been progressive there for the last quarter of a century, as it has been elsewhere in the great Keystone Commonwealth, and one who has there kept pace with the march of medical progress is Dr. Mary Elizabeth Nowell, a successful physician of Altoona. She is a daughter of Rev. William and Rachel A. (Sheckell) Nowell, and was born in Anne Arundell county, Maryland. Her paternal grandfather, Gilbert Nowell, married Eleanor Stallings, and one of their sons was Rev. William Nowell. He was a well educated man, served acceptably as a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years, and died in 1884. He married Rachel A. Sheckell, a daughter of Enoch and Sarah (Smith) Sheckell, and one of his sons, Dr. J. Fletcher Nowell, received a classical education, graduated from the Hahnemann Medical college of Philadelphia, and is a resident of Green Castle, Cumberland valley, Franklin county,

this State, where he now has a large and lucrative practice.

Mary E. Nowell was reared in the Maryland home of her father, and attended Fort Edward institute, New York, from which institution of learning she was graduated in the class of 1867. She afterwards took a course at Claverack college, on the Hudson river in New York, and then was engaged for eight years in teaching in the schools of the city of Wilkesbarre, this State. She then resolved upon medicine as a life vocation, and became a student in the Woman's Medical college of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which she was graduated in 1884. Dr. Nowell took a special course on heart and lung troubles under Drs. James B. Walker and Edward T. Bruen; on skin diseases under Dr. Louis A. Duhring, and on diseases of the eye and catarrhal affections of the nose and throat under other eminent physicians. At the close of each spring term Dr. Nowell, during the three years of her student life, remained in Philadelphia, spending her vacations in taking practical instruction at the woman's hospital on the various operations and methods required for the successful treatment of the various diseases peculiar to women, and few hospitals afford such an opportunity as this one for the study of uterine diseases. After graduating, she went to the Maternity hospital on Staten Island, where she had a large experience in obstetrical practice, and also an opportunity of studying children's diseases in all their phases, as there were at that time nearly five hundred children under the care of that institution. She also took a special course on the eye and a special course in gynaecology. Thus thoroughly, intelligently and specially qualified for her profession,

Dr. Nowell left Philadelphia and came, toward the close of the year 1884, to Altoona, where she has built up an extensive and first-class practice.

In the history of Altoona Dr. Mary E. Nowell will have the honor of being recorded as the first lady practitioner of medicine in that prosperous and progressive city. Strongly attached to her profession and devoting her whole energy and entire time to its constant and exacting requirements, Dr. Nowell well has deserved the flattering success which she has won by her ability and skill as a physician. She is well read and progressive, and has been during her professional career an earnest, enthusiastic and constant student, who has kept well abreast of the advancement of medical science and practice. Of quick perception and good judgment, Dr. Nowell entertains a contempt for all shams and pretences in life and society, as well as in her profession, in which she is active, prominent and successful.

JAMES BLAIR ROBISON, a comfortably situated farmer of Frankstown township, who now owns the old homestead which has been in possession of the Robison family for four generations, is a son of James, jr., and Elizabeth (Curry) Robison, and was born on the farm where he now resides, in Frankstown township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1853. His paternal great-grandfather, Abraham Robison, was a native of Scotland, and came to this country when it was unsettled in this part, and took up a large tract of land, on which he proceeded to make a home for his family, which he had left in Franklin county. He brought his family to their

new home in the year 1770. By his marriage with Hannah Allen he had eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom were: James Robison, born 1766; Elizabeth Robison, born 1789; and John Robison. The names of the rest are unknown. Abraham Robison was born in 1737, and died April 16, 1811, while his wife, Hannah (Allen) Robison, was born in 1749, and died March 13, 1835. Mr. Robison, at his death, gave each of his sons and daughters a farm, bequeathing the homestead to his son, James Robison (grandfather), who married his cousin, Elizabeth Robison, and to them were born seven children: Abraham Robison, born February 15, 1814; John Robison, born December 27, 1815; Jane Robison, born February 23, 1818; James Robison, jr., born April 23, 1820; Harriet Robison, born October 6, 1822; Allen Robison, born September 16, 1825; and Margaret Robison, born April 20, 1828, of whom all are dead except Harriet and Margaret. James Robison died February 18, 1830, willing the homestead farm to his son, James Robison; and his widow, Elizabeth Robison, died January 12, 1849. James Robison, jr., was a good neighbor and useful citizen. He was a republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion, as were his ancestors before him. He died September 9, 1881, willing the homestead to his son, James Blair Robison. He was united in marriage, in 1845, with Elizabeth Curry, who was born August 15, 1825, and to them was born a family of fifteen children: Woods W. Robison, born February 2, 1846; Maggie E. Robison, February 20, 1848; Winfield S. Robison, November 19, 1849; Agnes J. Robison, March 22, 1851; James Blair Robison, March 12, 1853; Forest Robison, December 10, 1854;

Robert W. Robison, August 13, 1856; Sarah C. Robison, March 1, 1858; Lilly M. Robison, October 30, 1859; Martha Elizabeth Robison, September 4, 1861; Rhoda B. Robison, February 22, 1863; Delia A. Robison, January 21, 1865; Andrew G. Robison, November 6, 1866; Archibald S. Robison, April 10, 1868; Gertrude J. Robison, August 10, 1870.

James Blair Robison passed his boyhood days and grew to manhood on the paternal acres, received his education in the common schools, and then went west, where he followed farming in Kansas for six years. At the end of that time he returned to Franks-town township to take possession of his present home farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres of good tillable and productive land. He also owns a tract of forty-four acres of good timber land, and follows grain and stock-raising. He is a republican in politics, and while not overly demonstrative in advocating republicanism, yet always gives his party and its nominees an earnest and hearty support.

On January 1, 1880, Mr. Robison was united in marriage with Martha Widderfield, an adopted daughter of William Widderfield, of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Robison have been born five children, two sons and three daughters: Earnest B. Robison, born April 26, 1881; James R. Robison, April 17, 1883; Violet Robison, April 20, 1885; Gertrude B. Robison, born April 11, 1887, and died July 22, 1890; and Mary E. Robison, born August 11, 1889.

HON. GEORGE H. SPANG, a leading lawyer of Hollidaysburg, an ex-district attorney of Bedford county, and an ex-member of the house of representatives of Penn-

sylvania, is a son of George B. and Sarah A. (Farquhar) Spang, and was born February 16, 1830, at Roaring Spring, in what is now Taylor township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, but which then was a part of Bedford county. His paternal grandfather Henry Spang, was of German descent. He was born in Philadelphia, and in 1824 came to Roaring Spring, where he died some years afterward. His son, George B. Spang (father), was born in Philadelphia, from which he removed to Oley Forge, in Berks county, where he remained until 1822, when he came to Roaring Spring and purchased a tract of four hundred acres of land from John Ullery, upon part of which the larger part of the present flourishing town of Roaring Spring was afterward built. He was superintendent of Springfield furnace for several years, and then engaged in farming, which he followed until his death, which occurred August 15, A. D. 1856. He was an old-line whig in politics, and a strict member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and for many years prior to his death had been very active in the improvement of his town. He married Sarah A. Farquhar, a daughter of William Farquhar, by whom he had nine children. Mrs. Spang was a native of Maryland, and died in September, A. D. 1866.

George H. Spang spent his boyhood days at Roaring Spring, and at fifteen years of age became a student in the preparatory department of Marshall college at Mercersburg, Franklin county. After some time spent at that institution he entered Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, Adams county, from which he was graduated in the class of 1852. In the next year after leaving college he became a law student in the office of Hon. Job Mann, of Bedford, this State, and on May 3, 1854, was admitted to prac-

tice in the courts of Bedford county. He soon built up a fine practice at Bedford, and on May 9, 1856, was appointed district attorney of that county, to fill an unexpired term caused by the resignation of Col. Thomas A. Boyd. On October 14, 1856, he was elected district attorney for a term of three years, was reelected on October 11, 1859, and on November 3, 1874, was elected to represent Bedford county in the house of representatives of Pennsylvania for the sessions of 1875 and 1876; on November 3, 1876, was reelected and served during the sessions of 1877 and 1878. At the expiration of his term he returned to Bedford, where he remained until 1883, when he came to Roaring Springs, which he left the succeeding year to open an office at Martinsburg, at which place he practiced up to December, 1891. He then came to Hollidaysburg, and has already secured a first-class and very remunerative practice.

On November 25, 1862, Mr. Spang married Elizabeth J. Alsip, daughter of Sheriff John Alsip, of Bedford county, and they have one child, a daughter named Carrie L., who is the wife of Rufus C. Haderman, a lawyer and the present prothonotary of Bedford county.

In politics Mr. Spang has always been a democrat. While serving in the State legislature he was a member of several important committees, and was recognized as an able, logical and fluent speaker. He is above medium height, with rather classical features, and of fine personal appearance. George H. Spang stands well in his chosen profession as one who carefully guards the interests of his clients, and who never neglects any proper means to secure success in the many cases which he tries in the courts of Blair county.

JAMES T. ROBINSON, manager of the Robinson Machine Company of Bellwood, and the inventor of the wonderful patent electric street railway motor trucks, is a son of Samuel Turner and Rachel (Ricketts) Robinson, and was born in Fauquier county, northern Virginia, November 31, 1838. His paternal grandfather, Gerry Robinson, was a native of Scotland, and settled, about the middle of the last century, in Stafford county, Virginia, from which he soon removed to Warren county, that State, in which he died. He was honest, industrious and frugal, like the great majority of his race, and followed farming until his death. He married and left a family of several children, who were noted for industry and thrift. One of his sons, Samuel Turner Robinson (father), was born in Warren county, Virginia, September 10, 1801.

James T. Robinson was reared in the rich and beautiful valley of Virginia, and received a limited education in the primary schools then in existence in the State of Virginia. At an early age he was thrown upon his own resources, but with the characteristic energy of the wonderful Scotch race he determined upon winning success in business life for himself. His first employment was as a laborer upon the construction of the early railroads of the country, but he soon mastered such a knowledge of their construction that he was enabled to become a successful contractor. He then followed contracting until 1861, when he entered the Confederate army as a private in Co. I, 12th regiment Virginia cavalry, and served in the Army of Northern Virginia up to the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. He was wounded so severely on that day that he was discharged shortly afterward from

the Confederate service on account of physical disability. After the war had closed he resumed railroad contracting, which he followed in different States until 1884, when he entered the machine shops at Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, as superintendent. He remained in these shops until 1890, then removed to Altoona, and in July, 1891, came to Bellwood, where he has resided ever since.

In 1865 Mr. Robinson married Elizabeth Crockett, and they have two children: Charles M., a young and rising architect of Altoona (see his sketch); and Nellie.

In July, 1891, Mr. Robinson organized the Robinson Machine Company of Bellwood, which erected machine works at that place. The main building is 30x100 feet, the moulding room 30x50 feet, and the blacksmith shop 30x30 feet in dimensions. They manufacture and repair a great many kinds of iron machinery, but the principal output of the shops are patent electric street railway motor trucks. This great invention of Mr. Robinson was patented by him in 1891. The object of this motor truck is to fill a long felt want in the electrical propulsion of street cars. It has been thoroughly tested, with very satisfactory results. It has been highly recommended by different electrical experts, who have carefully examined it, and already orders for the motor trucks are coming in to the company from nearly every part of the United States.

JOHN A. CANAN, who has been identified with the interests of Altoona by nearly a quarter of a century's business life within its limits, and who has won success because he has had the ability to earn and

the will to command it, is a son of John J. and Margaret (Davis) Canan, and was born at Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1850. The American branch of the Canan family was founded by Col. John Canan, who was a native of that wonderful north of Ireland which gave so many thousand brave hearts and stout arms to help win the independence of the thirteen colonies. He came to Huntingdon county between 1760 and 1775, and served as a colonel in the American army during the revolutionary war. He was a prominent man in central Pennsylvania, and died at Williamsburg, this county, in 1831, when well advanced in the ninetieth year of his age. He was a surveyor by profession, built, in 1807, Etna, the first furnace in Blair county, and was a large land owner. He served, in 1787 and in 1788, as a member of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania from Huntingdon county, was appointed, in 1791, as associate judge of that county, which he represented in the general assembly in 1791 and 1792, and in 1794 was elected State senator for the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford. He married, and one of his sons was Major Moses Canan (grandfather), who was born in Huntingdon county, and served in the war of 1812 with the rank of captain. He afterward moved to Ebensburg, Cambria county, where he became one of the ablest lawyers of that place, and served one term as associate judge of the courts of the county. He died at Johnstown, that county, in 1863, aged eighty years. He was a republican in politics during the latter part of his life, and married Mary Henderson, a daughter of Major William Henderson, a native of Cumberland county, who was the captain in

command of the guards around the old State house in Philadelphia when the Declaration of Independence was signed by the members of the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776. He afterward was promoted to major, and died in 1811, aged fifty-six years, while his sword and watch are still in the possession of the Canan family. Of the sons born to Major Moses and Mary (Henderson) Canan, one was John J. Canan, the father of John A. Canan. He was born in 1813, in Huntingdon county, and early in life went, in about 1831, to Ebensburg, Cambria county, where he started a newspaper, which he afterward removed to Johnstown, that county. In 1846 he came from Johnstown to Hollidaysburg, where he was agent for Captain Leech's canal boat line for some time, and then was engaged in freight forwarding until 1858, when he embarked in the lime business at Canan's Station, on the railroad between Hollidaysburg and Altoona, where he remained until 1871. In that year he came to Altoona and formed a partnership with his sons, under the firm name of Canan Brothers, which was changed, in 1876, to the present firm name of John A. Canan & Co. They handled coal and building supplies until of late years, when they relinquished the coal trade, and now confine themselves to manufacturing lime and handling builders' supplies. Their business has increased to such an extent that they have found it necessary to establish a branch house at the prosperous town of Bellwood. John J. Canan is a republican, and a member of the First Presbyterian church of Altoona, and married Margaret Davis, who was born in 1813, in Wales, reared at Ebensburg, Cambria county, and is a member of the same Presbyterian church as her

husband. Mr. Canan has been a clear-headed and able business man, whose persistent energy and comprehensive grasp of details in commercial affairs has secured him a large share of the measure of success which he has attained.

John A. Canan spent his boyhood days and youth principally at Hollidaysburg, and received his elementary education in the public schools. He pursued his academic studies at Hollidaysburg seminary, and attended Lafayette college, of Easton, Northampton county, from 1869 to 1871. Leaving college he became a clerk in the Altoona postoffice, where he remained but a short time before engaging with his father in their present lime and building supply business. They enjoy a good trade, and have a large number of patrons. He is also identified with other business enterprises, and has served for some time as a director of the Altoona, Clearfield & Northern railroad. He is a deacon and trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Altoona, and a member of Altoona Council, No. 580, Royal Arcanum, and Altoona Lodge, No. 132, Improved Order of Heptasophs. He is a republican in politics, takes an active part in the interests of his party, and has served two terms as a member of the common council. Self-reliant but prudent, courageous but cautious, Mr. Canan carefully examines any enterprise, and then acts decidedly in the course of action upon which he has determined. He is a good business man, a true friend, and an enterprising citizen.

On May 29, 1888, John A. Canan was united in marriage with Lizzie M. Morrow, of McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of the late Rev. R. H. Morrow, who was pastor of the Presby-

terian church of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Canan have two children: Margaret M. and Mary H.

REV. ALLAN SHELDON WOODLE, a gentleman of culture and education, and the popular and efficient rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church of Altoona, is a son of Major Isaac and Cornelia (Sheldon) Woodle, and was born at Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, July 22, 1845. Major Isaac Woodle (father) was born at Washington, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1819, was graduated from Washington college in the class of 1840, and then went to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. After his admission he opened an office at that place and practiced his profession until his death, which occurred April 3, 1862. Major Woodle was instrumental in developing the Rock River Valley railroad, and in 1861 took an active part in raising a cavalry regiment, of which he became quartermaster with the rank of major. He was a prominent democrat, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a Knight Templar in Free Masonry. On May 16, 1844, he married Cornelia Sheldon, a daughter of Major William B. Sheldon, of Delhi, Delaware county, New York, and who died in 1864, when in the forty-fourth year of her age.

Allan Sheldon Woodle was reared at Janesville, Wisconsin, and received his education in the high school of that place and Sinsinawa Mound and Racine colleges. Leaving college he spent five years in the study of theology at Nashotah Theological seminary, from which institution he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of

Bachelor of Divinity. After graduation he served his deacinate at Milwaukee under Bishop Armitage, and his first charge was at St. Matthias Protestant Episcopal church of Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he served for two years. At the end of that time he was called to New York city as assistant minister of Christ's church at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and as manager of the *Church Journal*. In 1876 he was elected rector of St. Luke's church of Altoona, which he has served faithfully and efficiently ever since. His pastoral duties were very arduous upon taking charge of St. Luke's church, but throwing himself energetically into the work he won success. Under his administration a large and fine stone church has been erected to take the place of the small one which had been built in 1858. The membership, which was small in 1876, has increased to eight hundred, of whom three hundred are communicants. The church structure is at the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirteenth street, and has been well furnished throughout.

On September 12 of the Centennial year, Rev. A. S. Woodle was united in marriage with Abbie C. Tisdale, daughter of Henry Tisdale, of Newport, Rhode Island. To Rev. and Mrs. Woodle have been born five children, two sons and three daughters: Allan Sheldon, jr., now attending St. Paul's college, Concord, New Hampshire; Bernon T., Mary K., Cornelia S., and Margaret C.

Rev. Allan S. Woodle is a democrat in political opinion. He is a fine looking man, pleasant and courteous, yet so far dignified as to command the respect of all who come in contact with him. Rev. Woodle is a logical reasoner, a clear thinker, and an interesting speaker. His sermons ever

represent his own heartfelt convictions as to truth and duty, and in his preaching he always has careful regard to the order and proportion of Christian truth and to the wants of his people. He has given to the church a thorough, conscientious, and faithful ministry which has been greatly fruitful of good.

WILLIAM L. LOWRIE, M. D., a grandson of Hon. Walter Lowrie, and a leading young physician of Tyrone, who is rapidly attaining to distinction within the sphere of his chosen profession, is the eldest son and second child of Jonathan R. and Mary L. (Lyon) Lowrie, and was born at Warrior's Mark, in Warrior's Mark township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1859. The Lowrie family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and has been for the last century one of the honorable and influential families of central and western Pennsylvania, where many of its members have been prominent in civil and political affairs. Senator Walter Lowrie, the grandfather of Doctor Lowrie, was a son of John Lowrie, who came from Scotland in 1792, and settled in Sinking valley, but soon removed to Butler county, which he afterward left to settle in Pittsburg, of which city he served as mayor for one term. Senator Lowrie was born in Scotland in 1784, and accompanied his father to Butler county, where he commenced life for himself. He served three terms in the State senate of Pennsylvania, and was elected, in 1818, as United States senator from Pennsylvania. He was intelligent, careful and conscientious, a man of excellent judgment and inflexible honesty, and made a good record in the senate, which then contained some of the ablest statesmen which this country has

produced. At the expiration of his term, in 1825, he became secretary of the senate, which position he held for eleven years. He then removed to New York city, where he served as secretary of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church until his death, in 1868, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a democrat until after the formation of the Republican party, when he became a supporter of its principles. Senator Lowrie married a Miss McPherson, and had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters: Matthew, who was a leading lawyer at the Butler county bar; Rev. John C., now a doctor of divinity, and secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions; Rev. Walter, who was a missionary to China and was killed by pirates; John R., who died in 1885; Eliza, now dead; Mary, who married a Mr. Baird; and Rev. Reuben, who was a Presbyterian minister. Jonathan R. Lowrie (father) was born February 17, 1823, in Butler county, and died December 10, 1885, at Warrior's Mark. He entered Jefferson college, of Cannonsburg, this State, from which he was graduated in 1842, in a classical course. He then read law with Judge Walter Lowrie, of Pittsburg, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and practiced at Hollidaysburg until 1851, when he retired from the active practice of his profession to become a member and the legal adviser of the iron manufacturing firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co. He continued in this business from 1853 to his death, in 1885. He was a member and elder of the Presbyterian church at Warrior's Mark, to which he contributed liberally, and whose present church building he erected. Mr. Lowrie was twice married. In 1840 he married Mary Lyon, who died in 1862, at the age of thirty-eight years, and

left three children: Sallie R., William L., and Robert, now practicing law in Philadelphia. Mr. Lowrie married, in 1867, for his second wife Matilda N. Nassau, and by his second marriage had a family of five children: Charles N., a civil engineer; Matilda N., now dead; Walter, student at Princeton college; S. Stewart, now deceased; and Matthew, who is attending Lawrenceville High school. Mrs. Mary L. Lowrie, his first wife, was a daughter of John Lyon, the senior member of the great iron manufacturing firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., who owned and operated Pennsylvania and Bald Eagle furnaces, Tyrone and Coleraine forges, Sligo iron works, and several large rolling mills in Pittsburg, where they were the proprietors of the celebrated Monongahela house. John Lyon was a native of Pennsylvania, and lived for many years in Pittsburg, where he died in 1868, when in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was thrice married. His first wife was a daughter of Hon. William McClay, United States senator from 1803 to 1808, and she died and left one son, William M., who is now dead. His second wife was a Miss Patton, who died and left one son, J. Patton, who is now deceased. For his third wife he married a Miss Stewart, a sister of David Stewart, of Coleraine Forges, and reared a family of eight children: James, of Pittsburg; S. Stewart, of Bellefonte; George W., of Philadelphia; Mary L., mother of the subject of this sketch; Margaret, married a minister by the name of Hamill, and is dead; Jane, wife of Buche Ayres, of Philadelphia; and Sallie, now dead.

William L. Lowrie attended Williams college from 1876 to 1878, and then attended Wooster college, from which he was

graduated in 1879. Leaving college he made choice of medicine as a profession, and in 1880 entered the Medical university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. After graduation he went to Mapleton, Huntingdon county, and practiced until 1886, when he came to Tyrone, where he has now an extensive and rapidly increasing practice.

January 5, 1887, Doctor Lowrie married Bertha G., daughter of Rev. H. G. Finney, of Chambersburg, this State, and their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter named Mary L.

In politics Doctor Lowrie is a republican, and was elected as a school director at the February election of 1892. He is senior warden of Tyrone Lodge, No. 494, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons, and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, of Altoona. He is treasurer of the Steam Fire Company, a director of the Tyrone Mining and Manufacturing Company, and president of the Tyrone Club.

RICHARD MITCHELL, assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of Altoona, and a native of the Island Continent of the old world, is a son of John and Louise (Kellow) Mitchell, and was born in the city of Ballarat, on the Yarrowee river, in the province of Victoria, Australia, October 20, 1864. His paternal grandfather Mitchell was a native of England and a miner by trade. He followed mining, and died in Cornwall at the age of sixty-four years. His son, John Mitchell, was born in England, and about 1853 went to Ballarat, Australia, where he engaged in gold mining. He

owned a part of the Hiscock mine, in the southeastern gold fields of Australia, which he operated until 1872, when he returned to his native country and engaged in his present occupation of farming near the town of Truro, in Cornwall, one of the richest mining counties of southwestern England. He married Louise Kellow, who died in England about 1874.

Richard Mitchell was reared in Ballarat, Australia, and received his education in the public schools of that city. At an early age he commenced life for himself as a farm hand, but soon left agricultural pursuits to work in a machine shop, where he remained but a short time, and then embarked on a ship as storekeeper in the engine room. He was afterward promoted to assistant engineer, and spent three years on board another vessel, which, during that time, sailed on almost all the waters of the globe. He received a very flattering offer from the American Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and quit the sea to work for them. Three months later he left their employ and engaged with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as their agent for Staten Island, where he remained twelve months, when he was promoted to assistant superintendent of his district, with headquarters at Port Richmond, Staten Island. At the end of three years he was transferred to Jersey City, New Jersey, as assistant superintendent of the district in which that city was situated. He resigned his position at Jersey City to become foreman, and as such to assume charge of the works in New York city of the Nichols Patent Gas & Elevator Tubing Company. He superintended these works until 1891, when he accepted his present position as assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Life

Insurance Company at Altoona, where he has resided since January of that year.

Richard Mitchell is a prohibitionist in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church of Altoona, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is one of that class of young, active, business men who have the energy and industry necessary to win success in whatever field they may labor.

CAPT. CHARLES S. W. JONES, a veteran of the civil war, who has been editor of the *Tyrone Herald* for a quarter of a century, is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Mattern) Jones, and was born October 29, 1842, the place of his nativity being Graysville, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. The Jones family is of Welsh extraction, but has been planted in this State for several generations. Samuel Jones (father) was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1808, and was educated in the country schools of his neighborhood, which, though lacking the technical finish of later times, yet imparted a good, practical education. In early life he learned the trade of potter, and worked at fashioning various kinds of earthen ware for many years. While yet a young man he left his native county and located in Huntingdon county, from whence he came to Tyrone in 1851, and has resided at that place ever since. In early years he was a democrat, but after the Republican party was formed he became affiliated with that organization, and has served as justice of the peace in Tyrone for a quarter of a century. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the First Presbyterian church of Tyrone, and has served as trustee of the church for a number of years. He married Elizabeth

Mattern, who is of German descent, and to them was born a family of eleven children. The eldest of these was a daughter named Catherine, who married Abraham Van Scoyoc, of Tyrone, and died in 1861, at the age of thirty-one years. The second was a son named Benjamin, who married Rachel Fletcher, of the city of Philadelphia, a printer by trade, and in 1862 enlisted in Company A, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry, serving until the close of the war. He held rank successively as corporal of his company, quartermaster sergeant, and regimental quartermaster. He has served two terms in the Pennsylvania legislature, representing the Twenty-third Philadelphia district. The next in order of birth was Christia Ann, who died in infancy. The fourth was Sarah Jane, who married J. H. Patterson, of Tyrone, and died at the age of thirty-one years. The fifth child was David M., who, after attaining manhood, married Amanda J. Palmer, of Tyrone, and at the breaking out of the civil war enlisted in Company D, 3d Pennsylvania infantry, as a corporal. After serving in that company three months, he became first lieutenant of Company A, 110th Pennsylvania infantry, and was afterward successively promoted to the ranks of captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. He was made a prisoner of war at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, and was confined in Libby prison for a short time. Being exchanged, however, he rejoined his company in time to take part in the decisive battle of Gettysburg, where, while engaged in action on July 3d, he had his left leg shot off. That ended his military career, and he was soon afterward discharged from the army. After returning home from the army he was elected register and recorder of Blair county, in October,

1865, and twice re-elected, serving in that capacity for a period of nine years. Late he was elected to the State legislature, and was a member of that body at the time of his death in 1877. Their next child was a daughter, Ellen, who died in early life, and the eighth was Charles S. W., the subject of this sketch. The next younger was Emma, who married John A. Hiltner, as assistant foreman in the car shops at Tyrone. The tenth child died in infancy, and the youngest was Aaron, who married Helen Beightel, of the city of Philadelphia, but is now deceased. He was a printer by trade.

Capt. Charles S. W. Jones was reared in Tyrone, and received his education in the common schools of that city. After leaving school he learned the printer's trade and followed that occupation until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry, as a private, and served until the spring of 1865. In rapid succession he held all the non-commissioned offices of his company, and soon rose to be first lieutenant. He subsequently became captain of Company B, of the same regiment, and later served as commandant of Company B, first provisional Pennsylvania cavalry, an organization which grew out of the consolidation of the 2d and 20th Pennsylvania cavalry. He served in the army of the Potomac, and was wounded in the foot at Charles City, Virginia. When the war was over, and he had been discharged from service, Captain Jones returned to Pennsylvania, and for a time worked at his trade, but in 1868 became interested in the Tyrone *Herald* newspaper and has maintained his connection with that journal ever since. Some five years ago he began the publication of the daily



Herald, which is a six-column folio, and has been quite successful.

On July 1, 1869, Captain Jones was united in marriage to Anna N. Harper, a daughter of J. M. Harper, of Tyrone. To this union were born two children: Amber (deceased) and Ange. Mrs. Jones died April 14, 1883, in the thirty-third year of her age.

Captain Jones is a republican politically, and an able local leader in his party. He served as burgess of Tyrone for five years in succession, and in 1888 was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature from Blair county. He took an active part in the sessions of 1889 and 1890, serving as chairman of the military committee. On March 3, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison to the position of postmaster at Tyrone, which office he is still holding. He is also serving as captain of the military organization known as the Sheridan troop, having been its commander since its organization in 1871. He is a member of D. M. Jones Post, No. 173, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Union Veteran Legion of Tyrone, besides some other local organizations.

THOMAS B. McFARLAND, one of the leading furniture dealers and undertakers of Hollidaysburg, is a son of William F. and Susan (Frampton) McFarland, and was born at Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1861. His paternal grandfather, William McFarland, was a native of Lebanon county, and came, in 1824, to Frankstown, which he left in 1832 to settle at Hollidaysburg, where he died in 1885, when in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was among the first cabinet makers and undertakers of Hollidaysburg, if not indeed the first. He was a democrat in

politics, and served during President Buchanan's administration as assistant postmaster of Hollidaysburg, under Col. W. G. Murray, who is accredited as postmaster during that time by J. Simpson Africa's History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties. Mr. McFarland married Sarah Forbes, of Virginia, and reared a family of five children, of whom William F. McFarland (father), the eldest, was born at Frankstown, in 1828. William F. McFarland followed cabinet making and undertaking at Hollidaysburg until his death, which occurred January 2, 1892. He was a democrat in politics, and a consistent member of the Baptist church, and married Susan Frampton, who was born in 1831, and still survives him. They were the parents of five children: William, who died young; Thomas B., Kate, Harry, superintendent of the company's store at Ronova, Clinton county; and Frank, assistant superintendent of the Clearfield and Cresson Coal and Coke Company.

Thomas B. McFarland received his education in the public schools of Hollidaysburg, learned with his father the trade of cabinet maker, and has followed the furniture and undertaking business most successfully in his native borough for over fourteen years.

Thomas B. McFarland is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist church, like his father and grandfather before him. His furniture and undertaking establishment is at No. 108 Allegheny street. He has a large and varied stock of all kinds of furniture, carries a very fine line of funeral caskets, and has built up a remunerative trade that extends far beyond his borough. Mr. McFarland has been a member for several years of Hollidaysburg Lodge, No. 119, Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, and by his energy and enterprise stands in his line of business second to none in the borough.

HON. JOHN A. LEMON is one of the most prominent public men and popular republican leaders of this county, and the present State senator from the Thirty-fifth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Blair and Cambria.

John A. Lemon was reared and received his education in the common schools of his native county. In politics Mr. Lemon is a republican. His political career commenced when he was elected burgess of Hollidaysburg for a term of three years. In 1871 he was elected to the State senate, and in 1876 was re-elected. His services during his two terms in the State senate were so satisfactory to his party that, in 1880, he was nominated on the republican ticket and elected as auditor-general of Pennsylvania. At the end of his term, in 1884, he returned to Hollidaysburg, and four years later, in 1888, he was elected to the senate by the largest majority he ever received in the district when he had opposition, receiving twelve thousand eight hundred and ninety votes to his three opponents' combined vote of eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-six. As a business man Senator Lemon is distinguished for the order with which he conducts all his affairs. He is well known for his firmness, energy and punctuality. As a citizen he is respected, and as a senator and State official his record is such as to commend itself to the public as an evidence of efficiency and faithfulness. His successful career has not been helped by accident or luck, or advanced by wealth or friends. He has been in its truest sense both the architect and the builder of his own fortune.

JAMES F. LEIGHTY, a prominent builder and contractor, who has erected many large and substantial buildings at Duncansville and elsewhere, is a son of David and Catharine (Stifler) Leighty, and was born November 28, 1864. Jacob Leighty (grandfather) went to Hagers town, Maryland, where, after residing a few years, he removed to Dry Run, Blair county, and from thence to Poplar Run where he died. By occupation he was a farmer, and in political sentiment he closely adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, which elected him to the office of justice of the peace of Logan township, this county, in which he served for one term. He was a Lutheran, and reared a family of four sons: David, Peter, Edward, and Henry. David Leighty (father) was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, and afterward removed to Dry Run, and after a residence of a few years there came to Poplar Run, where he remained but a short time. He then removed to Red Cap Hill, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He afterward sold this farm, and resided successively at Poplar Run, Dry Run, and at Duncansville. Having sold his real estate interests at the latter place, he purchased a tract of land at Newry, Blair county, where he is comfortably situated, and has one of the most desirable farms in the county. He was a democrat, and was elected to the office of constable of his township. In religious faith he believes in the principles of the Lutheran Evangelical church. He married Catharine Stifler, by whom he had a family of five sons and five daughters: Elizabeth, married William Buckel, who is a blacksmith at Newry; Sarah, wife of William Yackley, of Dry Run, who is engaged in

farming; Samuel, married Lillie Knee, and is a prominent builder and contractor at Duncansville; Edward H., died in 1888; Mary (deceased); David H., Harry J., Lloyd A., Ella, and James F.

James F. Leighty was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1885 he began business for himself as a contractor and builder at Tyrone, and there remained a few years, when he became an employee of T. M. Ake, and afterward was engaged with James Barry, of the same place, for some time. After this he again entered into business for himself, and now enjoys the command of an extensive trade. In 1891 he erected nineteen dwellings and three large barns, besides doing various other kinds of carpenter work.

In 1889 he was united in marriage with Jennie A. Sell, of Learnersville, Blair county, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son, named John H., who was born August 24, 1890.

James F. Leighty owns valuable real estate at Duncansville, and has a very neat and comfortable residence at Y Switches, on Railroad street, in the suburbs of the same place. He is a democrat, and attends the Lutheran Evangelical church. Starting in life with a capital of but one hundred dollars, by industry, honesty, and good management he won a competency for himself, and enjoys the reputation of being a good and reliable contractor and business man.

JOHN W. WEBBER, the well known contractor of Altoona, is a man who has won success in life by first deserving it, and then with indomitable courage compelling it. He is the eldest son of

Andrew and Sarah (Wilson) Webber, and was born May 22, 1829, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. Andrew Webber (grandfather) was a native of Germany, but left the Fatherland while yet a young man to make himself a home in America. He settled in Centre county, Pennsylvania, where he became a farmer and passed his life in agricultural pursuits. After spending a number of years in Centre, he removed to Venango county, where he ended his days at the advanced age of ninety years. He married and reared a large family. Andrew Webber (father) was born in Centre county, this State, where he was reared and educated. When a young man he removed with his father's family to Venango county, and continued a resident of that county until 1870, when he went to Mercer county, Illinois, and from there to Poweshiek county, Iowa. In the latter county he ended his earthly pilgrimage in 1882, at the ripe old age of four-score years. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics a Jacksonian democrat. In early life he learned the trades of tanner and shoemaker at Bellefonte, this State, but soon abandoned them, and devoted the remainder of his active life to farming. He wedded Sarah Wilson, by whom he had a family of children. She was a native of Venango county, of Scotch-Irish descent, and died in that county. She was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and was highly esteemed by her neighbors and friends.

John W. Webber was reared in his native county in the Keystone State, and acquired a good common school education. After leaving school he learned the trade of house and sign painting, and shortly afterward, in 1849, removed from Venango to



Huntingdon county, where he worked at his trade until 1852. He then came to the city of Altoona, this county, where he has ever since resided. In that same year he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the painting department of their car shops at Altoona, and a few years later was promoted to be master painter for that company. He occupied that important position until 1875, when he resigned and engaged in contracting and building in that city, which business he has conducted ever since. He is active and enterprising, gifted with capacity for details and good business judgment, and has achieved remarkable success.

In 1850 Mr. Webber was united in marriage with Harriet Lias, a daughter of Abraham Lias, of Huntingdon county, this State, and to their union was born a family of three children, two sons a daughter: Harry W., Mollie M., and James L. Mr. Webber has for many years been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Altoona, and is serving as steward and trustee of his church. He is also a member of Logan Lodge, No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons; and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. Politically he is a republican. His business life has been successful and honorable, and he stands high as a citizen. During the civil war, in 1863, he enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, and served three months. By his ability, industry and enterprise, Mr. Webber has accumulated a handsome competency, and now lives in an elegant home in the city of Altoona, surrounded by all the comforts of life, and popular alike in business, religious and social circles.

WILLIAM H. STEPHENS, a member of the city council of Altoona, and a wounded veteran of the army of the Potomac, is a son of Nicholas R. and Ruth (Curry) Stephens, and was born near Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, on April 6, 1840. His paternal grandfather, Nicholas Stephens, was a native of Germany, who came to near Hollidaysburg, where he purchased a farm and reared a family of thirteen children. In 1850 he sold his farm and removed to Benton county, Iowa, where he died. He was a hard working man, and a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. His son, Nicholas R. Stephens (father), was born near Hollidaysburg in 1824, and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1850 he went to Benton county, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for two years, and then returned to Blair county, in which he followed mining for several years. He died in Altoona in 1890, when in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was an old-line whig and republican in politics, and in 1861 enlisted as a soldier in the Federal army for a term of nine months, of which he served the last six months in the construction corps. He was a Lutheran in religious faith, and married Ruth Curry, who was born in 1812, and is now a resident of Altoona, where she is a member of one of the Catholic churches of that city.

William H. Stephens grew to manhood in his native township, and received his education in the common and normal schools of Pennsylvania. In 1863, when dangers were settling thick around the Federal cause, and grave fears existed in many parts of the north concerning the preservation of the Union, Mr. Stephens attested his devotion and loyalty to his country in her hour of need by enlisting in Company D,

1000

13th Pennsylvania infantry. He served in the army of the Potomac in Maryland and Virginia, and in May, 1864, crossed the Rapidan, and was in the terrific Wilderness struggles until he had his right arm shot off in the thickest of the fight at Cold Harbor. He was removed to a hospital, and after his arm was healed he was placed on light service, from which he was not discharged until 1866. He then returned home, attended school for two years, and was engaged in teaching in Frankstown and Logan townships until 1882. In that year he came to Altoona, where he embarked in his present grocery business.

In 1870 Mr. Stephens married Maria Reem, daughter of Lieut. Charles Reem, who was a native of near Hollidaysburg, and fell in defense of his country's liberties in the battle of Winchester. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: Cora J., Annie R., Howard A., Olive G., John Edgar, and Flora M.

William H. Stephens is a member of the Catholic church of Altoona, and Stephen C. Potts Post, No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic. He has been successful in the grocery business, and has a good patronage. He is a republican in politics, and has always taken an active part in municipal and political affairs. He is a resident of the sixth ward, and was elected as alderman from that ward in 1885. Toward the close of his term, he was re-elected in February, 1890, for a second term, on which he is now serving in a very creditable manner to himself.

JACOB A. FOX, a resident of Altoona, and who owns and operates the largest marble cutting establishment and the

largest marble yards in the county, is a son of Jacob and Lydia (Matters) Fox, and was born at Annville, North Annville township, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1857. The Fox family, although of German lineage, yet is by residence one of the old families of the Keystone State. George Fox, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a life-long resident of Lebanon county, where he married and reared a family. His son, Jacob Fox (father), was born in 1825, at East Hanover, and now resides at Annville, that county. He received his education in the old subscription schools when they were about to be succeeded by the present free school system, and then learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed during the winter seasons until about 1872. His time, during the summer months, he gave to brick making, but some years ago he retired from active life. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and a republican in politics, and in 1892 was elected road supervisor of his township. He married Lydia Matters, who was born in Lebanon county in 1832, and is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. and Mrs. Fox reared a family of children.

Jacob A. Fox grew to manhood at Annville, and received his education in the common schools. He learned the trade of marble cutter at his native village, and in 1878 came to Altoona, where he served for two years as foreman of Dr. Pierce's marble yard, on Seventeenth street. At the end of that time, in 1880, he went to the marble yard of Demetrius Bradley, where he worked until the death of Mr. Bradley, in 1883. In September of that year he opened a marble shop for himself, and has continued successfully in the marble business

until the present time. His shop, yards, and office are at No. 1,127 Seventh avenue, where he is well prepared to fill any order in his line of business. He has the largest and most heavily stocked marble yards in the county, and makes a specialty of fine monuments of granite and Italian and all other leading or desirable kinds of marble. He employs first-class workmen, personally supervises his business in all of its details, and furnishes his patrons with the best of work.

In 1878 Jacob A. Fox was wedded to Sallie, daughter of Abraham Berry, of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Fox has been born a family of four children, three sons and one daughter: Ervin, Clarence, Earl, and Viola.

In politics Mr. Fox is a republican, and while no politician, yet gives his party a whole-hearted support. He is a member of the United Brethren church of Altoona, which was organized in 1869, and a member and past officer in the Patriotic Order Sons of America. Mr. Fox is a very pleasant and courteous gentleman, a good neighbor and useful citizen, and an honest, reliable man, who has carved out by his own unaided efforts a successful career in business life.

THOMAS W. COLE, resident of the Mountain City since 1867, and the superintendent of the Altoona Gas Company, is the eldest son and child of James and Caroline (Jones) Cole, and was born at St. Michael's, Talbot county, Maryland, May 10, 1845. The Cole family is of English and Scotch lineage, and James Cole was born on January 20, 1816, at Aberdeen, Maryland, where he died January 15, 1892, when lacking but five days of having

completed his seventy-sixth year. His grandfather Cole was an old resident and a well-to-do farmer of Harford county, Maryland, and died at Aberdeen, that State. James Cole was the eldest of a family of eleven children, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for many years. He was an industrious man, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was twice married. His first wife was Caroline Jones, who died at St. Michael's in 1859, leaving a family of eleven children. Mr. Cole, in 1866, married for his second wife Hannah Osborn. Mr. Cole's first wife, Caroline (Jones) Cole, was a daughter of Major Jones, an American officer, who served with distinction in the revolution and the war of 1812, and died at St. Michael's. He was a native of lower Maryland, and reared a family of seven children, all of whom are dead except Capt. Thomas Jones, who is a ship owner, and has been engaged for many years in the carrying trade between Charleston, South Carolina, and Liverpool, England.

Thomas W. Cole was reared in his native State, received his education in the public schools of St. Michael's, and learned the trade of machinist in the Washington navy yard. Leaving Washington city, in 1867, he came to Altoona, where he was employed in the machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until 1874, when he was transferred to the draughting room, under the personal charge of J. B. Collins, the mechanical engineer of the company, and served there for seven years. At the end of that time, in 1880, he resigned his position to become superintendent and general manager of the Altoona Gas Company, in which capacity he has served continuously and successfully ever since.

In 1872 Mr. Cole wedded Frances E., daughter of Charles Fisher, of Blair county. To their union have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters: Annetta, who died in 1883, aged ten years; Frank, Edgar, William, Hildah, James, and Fred.

Thomas W. Cole is a democrat in politics, and served for three consecutive terms—from 1882 to 1891—as a member of the city school board. He is a member and deacon of the First Evangelical Lutheran church of Altoona, and a member and past officer of White Cross Lodge, No. 354, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member and past officer of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank, being a member of Logan Lodge, No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons; Mountain Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters; Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; and Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburg. Mr. Cole, aside from the many duties of his present responsible position, has given some time and thought to the material development of his city, and has served as one of the directors of the Fidelity Building & Loan association of Altoona, ever since its organization, in 1884. The business men of Altoona are conspicuous for their enterprise and ability, and in their ranks Thomas W. Cole occupies an honorable and well deserved position.

CHARLES J. BRAMELL, one of the active young business men of the Mountain City, is the only child of Andrew and Mary (Schenk) Bramell, and was born in the city of Altoona, Blair county, Penn-

sylvania, April 16, 1868. The Bramell and Schenk families are of German lineage, and have been resident of Germany for several centuries. Andrew Bramell, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1846, in one of the provinces of the present German empire, where he was reared and received his education. At twenty years of age he left the Fatherland to settle in Altoona, where he was engaged in the tailoring business until his death in 1869, at the early age of twenty-three years. He was a consistent member of the Catholic church, and married Mary Schenk, who two years after his death wedded A. Greissen, of Altoona, and has four children by her second marriage. Mary Schenk's father was a native of Germany, who settled in Altoona, where he died in 1871. His widow (grandmother), who died in 1884, aged seventy years, was a woman of energy and enterprise. She built the Schenk business block at the corner of Fourteenth street and Eleventh avenue, erected the Brant House at the corner of Twelfth street and Tenth avenue, and contributed liberally toward the erection of the present church edifice of St. Mary's Catholic congregation, of which she was a consistent and highly esteemed member.

Charles J. Bramell was reared in Altoona, where he has always resided. He received his education at the well known St. Vincent's college, of near Latrobe, in Westmoreland county, which was founded by the saintly Rt. Rev. Boniface Wimmer, who revived in America the grand institutions of the Benedictine abbeys of the middle ages. Leaving college, he was engaged for several years as a mercantile clerk in the employ of Andrew Gamble, Harry Bell & Son, and J. W. Leslie, of Altoona. In 1889 he and

his stepfather, A. Greissen, formed a partnership and opened a grocery store, which they conducted until 1890, when Mr. Bramell purchased his stepfather's interest. Since then he has conducted a most successful business, and has enjoyed a large and continually increasing trade. In his grocery establishment is a well selected stock of everything to be found in a first-class store.

In 1891 Charles J. Bramell was united in marriage with Henrietta O'Brien, daughter of James O'Brien, of Altoona.

In politics Mr. Bramell is a strong and zealous democrat, and a member of St. Mary's Catholic church. Mr. Bramell is an energetic, clear-headed young business man, honorable and fair in all of his transactions, and well-deserving of the success which he is achieving.

DR. WILLIAM S. SHIMER, a well read veterinary surgeon of seven year's successful experience in the city of Altoona, is a son of William S., sr., and Hannah S. (Shantz) Shimer, and was born at Shimersville, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1865. His paternal great-grandfather came to America in 1740, and settled on the present site of Shimersville, Lehigh county, which town was named in honor of him. He married and lived there until his death. From him are descended the various Shimer families of this and adjoining states. His son (grandfather) was born in the first year of the present century and died in 1884, when he had nearly reached the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a farmer, married, and reared a family of industrious children. His son, William S. Shimer, sr., was born on the old Shimer

homestead, where he has resided ever since. He is a farmer by occupation, and married Hannah S. Shantz.

William S. Shimer passed his boyhood and youth at Shimersville, received his education in the common schools and Muhlenburg college of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and then entered Ontario Veterinary college of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885. Having thus scientifically and thoroughly qualified himself for his chosen profession, he returned home, and in a few weeks afterwards came to Altoona, where he has been very successful as a veterinary surgeon ever since. Ample and scientific qualifications are now demanded in every profession and calling of life, and in this respect Dr. Shimer has well prepared himself for his work.

In politics he is a republican, but has little time to spare from his veterinary work to give to political affairs. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Altoona, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Although young in years he has met with good success, and ranks high as a well read and skillful veterinary surgeon.

FRANK S. TIERNEY, who has followed plumbing in the Mountain City successfully for the last five years, is a son of Charles W. and Catherine Tierney, and was born in the city of Altoona, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1869. His paternal grandfather was born and reared in the beautiful island of Ireland, where the Tierney family had been resident, in all probability, for centuries. In this most wonderful land of splendid castles and lowly cabins, whose children have genius although

oppressed by want, Mr. Tierney resided until some time prior to 1821, when he joined in the western tide of emigration that had steadily swelled in volume after the unsuccessful revolution of 1798 for Irish independence. He settled in Pennsylvania, and was killed in a railroad accident near Duncannon, Perry county. His son, Charles W. Tierney, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, and of revolutionary fame, in 1822. He learned the trade of machinist, and came to Altoona, where he was employed for many years in the car and machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He died in Altoona in 1889, at fifty-three years of age. After the commencement of the late civil war he enlisted in the Union army, and served three years and six months.

Frank S. Tierney was reared in Altoona, and received his education in the public schools of his native city and the excellent parochial schools of Columbia, Lancaster county. Leaving school, he learned the trade of plumber, worked for three years as a journeyman, and then commenced the plumbing business for himself, in which he has been very successful for a young man. He is well prepared to do all kinds of work in plumbing and gas fitting, is a careful workman, uses first-class material, and has rendered good satisfaction wherever employed. Mr. Tierney is a republican in politics, and has been for several years a member of the Catholic church of Altoona.

In 1890 Frank S. Tierney was united in marriage with Anna Mingel, daughter of Francis Mingel, of the city of Altoona. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Gertrude M.

W. S. HOSTLER, an active and successful coal and coke dealer of Altoona, and the senior member of the firm of W. S. Hostler & Co., is a son of John and Barbara (Domer) Hostler, and was born in Sinking valley, Tyrone township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1852. The Hostler family is of German descent, and John Hostler, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an early settler of Centre county, from which he removed to Sinking valley, where he died. He was a blacksmith by trade, and purchased a good farm in Sinking valley, which is now in the possession of his son. Another of his sons, John Hostler (father), was born in Centre county, in August, 1814, and in early life came to Blair county, of which he has been a resident ever since. His business in life has been chiefly that of farming and stock-raising, and he now owns a valuable farm at Bellwood. Although well advanced toward his four score years, he is still active, and personally supervises all of his farming operations. He is a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in politics supports the Republican party. He has held several of his township's offices, and made a good record as a public official who was conscientious and firm in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Hostler married Barbara Domer, who was born in 1825, and they reared a family of children. Mrs. Hostler is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and her father, Jacob Domer, was an early settler in that section of Blair county, in which he died.

W. S. Hostler spent his boyhood days and grew to manhood on his father's farm, where he was actively employed in agricultural work and carefully trained to economical business habits. He received his

education in the common schools and Logan academy. From the school room he went into the busy world of life with a home training of incalculable value. For seven years he was engaged during the winter months in teaching in the public schools, and in the summer seasons followed farming with his father. At the end of that time, in 1877, he became head clerk and book-keeper for the lumber firm of F. Vowinkle & Co., at Loydsville, Cambria county, and remained with them in that capacity until 1880, when they sold out their business. He then came to Altoona and took charge of the books of G. A. McCormick, and of the firm of Diehl & Co. These parties were coal dealers, and he remained with them seven years, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of all the details of the coal business. In 1887 he left their employ and formed his present partnership with J. H. Dietrich, under the firm name of W. S. Hostler & Co. They are wholesale and retail dealers in coal and coke, and have built up a very fine trade in those two great staples of central Pennsylvania, which are now in such demand in so many cities and towns.

In 1876 Mr. Hostler was united in marriage with Letitia Huston, daughter of George Huston, of Bellwood. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Edna K.

In politics W. S. Hostler is a republican, but he is no politician, and gives his time chiefly to his varied business interests. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he is now serving as foreman. Mr. Hostler is a successful and well known dealer in the coal and coke business, where his many years of practical experience render him an excellent judge

of the best grades of coal and coke. He takes great care in shipping the required grade of material demanded by his patrons, and has been very successful in furnishing exactly what was wanted. Mr. Hostler possesses good executive ability, and ranks high as an honorable, upright business man. He is a pleasant and approachable gentleman, who is imbued with that true spirit of energy and enterprise that insures a continuation of his present prosperity.

SYLVESTER ERMINE, a resident of near Tipton, and one of the old and substantial farmers of Blair county, is the sixth child and third son of George and Sabina (Devlin) Ermine, and was born in Sinking valley, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1820. George Ermine was a resident for many years of Sinking valley, in which he died at the advanced age of eighty-one years in 1866. He learned, in early life, the trade of blacksmith, which he followed to some extent, but gave the most of his time to farming, in which he took considerable interest. He was a Jacksonian democrat in politics, and had been for many years before his death a consistent and useful member of the Catholic church. He married Sabina Devlin, a native of Sinking valley, and who died in 1863, when in the seventy-fifth year of her age. To them were born ten children, six sons and four daughters: John, Maria, Eleanor, Lucy A., Matthew, Sylvester, George, Aaron, Catherine A., and Martin D. These children are all dead except Sylvester, the subject of this sketch, and George, who is engaged in farming in Sinking valley.

Sylvester Ermine grew to manhood in Sinking valley, and was carefully trained

in all of the operations and details of farming. He received his education in the last old subscription and the first of the common schools, and commenced life for himself as a teamster at Allegheny furnace. In a short time he left teaming to remove near Fostoria, where he was engaged in farming until 1865, when he purchased his present farm near Tipton. His farm, which lays well and is very productive, consists of one hundred and thirty-three acres of well improved land.

Sylvester Ermine married Eleanor Harrison, and to their union were born eight children, four sons and four daughters: John H., who married Nancy McFarland, and is a butcher and stock speculator at Tyrone; Alice Emma, deceased; Thomas E., a teamster at Tyrone, who married Mary Glasgow; Lulu, wife of William Fuoss, a miller of near Tyrone; Irene, now dead; W. Murray, of Bellwood, married Bertha B. Reilly, and is a trainmaster on the Pennsylvania & Northwestern railroad; Florence E., and George S. Mrs. Eleanor Ermine is a daughter of Jerome and a granddaughter of Capt. John Harrison, the latter of whom was a native of Philadelphia, and became a pioneer settler of Logan valley, where he owned several large tracts of land. He was a whig, and married and reared a family of eight children: James, Jerome, John, Hamilton, Mary, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Lucy. Jerome Harrison (father of Mrs. Ermine) was born in 1812 in Philadelphia, where he was reared and educated. He came with his father to Blair county, but soon returned to Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of coachmaker, after which he returned to Blair county and settled near Birmingham. He was an old-line whig, followed coachmaking, and was

for many years a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was twice married. His first wife was Nancy Stephens, by whom he had three children: Thomas, Eleanor, and Alice. By his second wife, Margaret Clawson, daughter of Josiah Clawson, he had one child, Sylvester.

Sylvester Ermine is a democrat in politics, and has cast his ballot for all the democratic candidates for president from James K. Polk, in 1844, down to Grover Cleveland, in 1888.

Thomas Harrison served in the Mexican war, and has for the past twenty-eight years been located in Salt Lake City, Utah, and Alaska, in the mining of gold and silver.

LAURENCE P. STICH, proprietor of the Enterprise brewery at Altoona, is one of the energetic and successful business men of that city, and a local leader of considerable influence in the Democratic party. He is a son of Julius and Theresa (Karl) Stich, and was born in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1857. Julius Stich (father) is a native of Germany, and was reared and educated in his native land. At the age of twenty-one he emigrated to America, and about 1849 settled at Carrolltown, Cambria county, this State. He was a shoemaker by trade, and was thus employed in Carrolltown for a period of ten years. He then engaged in the brewery business at the same place, which he successfully conducted for about fifteen years, after which he retired from active life, and in 1884 removed to the city of Altoona, where he still resides, being now in his sixty-fifth year. He is an ardent democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. While residing in

Cambria county he took an active part in politics, and was among the most prominent local leaders of his party. He still owns his brewery and a hotel at Carrolltown, and some fine residence property in this city. When he landed in the United States, in 1848, he did not own a dollar, and is now comparatively wealthy, all the result of his own industry and careful business management. He married Theresa Karl, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who is also a member of the Catholic church, and now in the forty-ninth year of her age.

Laurence P. Stich grew to manhood in his native village of Carrolltown, and received a good practical education in the public schools of that place. He learned the brewery business with his father, and continued to work in his father's brewery until 1881, when he came to the city of Altoona and accepted the position of foreman in the brewery of Gustave Klemert. In that capacity he remained with Mr. Klemert until 1884, when he resigned his position, purchased the Enterprise brewery, and embarked in business for himself. He successfully conducted that brewery until 1888, when it was accidentally destroyed by fire. He then erected his present large brick brewery, located on the corner of Third avenue and Seventh street. In this building he resumed business in 1889. It is also known as the Enterprise brewery, and has a capacity of nearly eight thousand barrels yearly. In 1891 Mr. Stich built a distillery at Gallitzen, Cambria county, with a capacity of twenty bushels per day, which he still owns and manages.

In November, 1891, Mr. Stich united in marriage with Louisa Lawrence, a daughter of George W. Lawrence, of Gettysburg, this State. He is a member of the Roman

Catholic church, and in politics a straight democrat of the old school. He takes an active interest in local politics, and is an enthusiastic worker for the success of his party.

BERNARD LEE BESANT, senior member of the wholesale grocery house of Besant & Hennaman, at Altoona, and a young business man of great executive ability and unusual promise, is a son of James H. and Margaret A. (Reed) Besant, and was born November 1, 1865, at Frederick, Maryland. The Besants are of French descent, though residents of this country since early times. James Besant, paternal grandfather, was a native of Montgomery county, Maryland, and died in that county. He was a merchant by occupation, and a Jacksonian democrat in politics. He married and reared a family of children, among whom was James H. Besant (father). The latter was born in Frederick county, Maryland, about 1814, and died at his home, near Frederick city, in 1889, after a life spanning three-quarters of a century. He also was a merchant and grain dealer, and served as justice of the peace in Frederick county for many years. Politically he was a democrat, and in religion a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Margaret A. Reed, by whom he had a family of children. She is a native of Montgomery county, Maryland, a member of the Catholic church, and now resides in the city of Frederick, that State, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

Bernard Lee Besant was reared in the city of Frederick, Frederick county, Maryland, and received a good practical education in the common schools of that State, after which he took a course of training in

the St. John's college. He then became associated with his brother in the grocery business at Frederick city, and remained there until August, 1890, when he came to Altoona. Here he formed a copartnership with John Hennaman, under the firm name of Besant & Hannaman, and the new firm embarked in the wholesale grocery business in this city the same year. Their establishment is located at No. 917 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, where they carry one of the largest and finest stocks of plain and fancy groceries to be found in western Pennsylvania. The members of this firm are young business men of great enterprise and ability, and have already secured a large and lucrative trade. With the rapid growth of population connected with the development of this part of the Keystone State, the necessity for such enterprises as these gentlemen are engaged in becomes every year more apparent, and it will not be long until this city at the foot of the Alleghenies will be the recognized base of supplies for the retail merchants of an extended region of surrounding territory.

In his political affiliations Mr. Besant follows the traditions of his ancestors, and is a stanch democrat, giving that party a hearty support in both general and local politics. He is a member of the Catholic church of this city.

HARRY J. WHITE, the head of the well known and highly popular wholesale grocery house of H. J. White & Co., of Altoona, is a son of John and Fannie (Gettis) White, and was born in Allegheny city, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1857. His paternal grandfather, White, was of that wonderful Scotch-Irish race

whose home for over a century was in the historic north of Ireland, where he died in 1874, when he was in the eighty-third year of his age. He married and had a family of eight children, of whom one was John White, the father of the subject of this sketch. John White was born in 1828, at Ballamena, County Antrim, Ireland, where he was reared and received his education. At seventeen years of age he left the land of his nativity and the home of his childhood to seek his fortune in the United States, and settled in the city of Pittsburg, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business for nearly thirty years. He was also engaged in various speculations, in which he met with good success. He died in Pittsburg in 1881, when in the fifty-third year of his age, and his remains were interred in that city. He married Fannie Gettis, and to their union were born five children, of whom four are yet living.

Harry J. White grew to manhood in Allegheny, and received his education in the graded schools of that city and Pittsburg. Leaving school he acted successively as a clerk and a book-keeper for his father, and then opened a general broker's office, which he conducted until 1888, when he and F. P. Bell formed a partnership, under the firm name of H. J. White & Co., and purchased the wholesale grocery and provision store of Kenneweg & Co., at No. 1006 Eleventh avenue, Altoona. Their establishment embraces two floors and a basement story, 25 x 100 feet in dimensions. It is one of the leading wholesale grocery houses of central Pennsylvania, and its almost phenomenal success is largely due to the energy and efforts of Mr. White, who always keeps on hand a large stock of choice and fresh groceries and provisions. He carefully



buys in the markets of the leading cities, and imports from the old world everything in the line of staple and fancy groceries that could be possibly desired by the most fastidious housekeeper, while the orchard, the farm, and the dairy are taxed for their best products. The business of the firm has increased so rapidly that they have had to establish a storage warehouse at Eighth and Ninth streets, keep three salesmen on the road, and employ two book-keepers.

In 1891 Mr. White was united in marriage with Emma Levan, daughter of John P. Levan, of Altoona.

In politics H. J. White has always been a pronounced republican. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Franklin Lodge, No. 231, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburg, and Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons, of Altoona. Mr. White ranks high as a man of energy and enterprise, and is one of the wide-awake and progressive young business men of the Mountain City.

EDGAR B. GREENE, a man of business ability and energy, and superintendent of the Electric Light Company of Altoona, is a son of Frank P. and Lavina (Burrows) Greene, and was born on the old Greene homestead in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1859. His paternal grandfather Greene was a native of Scotland, and at seventeen years of age came to Huntingdon county, where he cleared out a large farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1863, at seventy years of age. He reared a family of nine children, of whom one was Frank P. Greene (father), who was born in 1835. He learned the trade of carpenter at Freeport,

Armstrong county; went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained but one year, and then returned to his native county, in which he followed carpentering until 1861, when he enlisted in the Union service for three months. At the expiration of his term of service he reenlisted and served as a private for three years under General Hancock. He participated in most of the hard-fought battles of the Army of the Potomac, and endured all the hardships of military life in the swamps of Virginia. After being honorably discharged from the service he returned home, and in 1866 removed to Philipsburg, Beaver county, where he followed his trade until 1870, when he went to Bellefonte, Centre county. He there engaged in the sewing machine business, which he followed with varied success until 1875, in which year he disposed of his business on account of impaired health, caused by exposure while in the army. After a few years' rest he partly recovered his health, and since then has followed his trade. He married Lavina Burrows, whose father was a native of England who settled in Buffalo Run valley, Centre county, and afterward died at Philipsburg, Beaver county. Mr. and Mrs. Greene have four children.

Edgar B. Greene was reared in Huntingdon and Centre counties, and received his education in the Bellefonte High school, then under the charge of Gen. D. H. Hastings. Leaving school he served an apprenticeship of five years with his father to learn thoroughly the trade of carpenter. He then worked as a journeyman for seven years, and at the end of that time, in 1883, became manager of the works of the Edison Construction Company at Bellefonte, which position he held until 1886. In that year

he came to Altoona as superintendent of the works of the Electric Light Company, which position he still holds. He has made a thorough study of electrical lighting, and has given good satisfaction in his management of electric light works for the last ten years.

Mr. Greene was united in marriage to Minerva, daughter of James O. Bryan, of Bellefonte, this State. To this union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: James A., Fred W., Nannie, and Bessie.

In politics Mr. Greene is an independent republican, and supports, without regard to party, those measures which he thinks best calculated to advance the public welfare and protect the rights of the individual citizen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Altoona, Knights of Honor, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN H. MOHR, LL.B., a graduate from the law department of the University of Michigan, and a rising young lawyer of the Blair county bar, residing at Altoona, is a son of John and Mary (Pote) Mohr, and was born in the city of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1857. The Mohrs, as the name would indicate, are of German stock. John Mohr (father) was born in Hesse, Germany, about 1835, but leaving his native land came to the United States in 1853, and two years later settled at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1858, when he removed to Bloomfield township, Bedford county, and now resides there. While yet a young man he learned the trade of cooper in his native place, and has followed that occupation much of the

time since coming to America. He and all his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Politically he is a republican, and has held several local offices where he lives. He married Mary Pote, a native of Bloomfield township, Bedford county, this State, by whom he had a family of children. She is now in the sixty-fifth year of her age, while her husband is her junior by eight years.

John H. Mohr, although born in this county, was taken by his parents to Bedford county when only one year of age, and there grew to manhood. He attended the common schools while a lad, and in 1880 entered the State Normal school at Millersville, from which institution he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of B.E., and two years later was granted the degree of M.E. When only seventeen years of age he began teaching in the public schools, and for several years continued to thus employ his time in the winter season, while working at the cooper trade or in the mines during the summer. Immediately after his graduation from the Normal school he taught for two years at Lancaster, this State. In the summer of 1886 he went south as superintendent of a large lumber and lime business in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia. In the fall he returned to Pennsylvania and spent the winter teaching at Roaring Springs, this county. In the spring of 1887 he went to Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he was employed by the same firm for which he had previously worked, as superintendent of their business at that point. He remained with them until October, 1888, when he came back to Bedford county, and was engaged in teaching for two winters. On May 6, 1889, Mr. Mohr passed his preliminary examination,

and was registered as a student of law at Altoona. He entered the office of A. V. Dively, where he read law during the three following summers, and in October, 1889, matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated on June 25, 1891, with the degree of LL. B. On May 25, 1891, while yet a law student at Ann Arbor, he was admitted to practice in the circuit courts of Michigan, and on the 9th of the following June was admitted to practice in the supreme courts of that State. Soon after his graduation he returned to Pennsylvania, and on August 24, 1891, was formally admitted to the Blair county bar, and has been in active and successful practice here since that time.

In politics Mr. Mohr is a staunch republican, and keeps well posted on current political questions, but is too much wedded to his chosen profession to take any great part in the heated contests which mark the flood tide of practical politics. He has been earnest and thorough in his preparation for the bar, and comes to it with a mental equipment which promises soon to place him in the forefront of his profession.

J. WESLEY ALLEN, M. D., who served as assistant surgeon of the 148th Pennsylvania infantry during the late civil war, is one of the oldest and most efficient physicians and surgeons in active practice in the city of Altoona and in Blair county. He is a son of Dr. James McCormick and Elizabeth (Butler) Allen, and was born in the town of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1838. His paternal grandparents, Jacob and Jane (Spottsford) Allen, were natives of the far-

famed highlands of Scotland, which they left shortly after their marriage to seek home in the distant America, of which they had heard so much. They settled, prior 1808, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland where they resided until death called them out of this world. Jacob Allen (whose family name in Scotland was formerly written Allan) was a man of good taste and fine talent as an artist. He was a scene painter by profession, and a choice specimen of his work is to be seen in the beautiful frescoing of the Catholic cathedral of the Monumental City. His son, Dr. James McCormick Allen, was born in Baltimore in 1808, and studied dentistry, which he afterwards practiced in St. Louis, Missouri and other cities beyond the Mississippi river. He returned, after a few years sojourn in the far west, and settled in Carlisle, in Cumberland county, where he has resided ever since. He was way master and general freight agent for several years of one of the railroads at Carlisle. He was an old line whig and a know-nothing, and in 1852 helped to organize the Republican party, which he has supported ever since. While never asking for any office, he has always been active in politics, and a few months ago his party elected him an alderman of Carlisle, which office he is still holding. Dr. Allen is a member of the Presbyterian church, and married Elizabeth Butler, who is a member of the same Butle family of which one branch furnished so many brave and able officers to the American army during the revolutionary war. They reared a family of four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons are dead.

J. Wesley Allen grew to manhood in the town of Carlisle, and at the completion of his academic studies, entered Dickenson

college, of Carlisle, from which he was graduated in the class of 1858, with the degree of A. B., and afterward received the degree of A. M. After graduation, having made the choice of medicine as his life vocation, he entered, in August, 1858, the office of Drs. J. J. Ziegler and A. F. Harmon. When he had completed with them the required course of reading he entered the Medical university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1861. After graduation he practiced for three or four months, and then entered the Federal army as assistant surgeon of the 148th Pennsylvania infantry, and saw active and severe service under Gen. W. T. Sherman in the West and in the Army of the Potomac, before the defenses of Richmond and Petersburg, in the latter part of 1864 and the early spring of 1865. The 148th was commanded during 1863 and 1864 by ex-Governor James A. Beaver, whose leg Dr. Allen helped to amputate in the last named year. Dr. Allen had his horse shot from under him and received two slight wounds in one of the battles before Petersburg, and after Lee's surrender was honorably mustered out of the United States service. He then came to Altoona, where he opened an office and where he has remained ever since, in active, continuous and successful practice. He is a well read and progressive physician and a skillful and successful surgeon, and ranks among the best physicians of central Pennsylvania. Dr. Allen was married to Anna J., a daughter of Rev. William R. Mills. To this union have been born two children: Oakes, who is a pattern-maker at Altoona, and Walter.

Dr. Allen is a member of White Cross Lodge, No. 354, Knights of Pythias, which was organized in Altoona on March 28,

1872. He is also prominent and active in the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 260, Free and Accepted Masons, St. John's Chapter, No. 171, Royal Arch Masons, St. John's Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, and Syria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburg. He is a democrat in politics, and served three years as a member of the board of health of Altoona. Dr. Allen has always given a whole-hearted and vigorous support to his party and its principles. A few years ago he was put forward by the democrats of Blair county as one of their candidates for the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, and although the republican majority was nearly twenty-five hundred at that time, yet Dr. Allen cut it down to one thousand, and was highly complimented on the remarkable strength which, as a candidate, he had developed.

BENJAMIN M. BUNKER, for many years a prominent carpenter, contractor and builder of Altoona, and senior partner in the well-known firm of Bunker, Orr & Flick, whose handiwork is seen in many of the more substantial structures of that city, is a son of Isaiah W. and Isabella (Maizh) Bunker, and was born in the city of Hollidaysburg, this county, on the 30th of October, 1847. The Bunker family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and has long been settled in the State of Delaware, where Isaiah W. (father) was born and reared. In the spring of 1840 he removed to Pennsylvania, locating at Hollidaysburg, Blair county. In that city he resided until 1855, when, having lost his wife, he went east and remained until the civil war came on. He then enlisted in the Union army and served for a

term of three years. At the close of the war he came back to Pennsylvania, and lived in Blair county for a number of years. He died in 1886, at the Soldiers' home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was a staunch democrat in politics, a blacksmith by trade, and married Isabella Maizh, by whom he had a family of children. She was born in Huntingdon county, this State, and died in Blair county in 1854.

Benjamin M. Bunker was reared principally in the city of Hollidaysburg, and educated in the public schools there. After leaving school he became an apprentice and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1866 he removed to Tyrone, this county, where he remained for a period of five years, employed in the line of carpentering and building. In 1871 he came to Altoona, where he has resided ever since. For a time he worked at his trade, but in 1883 he formed a partnership with J. S. Booth, of this city, under the firm name of Booth & Bunker, and the firm began operating a planing mill, and engaged in contracting and building. This combined business was vigorously and successfully prosecuted by that firm until 1886, when Mr. Booth retired, and Mr. Bunker became associated with G. W. Rhine, under the style of Bunker & Rhine. They carried on the business of contracting, building and furnishing builders' supplies until 1890, when the firm dissolved. Soon afterward Mr. Bunker became a partner with J. C. Orr and J. S. Flick, under the firm name of Bunker, Orr & Flick, and they succeeded to the business of the old firm. This firm is composed of practical men, who thoroughly understand their business in all its details, and the energy and ability they possess, evinced by the substantial work they do, has given

them a reputation as first-class builders. They employ an average force of fifty men, and turn out great quantities of finished lumber from their planing mill, in addition to their constantly growing business in the line of contracting and building.

In 1870 Mr. Bunker was married to Louisa Glint, of Hollidaysburg. To this union has been born a family of five daughters: Elizabeth B., Bertha M., Annie C., Gertrude M., and Louisa—all of whom are living at home with their parents.

In his political affiliations Mr. Bunker is a republican, giving his party a general support on National and State issues, but inclined toward independence on local politics, and too liberal in his views to ever become a partisan. He is a member and trustee of the Baptist church at Altoona, and earnest in his support of all church interests. He has always taken an active part in Sunday school work, and is now serving as superintendent of the Sabbath school connected with his church. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman, and deserves the respect and esteem so willingly accorded by his friends and neighbors.

D. WILMOT CROSTHWAITE, M.

D., is a graduate from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been a practicing physician since 1881, and has built up a large and lucrative practice in the city of Altoona. He is a son of Hiram V. and Anna M. (Blair) Crosthwaite, and was born February 22, 1857, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania. The family is of English extraction. Mr. Crosthwaite (grandfather) lived most of his life in Centre county, this State, to which he removed when a young

man. He was a wheelwright by trade, married, and had a family of children. He died in Centre county at an advanced age. His son, Hiram V. (father), was born September 3, 1825, and was a native of Centre county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, and received a good common school education. In 1863 he removed to Blair county, and located at Altoona, where he still resides. He is a blacksmith and engine builder by trade, and in politics a staunch republican. He married Anna M. Blair, and to their union was born a family of two sons and a daughter: Anna, married J. E. Wingard, of Columbus, Ohio, who is in the employ of the Panhandle railroad; B. Herbert, who studied medicine, graduated from the Keokuk Medical college, and is now practicing at Bennington, Ottawa county, Kansas; and D. Wilmot, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. D. Wilmot Crosthwaite was reared and educated in Altoona, and, after graduating from the High school of this city, embarked in the drug business here. He was thus engaged for a period of seven years, when he entered the office of Dr. G. E. Brehman, now deceased, and began the study of medicine. Later he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1881 with the degree of M. D. He shortly after opened an office in the city of Altoona, where he has met with a good degree of success. He makes a specialty of obstetrics and diseases of women, and is winning reputation as a skillful and successful physician. He is a close student of his profession, and endeavors always to keep abreast of the advancing knowledge of medicine, and its application to the cure of disease.

On January 2, 1880, Dr. Crosthwaite was united in marriage to Ida F. Elliott, a daughter of Christopher H. Elliott. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, an only daughter, named Annetta M. W.

Dr. Crosthwaite is a republican in politics, and while taking little part in the heated contests between opposing parties, he steadily exerts his influence and casts his vote in favor of the general policy of his party. He is a member of the Altoona Academy of Medicine and Surgery, of the Blair County Medical society, of the Pennsylvania State Medical society, and the American Medical association. He is also a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Improved Order of Heptasophs, and Knights of Pythias.

JAMES E. WINN, ex-city treasurer of Altoona, and the senior member of the present reliable insurance firm of Winn & Nicholson, who represent first-class fire, life, and accident companies, is a son of William and Mary (Capstick) Winn, and was born in Altoona, Blair county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1853. His paternal grandfather, James Winn, was born in Yorkshire, one of the northern and most productive counties of England, in 1794, and died at Sheffield, that county, in 1880, aged eighty-six years. He was a carpenter by trade, and married and reared a family of children. His son, William Winn, was born in 1824 in the great manufacturing town of Sheffield, which is noted all over the world for its celebrated cutlery. He learned the trade of pattern maker, which he followed in England until 1849, when he came to Pennsylvania and settled at Huntingdon,

Huntingdon county. He soon came to Altoona, where he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a pattern maker, and has remained with them ever since. He is now the oldest man on their pay roll in years of service. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of Altoona. He married Mary Capstick, and to them have been born a family of children.

James E. Winn was reared in Altoona, and attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a clerk in the Altoona postoffice. At the end of six years' service in that capacity he was appointed assistant postmaster, and held that position for twelve years, when he resigned to accept the nomination for city treasurer. He was elected, and at the end of his term of office was reëlected for a second term, which he served with credit to himself and satisfaction to the city. When he retired from the office of city treasurer, in 1890, he purchased a half interest in the insurance business of A. F. Kerr, which had been established in 1871. Mr. Kerr sold his remaining half of the business to W. L. Nicholson, and the firm became Winn & Nicholson. Their office is at No. 1,228 Eleventh avenue, and they have a large fire, life, and accident insurance business. They represent the following old and well known companies of the United States, England, and Germany: Insurance of North America, of Philadelphia; Phoenix, of Hartford, Connecticut; Union, of Philadelphia; Allemania, of Pittsburg; Royal, of Liverpool, England; Sun, of London, England; London & Lancashire, of Liverpool, England; Guardian, of London, England; Hamburg-Bremen, of Germany; and Travellers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Connecticut.

They are also agents for the Anchor and American lines of steamships plying between this country and Europe. Mr. Winn has built up a large and first-class patronage by attention to his business and fair dealing with the public. His many years of continuous experience in the postal service, and as city treasurer, has specially fitted him for his present line of business, in which he has won success by executive ability and strict integrity. He is a member of Hancock Lodge, Knights of the Mystic Chain, and Centennial Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Mr. Winn married Margaret S. Grant, daughter of John and Eliza Grant, of Blairsville, Westmoreland county. To Mr. and Mrs. Winn have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: Robert, James, Mary, and Grace.

JOHN B. STAHL, the editor and one of the proprietors of the *Daily Times*, of Altoona, a leading democratic paper of central Pennsylvania, is a son of John and Rachel (Shute) Stahl, and was born at Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1854. His paternal grandfather, Henry Stahl, was a native of Germany, and in early life came to Lewistown, Mifflin county, where he died in 1878, at seventy-six years of age. He was a republican in politics, and of his family of sixteen children, nearly all are living to-day, and three of the sons served in the late civil war. His son, John Stahl (father), was born in Mifflin county, and came, in 1848, to Hollidaysburg, which he left in 1855 to remove to Altoona, where he died in 1864, when in the forty-fifth year of his age. He learned butchering and brick making in

early life, but after coming to Blair county was engaged in the hotel business. When he came to Altoona he commenced the erection of a hotel on the site of the Globe house, but made a great mistake in allowing himself to be persuaded that the city was declining, and sold his partly erected hotel. After this he conducted the Mansion, Leonard, and Arcade hotels, of Altoona. He was a democrat before, and a republican after, the late civil war, and had been identified for several years before his death with the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Rachel Shute, a native of Mifflin county, and a Lutheran. After Mr. Stahl's death, Mrs. Stahl, in 1877, married George D. Randolph, and still resides in Altoona.

John B. Stahl was reared at Altoona, where he received his education in the public schools. Leaving school he entered the printing office of the *Tribune* and learned the trade of printer. In 1883 he became the general agent for the paper, and on November 27, 1891, formed a partnership with D. L. Potter, Joseph J. Sansom, and Charles A. Greer (all former printers on the *Tribune*), under the firm name of Potter, Stahl & Co. They purchased the *Daily Times*, and have issued it successfully ever since. It is an eight column quarto, contains all of the local news of the city, besides giving everything of State and National interest, together with much choice and valuable miscellaneous matter. It is one of the leading democratic papers of central Pennsylvania, has already a circulation of two thousand, with the best of prospects for a continued future increase, and has been mainly brought up to its present high standard and large circulation through the persevering efforts of Mr. Stahl, who ex-

pects soon to issue a weekly sheet in connection with the daily.

On March 22, 1883, Mr. Stahl was united in marriage with Eva Keesbury, of Altoona.

In politics Mr. Stahl is a strong and popular democrat. He was city auditor for three years, has served for five years, and was reelected in 1888 for five years more, as clerk of the select council, which, at that time, was a largely republican body, and was barely defeated in 1883 for mayor of the city, on account of being too young a man for the position. Mr. Stahl was chairman of the city democratic committee for two years, served for three years as secretary of the county committee, and has frequently been a delegate to State democratic conventions.

AMANDUS G. SINK, proprietor of the Central hotel at Altoona, and for many years prominently identified with the interests of the city, is a son of Christian B. and Catherine (Gable) Sink, and was born October 26, 1838, in Olick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The Sinks are of Scotch origin, but have been residents of the United States since a very early day. Christian B. Sink (father) is a native of Chester county, this State, where he grew to manhood, and received the education afforded by the schools of that period. While yet a young man he removed to Berks county, and was married there to Catherine Gable, a native of that county, by whom he had a family of children. She died in 1857, aged thirty-seven years. About 1840 Mr. Sink removed from Berks county to New Hanover township, Montgomery county, where he remained until 1853, when he located in Altoona, and has ever since been a resident of Blair county.

While in Montgomery county he was engaged in the hotel business and in merchant tailoring, but after removing to Altoona he embarked in general merchandising, and was thus employed for a number of years. He now resides on his farm, near this city, in his seventy-seventh year, and is quite active for a man of his age. In politics he is a democrat, and for many years has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was very successful during his long and active business career, and in addition to his property in Blair county, now owns considerable real estate in the State of Ohio.

Amandus G. Sink came to Altoona with his father when about fifteen years of age. His early education was received in the common schools of Montgomery and Blair counties, and he afterward took a course of training, extending over two years, in Washington college. In 1856 he began reading medicine with Dr. Christy, of this city, and was thus engaged for a period of three years, when his health failed, and he retired to the farm. He remained on the farm about four years, and then engaged in the butchering business in Altoona, which he followed successfully until 1879. In that year he embarked in the general mercantile business, and after conducting it for two years became manager of the Central hotel, which he had erected in 1872-73, and is still engaged in this occupation. This hotel is a large four-story structure, one of the finest in the city, and is widely popular with the traveling public. In 1864 he enlisted in the construction corps connected with the Federal army, and was on duty for nine months, traveling all through the south. He has been highly successful in his various business enterprises, and, in

addition to his hotel property, is now proprietor of the Standard Furniture Company's store, in this city, and owns a fine hay and fruit farm in Logan township, this county, beside considerable valuable real estate in Ohio.

In 1863 Mr. Sink united in marriage with Sallie J. Bonsall, a daughter of Amos Bonsall, of the city of Philadelphia. To this union was born one child, a son, named Edgar A. Politically Mr. Sink is a democrat, and gives his party an unvarying support, but his popularity among his fellow citizens is such that he was elected to a seat in the select council of Altoona, in the spring of 1892, from the First ward, although his party is in the minority in that ward by nearly one hundred and sixty votes. He also served in the common council of this city from 1868 to 1872. For the last two years he has been president of the Altoona Driving Park association, and is a member of the German Reformed church. He is an intelligent, companionable gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet.

EDWIN M. AMIES, a rising young lawyer of Altoona, who has already won a fine position at the bar, and is active and influential in local politics, is a son of Oswald A. and Elizabeth C. (Mather) Amies, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1859. His grandfather Amies was of French extraction, a native of Delaware, and a large paper manufacturer at Brandywine, furnishing great quantities of paper to the United States government. He died in 1889, at his home in Philadelphia, aged eighty-eight years. He was a republican in politics, and had retired from active

business several years prior to his death. Oswald A. Amies (father) was born in Philadelphia, and after attaining manhood engaged in the manufacture of paper at Brandywine, a suburb of Wilmington, Delaware. He was thus engaged in 1861, when that historic shot was fired at Fort Sumter which startled the country like a peal of thunder from a clear sky. Catching inspiration from the spirit of patriotism that baptized the northern States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Mr. Amies enlisted in Co. D, 68th Pennsylvania reserves, and at the expiration of his term of three months re-enlisted for three years, and served until the battle of Gettysburg, where, on July 3, 1863, he was killed in action while engaged with his regiment in heroically opposing the advance of the invading Confederates. He was a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was thirty years of age at the time of his death. By his marriage with Elizabeth C. Mather he had a family of children. She was born in Philadelphia, and died in that city in 1882, after an active and useful life spanning half a century. She was an earnest and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and honored the faith she professed.

Edwin M. Amies was reared and educated in the city of Philadelphia, graduating from Gerard college with the class of 1876. On March 4th of that year he entered the law office of Alexander & Herr, at Altoona, this county, and after reading law for four years was admitted to the Blair county bar in December, 1880. He at once opened a law office in the city of Altoona, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession in this county. In February, 1882, he was elected

city recorder of Altoona, and faithfully discharged the duties of that office for a period of five years. He is a deep student in law, and has won an honorable standing at the bar.

On November 2, 1881, Mr. Amies was wedded to Laura Bower, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Bower, of Lancaster county, this State. She is a lady of intelligence and refinement, and is very popular among her large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In politics Mr. Amies has always been a staunch republican, and has taken an active and prominent part in political affairs, being a local leader of recognized ability and influence. He is pleasant and affable in manner, impressive in appearance, and quick in thought and action. He is a member of Logan Lodge, No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Mountain Chapter, No. 189, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of Lieutenant Pott's Camp, No. 12, Sons of Veterans; Blair Lodge, No. 281, Knights of Pythias; Altoona Lodge, No. 102, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Independent Order of Heptasophs. In all these benevolent and fraternal organizations he stands deservedly high, and as a citizen takes rank with the most intelligent and progressive of his county, while his position at the bar gives promise of a brilliant and useful future career.

GEORGE PRICE, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Altoona, and proprietor of a first-class drug store in that city, is a graduate from the Pennsylvania State university, and has taken special courses in the leading medical institutions of Philadelphia and New York city. He

is the youngest son of Daniel and Catherine (McKeethen) Price, and was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of August, 1849. The Prices are descended from old Welsh stock, Doctor Price's great-grandfather being a native of that part of the British dominions, but emigrating to America and settling in Pennsylvania at an early day. John Price (grandfather) was born in Huntingdon county, this State, but removed to Fulton county, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation, and married and reared a family of children. One of these was Daniel Price (father), who was born in Huntingdon county about 1814, and died at Waterside, Bedford county, in 1879. He was a veterinary surgeon by profession, a republican in politics, and took an active interest in political matters. He was widely known as a man of great enterprise, wonderful activity, and sound judgment. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Catherine McKeethen, whose father was a native of Ireland, but came to America and settled in the old Keystone State, from whence he enlisted in the United States army during the progress of the Mexican war, and fell fighting on the plains of Mexico. By this marriage Daniel Price had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: Eliza, married John Bayer, a farmer of Bedford county; Mary Ann, married Joseph Snowden, also a farmer, and residing in the same county; Leah; David, who enlisted in Co. C, 110th Pennsylvania infantry, served until the close of the civil war (being wounded three times), and is now serving as sheriff of Bedford county, having been elected by the republicans, of which party he is an active and prominent member; Daniel, who enlisted in the army during the great civil

war, and served first in the 205th Pennsylvania infantry, and later in the 133d regiment from the same State (receiving serious injury at Petersburg), and is now a moulder, employed at Indianapolis, Indiana; Catherine, married David Carpenter, who served as a soldier during the civil war, and now resides at Roaring Spring, this county; and George, the subject of this sketch.

George Price grew to manhood in his native county of Bedford, and was educated in the public schools there. He was a quick and earnest student, making use of every advantage that came within his reach, and started in life with an honorable ambition to achieve success, and a strength of purpose that never faltered. His youthful mind was early drawn toward the medical profession, and soon after leaving school he entered the office of Doctor Long, at New Enterprise, and began reading medicine. After he had made considerable progress in his studies he entered the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that well known institution in 1878, with the degree of M. D. In the fall of that year he located at New Enterprise, Bedford county, but after a brief period spent in practice he determined to more thoroughly qualify himself for the intricate duties of his profession, and accordingly went to New York city, where he took a special course at the State university, and at the Bellevue Medical college, giving particular attention to the diseases of women. When he had completed these special lines of study he returned to Bedford county and opened an office at Lloydville, where he practiced for a time. But his ambition was not yet satisfied. He had started with a determination to make himself master of the healing art, and in doing so resolved to use

every advantage which the medical institutions of this country could offer. In 1879 he went to Philadelphia, and for eighteen months pursued a special course of study on the diseases of the eye and ear, under the instruction of two distinguished specialists, Professors Norris and Risley. At the same time he was engaged in the study of homeopathy—a school of medicine with which he had been very favorably impressed. On his return to practice he located for a short time at New Enterprise, but on January 16, 1883, removed to Altoona, where he opened an office, and has ever since been engaged in the general practice of medicine. The energy he inherited and the knowledge and skill he has acquired could not fail to make an impression in any community, and Doctor Price at once took high rank in his profession, and now has a large and lucrative practice. He is still an earnest student of the great science to which he dedicated his life, and keeps step with the march of progress in his special lines. In addition to his practice he owns a fine drug store in the city, and has already accumulated a handsome fortune.

On September 12, 1882, Doctor Price was united in marriage with Ada G. McCleary. This union has been blessed by the birth of an only child, a daughter named Mary Inereleo, born June 7, 1885. On March 18, 1887, Mrs. Price died, and was greatly mourned by a wide circle of friends, who had been won by her fine social qualities, sterling character and genuine womanhood.

Doctor Price is a staunch republican in politics, taking an active interest in all public questions, and is very popular among his party associates. He enlisted in Co. D,

99th Pennsylvania infantry, and served during the last six months of the great civil war, and is a member of Stephen C. Potts Post, No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic. He is now serving as secretary of the board of pension examiners for Blair county, and is an active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Altoona.

WILLIAM J. McFEELY, manager of the Franklin house at Altoona, proprietor of the White Hall hotel in the same city, and one of the many successful young business men of this county, is a son of Joseph P. and Julia A. (Nagle) McFeely, and was born in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of November, 1858. The family is of Irish origin, and was planted in America by Bernard McFeely (grandfather), who was born in the Emerald Isle about 1798, and came to the United States while yet a boy. He located first at Carlisle, Cumberland county, and from there removed to Cambria county, where he was among the early settlers of Clearfield township. There he continued to reside until his death in 1873, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent nearly all his active life in the cultivation of the soil. He served as a soldier in the war with Mexico, and was a democrat in politics. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, and married and reared a large family, among his sons being Joseph P. McFeely (father). The latter was born in Clearfield township, Cambria county. There he was reared and received such education as was afforded by the country schools of that day. He became a farmer, and was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits

until his early death, when only twenty-two years of age. In politics he was an ardent democrat, in religion a strict member of the Catholic church, and a man of energy, enterprise and ability. He married Julia A. Nagle, by whom he had a family of children. She is a native of Clearfield township, Cambria county, and resides with her son, William J., being now in her fifty-fifth year. She is a member of the Catholic church. Her father, John Nagle, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Cambria county, and a farmer. He settled in Clearfield township at an early day, when his nearest neighbor was sixteen miles away, and purchased and cleared out the farm on which he lived until his death. In later years he became very prosperous, and was widely known and highly esteemed. He served in the war of 1812, and also in the war with Mexico. He was a man of powerful physical development, active and energetic in disposition, and lived to be a centenarian, dying at his home in Cambria county. Until after his ninety-ninth birthday he remained very active, and was only confined to the house for three months previous to his death. He was of Irish descent, a democrat in politics, and a Catholic in religion.

William J. McFeely was reared on the farm in Cambria county until after he was twelve years of age, when he removed to Blair county. He received a primary education in the common schools, but his most valuable knowledge has been obtained in the practical school of actual life, where he has been a student of men and things for many years. When a young man he went into the lumber regions and worked at whatever he could get to do, and was thus

employed until 1884, when he engaged as clerk in a hotel. He remained there one year, after which he became clerk in the Brandt house, of this city, for a period of five years. In February, 1890, he embarked in the business on his own account, and opened the hotel known as the Franklin house, at No. 906 Seventeenth street, which he is still managing. In August, 1891, he purchased what is now known as the White Hall hotel, located on Sixteenth street, between Union and Twelfth avenues, Altoona. This is a large and commodious structure, with livery stables attached, and Mr. McFeely expects to take charge of this hotel some time during the present season (1892), and will thereafter devote his best energies to the entertainment of the traveling public in his own building. He has had a wide experience in the hotel business, and has been very successful and popular in his management.

On November 6, 1883, Mr. McFeely was united in marriage with Annie E. Lutton, of Cambria county, this State, who died June 14, 1884. On the 12th of July, 1887, he wedded Katie Kehough, of the city of Altoona. To this last union have been born two children, one son and a daughter: Mary J. and William J., jr.

In his political affiliations Mr. McFeely is a democrat, and gives his party a hearty support. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church of this city, and stands high as a business man and citizen.

H. PRICE GRAFFIUS, a resident of Altoona, and the junior member of the well known legal firm of Shaw & Graffius, is a son of Abraham and Rachel (Sisler) Graffius, and was born at Yellow

Springs, Blair county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1861. The Graffius family is one of the most widely known families of Huntingdon county, and its numerous descendants are now widely settled throughout central Pennsylvania. Martin Nicholas Graffius, the founder of the family, was born May 2, 1722, and died May 20, 1790. His eleven children, who were born between 1746 and 1770, were: Nicholas, Peter, Rebecca, John, Abraham, Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, Martin, and Jacob. Nicholas, the eldest child, married Elizabeth Coryell, by whom he had eleven children: Jacob, Martin, Abraham, Catherine, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, Susan, Hettie Charlotte, and Lydia. John, the third son of Martin Nicholas Graffius, settled on the Raystown Branch, in Huntingdon county, where he reared a family of children, of whom three were sons: Abraham, Jacob, and William.

Abraham Graffius (father), was born on the Raystown Branch in 1827. In 1840 he came to Catherine township, where he remained until 1866, when he removed to Petersburg, Huntingdon county, at which place he has resided continuously ever since. While reared on a farm and trained to farming, yet when he came to commence life for himself he engaged in stock dealing, which he followed successfully for many years. Through stock-dealing he became widely known throughout Huntingdon and adjoining counties, but of late years he has retired from active business, and is living a quiet life at Petersburg. He is a republican in politics, but never took any prominent or active part in political affairs, as his time was given to his business. He married Rachel Sisler, who was born in Catherine township in 1836, and is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

II. Price Graffius was reared principally at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and received his education in private and normal schools. He attended the Shippensburg Normal school, of Cumberland county, for some time, and then entered the Lock Haven Normal school, of Clinton county, from which educational institution he was graduated in the class of 1881. After graduation he taught two terms at Petersburg, and then read law with George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar December 14, 1885, and after making an extended tour through the western States and territories, he came to Altoona, where, on December 1, 1886, he entered into his present law partnership with Edmund Shaw, under the firm name of Shaw & Graffius. They have a very fine practice, and Mr. Graffius gives the closest of attention to all cases intrusted to his care and management.

June 3, 1890, Mr. Graffius was united in marriage with Cora Roush, daughter of Mrs. S. A. Roush, of Altoona. Their union has been blessed with one child, a son, named Edmund Shaw.

II. Price Graffius is a member of Oak Hall Lodge, No. 783, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He is a republican in politics, and has always been active in the interests of his party as well as being a believer in its cardinal principles.

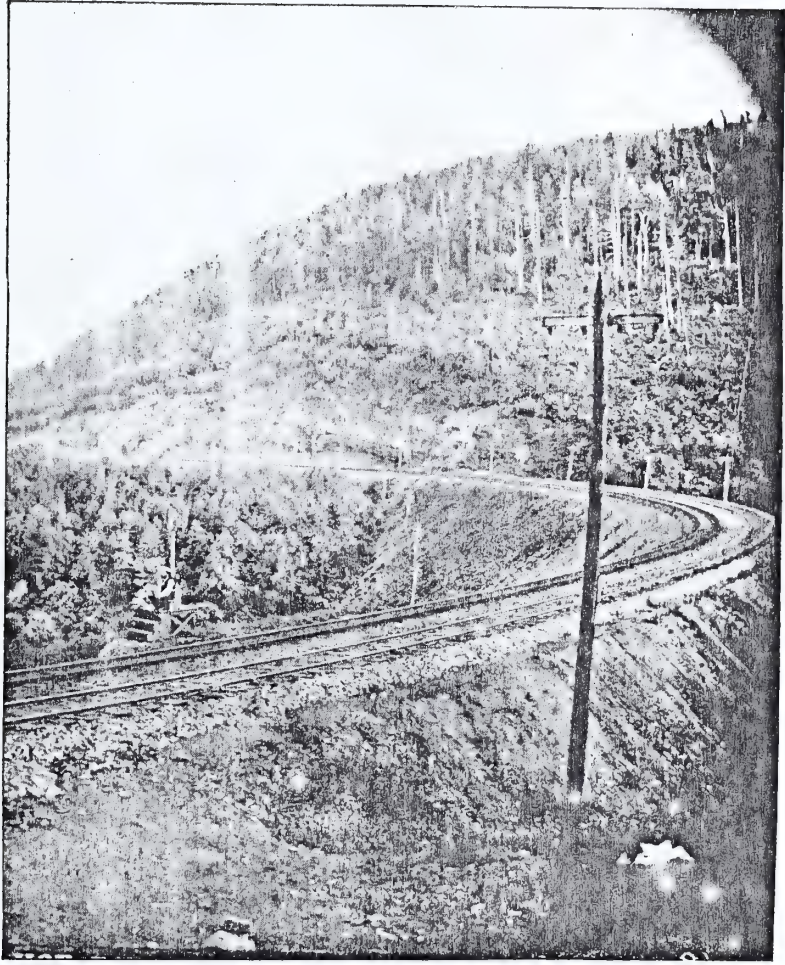
CAPT. AMBROSE M. AULTZ, who commanded a company in the 205th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers during the late civil war, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He was a son of Samuel Aultz, who is now a retired



farmer of Blair county. Captain Aultz commenced the study of law with Judge Banks, of Altoona, and shortly after entering the office the dark days preceding Gettysburg and Vicksburg came, and he relinquished his legal studies to respond to his country's call for men in her hour of peril. He enlisted as a private in a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and after the expiration of his nine months' term of service he re-enlisted in the 205th regiment, in which he served until June 2, 1865, when he was mustered out of the United States service at Alexandria, Virginia. Upon entering the 205th regiment he was commissioned second lieutenant. Soon afterward, for bravery on the battlefield, he was promoted to captain, and commanded a company until the close of the war. At the battle of Petersburg, the color-bearer falling mortally wounded, Captain Aultz picked up the colors, and in the act of planting them on the enemy's works, was shot down. He was not fatally wounded, yet had to be carried off the field. He was greatly beloved by his men on account of his manly principles, superb bravery, and tender solicitude for those under his command. He was deservedly popular throughout the regiment, and was known as the "boy captain." After the war he came to Tyrone, where he was engaged in business until his death, which occurred on February 17, 1874. He was a democrat in politics, and had always been an active and energetic worker for the success of his party. In 1873 Captain Aultz was honored by his party with a nomination for the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, and received a handsome vote in a county which was then republican by a large majority.

On June 8, 1869, Captain Aultz was united in marriage with Elizabeth Sneeringer, a daughter of Pius Sneeringer, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Tyrone, whose biography appears in this volume. To Captain and Mrs. Aultz were born two children: Marie Louise and Ambrose M.

ELSWORTH S. FORNEY, a prominent real estate dealer of Altoona, and a member of the plumbing firm of Forney Brothers, is the youngest son of John B. and Eliza (Richey) Forney, and was born in the city of Altoona, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1863. The Forneys came from old German stock, the grandfather of Elsworth S. having left the Fatherland when a youth, to settle in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. There he grew to manhood and married, and later in life became the proprietor of a distillery, which he operated for some years. He also owned a fine farm in Bedford county, and was prosperous and successful in business. He died there in 1864, at the advanced age of sixty-five years. He married and reared a family of children. John B. Forney (father) was born in Bedford county, this State, but removed to Altoona, Blair county, in 1863, where he has resided until now. In early life he learned the trade of wagon maker, and has followed that occupation most of his life. He also engaged to some extent in contracting, and served as a private for six months during the civil war. In 1888 he was elected on the democratic ticket to the position of alderman from the Second ward, for a term of five years. He is now serving in that capacity, and takes an active interest in politics. He is a member of the German Reformed church, and by his



HORSE SHOE BEND.

marriage to Eliza Richey had a family of four children: Harry F., Blair E., Cora B., and Elsworth S. Mrs. Forney is a native of Bedford county, a member of the German Reformed church, and is now in her forty-ninth year.

Elsworth S. Forney was reared in Altoona, receiving a good English education in the public schools of that city, and after completing his studies learned the trade of carpenter. He followed that occupation in a general way for nearly four years, when he was offered and accepted a position in the car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, in which he remained for more than five years. He then took a course of training in the Mound City Business college at Altoona, after which he spent some time traveling in the west, visiting a number of the leading towns and cities in the western States. In 1887 he returned to Altoona, and for a short time was employed in his father's wagon-making shop, but in the fall of that year embarked in the gentlemen's furnishing goods business in that city. He was building up a good trade, with every prospect of financial success, when during the following summer a disastrous fire destroyed his store and stock, compelling him to resume work as a carpenter. He went to work again in the railroad shops in Altoona, but one year later became a member of the firm of H. F. Forney & Bros., who were in the plumbing business there, and has been connected with that firm to the present time. The firm is composed of the three brothers, Harry F., Blair E., and Elsworth S. Forney. They do an extensive business, generally conceded to be the largest of its kind in the city. In 1889 Mr. Forney began dealing in real estate in connection with the plumbing busi-

ness, and now handles considerable property of that kind, having made some important deals. He is a stockholder in both the Standard and Mutual building and loan associations of Altoona, and is serving as a director in each of these organizations. He is also a member and the manager of a trust company of that city, formed for the purpose of buying and selling real estate.

On December 16, 1888, Mr. Forney was wedded to Ada Overdorff, a daughter of Isaac and Mary E. Overdorff, of Johnstown, this State. He is a member of the German Reformed church, and of Camp No. 31, Patriotic Order Sons of America, in which latter he has filled the chair of vice-president, and has represented his camp in two State conventions of the order.

Politically Mr. Forney is a straight democrat, always giving his party and its principles a uniform support. He is very popular with his party associates, and was elected to the office of assessor for the Second ward of Altoona in 1888, and was the democratic candidate for councilman from that ward the following year, but was defeated by a small majority. He has been a member of the democratic county committee for three years, and three times a delegate to the county conventions of the Democratic party.

HARRY L. STULTZ is a reliable citizen and a well known business man of Duncansville who has succeeded in increasing the business interests of his town and vicinity. He is a son of John and Jane (Curry) Stultz, and was born March 4, 1861. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Stultz, in 1846 came to Duncansville, where he died in 1881. By occupation he was a

farmer, and devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural pursuits. He married and had a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living. In politics he supported the Republican party, and in church membership he was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. John Stultz (father) came to Duncansville, and he was also a farmer by occupation, in which pursuit he was at first engaged at McKeesport Gap, and later in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg. He was a democrat, and attended the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Jane Curry, and to them were born eight children, all of whom are now living: Lavina, who, in 1886, married Thomas Ellsworth, a carpenter, who is employed by Mr. Plummer, of Altoona, as manager of his shops at that place; Annie V., Ida J., and Elizabeth M., are unmarried; William K., who is a partner with his brother in business at Duncansville; John C., the present manager of his father's farm near Duncansville; and James McClellan.

Harry L. Stultz began business life for himself as a dealer in agricultural implements at Eldorado, Blair county, where he remained four years. Meeting with great success he removed to Duncansville, where he has since resided, and is recognized as the leading merchant in the sale of agricultural implements, buggies, wagons, and different kinds of fertilizers. His annual sales amount to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, and his business occupies three buildings, in one of which are kept fertilizers, and in the other two is kept a full line of buggies, wagons, and agricultural implements of all kinds. One of these buildings is 24 x 86 feet, another 20 x 50 feet, and the third is 20 x 30 feet in size.

On October 27, 1887, Mr. Stultz was united in marriage with Louisa V. Graham, of Allegheny Furnace. To this union has been born one son, Paul G., who was born November 13, 1888.

In politics Harry L. Stultz supports the Democratic party, and is a firm believer in the principles and policy of his party. He is a member of the council of Duncansville borough, and owns considerable stock in the Building & Loan association of that place, of which he is treasurer. He is a member of the Hall association of his town, and has always been among the foremost in advocating those protective and progressive measures calculated to advance the prosperity of his borough.

RICHARD ARTHUR, one of the proprietors of the well-known and popular livery stable of Duke & Arthur, of Altoona, is a son of George and Susan (Homer) Arthur, and was born in Union township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1831. His paternal grandfather, John Arthur, was born and reared in England, and came to Pennsylvania when a young man. He served in the revolutionary war, and died in Union township, Bedford county, when well advanced in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He was an old-line whig, a strict Lutheran in religious belief, and married and reared a family. His son, George Arthur, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1799, in Cambria county. In early life he went to Bedford county, from which he removed, in 1851, to Altoona, this county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in February, 1888, when in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was a machinist by trade, and worked for several

years for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was a whig and republican in politics, a member of the German Reformed church, and married Susan Homer, a native of Cambria county, and a member of the Reformed church, who died in 1886, at seventy-eight years of age.

Richard Arthur was reared principally in Bedford county, received his education in the common schools, and in 1851 came to Altoona, where he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as an engine repairer. He remained with that company as engine repairer from October, 1851, to June, 1890, when he formed a partnership with Charles A. Duke, and engaged in his present livery business.

In 1853 Mr. Arthur married Catherine E. Hall, daughter of Adolphus Hall, of Logan township. To their union have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Florence E., Orlando A., and Mary R.

The firm of Duke & Arthur have their large livery, feed and sale stable on Ninth street, between Green and Chesnut avenues. They have one of the largest and finest livery stables in the city for the accommodation of the equine race, and keep fine riding and driving horses, first-class buggies and carriages, and make a specialty of cabs for weddings and funerals. Richard Arthur is a republican in politics, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and one of the foremost men in his line of business in the county.

GEN. ROBERT A. McCOY. But for the late civil war the courage and military ability of many men would never have been known. To this class belongs Gen. Robert A. McCoy, one of the active and successful business men of Tyrone, whose

privilege it has been to achieve distinction on different battlefields of the Republic. He is a son of Hugh E. and Margaret (Reeder) McCoy, and was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1835. His paternal ancestry in the United States dates back to 1787, when his grandfather, John McCoy, came from the province of Ulster, in the historic north of Ireland, and settled in Bucks county. He subsequently removed to near Ebensburg, Cambria county, where he resided until his death. He was a farmer by occupation, married, and had three sons and two daughters. One of these three sons was Hugh E. McCoy, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Cambria county in 1807, and in early life removed to Lycoming county, where he was engaged for many years in the manufacture of woolen goods, and where he died in 1884, when in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was a man of good education for that day, and spoke fluently the German and Welsh languages. He was a democrat of the Jacksonian type, and in 1831 married Margaret Reeder, by whom he had nine sons and one daughter, all of whom are in the western States except Gen. Robert A. and Andrew, who resides near the old homestead in Lycoming county. Six of these sons served in the Union armies during the late civil war: Gen. Robert A.; John, who went out in a Kansas cavalry regiment; Captain Charles, of the 106th Pennsylvania volunteers; Henry, a sergeant in the 106th Pennsylvania, who was captured and incarcerated in Andersonville, where he was killed in trying to escape; Peter R., a sergeant in the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry regiment; and Lieutenant Allen, who served in the 61st Pennsylvania volunteers

and the Hancock Veteran Legion. General McCoy, on his maternal side, traces his ancestry back six generations to Charles Reeder, who in 1719 settled on the old Canaan farm in Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, where he lived until his death. He was an active and well-to-do farmer, a pious and earnest member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and married Eleanor Merrick, by whom he had thirteen children, whose descendants are very numerous in the counties of Bucks, Philadelphia, Delaware, and Montgomery. His son, Merrick Reeder, was the father of Charles Reeder, whose eldest son, Charles, was one of the forlorn hope of one hundred who drew the British at Baltimore within range of the guns of Ft. McHenry and away from the city. Another son was Andrew Reeder (grandfather), who left, in 1816, his native township and the home of his childhood to settle in Muncy valley, Lycoming county, where he followed farming. He married Anna Kimball, of Mercer county, New Jersey, who was of the Presbyterian faith, and by this act of marrying without the membership of the Society of Friends he ceased to be a Quaker. He reared a family of five sons and two daughters, one of whom was Margaret, the mother of Gen. Robert A. McCoy.

Robert A. McCoy was prepared for college in the select school of Prof. A. B. Putnam, of Hughesville, Lycoming county, but did not take a collegiate course on account of entering the office of Johnson & Mullen, of Ebensburg, to read law. He was admitted to the bar of Cambria county at the June term of court in 1860, and was engaged in the practice of his profession until June 12, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania reserves, and

served for three years. He was commissioned second lieutenant, to date from June 12, 1861, and was successively promoted to adjutant, major, lieutenant-colonel, brevet colonel, and brevet-brigadier-general. He participated in the battle of Mechanicsville and in the next struggle, at Gaines Mill on June 27, 1862, he was captured and held as a prisoner in Libby prison for two months. Immediately after his exchange he joined his regiment, and on August 30, 1862, he was wounded at the second Bull Run battle, and remained in the Seventh avenue hospital in Washington city for over a month. He then rejoined his regiment, where he served for nearly eighteen months on special duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Third division, Fifth army corps, Pennsylvania reserves volunteer corps division. He was in the daring but fruitless charges at Fredericksburg, and took part in the battles of Rappahannock Station, and Mine Run, and Gettysburg, the pivotal battle of the war. When Grant assumed command of the Army of the Potomac he was in the thick of the great conflicts during the bloody battle month of May, 1864, and took an active part especially in the Wilderness battles, and at Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna River, and Bethesda Church. At the expiration of his time he was sent to Pittsburg, this State, where he was honorably discharged, in June, 1864.

At Harrisburg, November 29, 1866, General McCoy married Emma Wallace, a daughter of W. Q. and Eleanor (Wigton) Wallace, of Harrisburg. She was born September 16, 1846, and passed away at Tyrone on February 3, 1891. To General and Mrs. McCoy were born two sons: Wallace Reeder, who died September 30,

1881, and Robert Wallace, who passed away February 3, 1891.

General McCoy is a republican in politics, and served as assistant inspector-general of Pennsylvania in 1864. He was private secretary to Governor Curtin, and served for a time as chief clerk in the Land Department at Harrisburg. He has been cashier of the Blair County Banking Company, of Tyrone, since 1874. He is president of the Juniata Mining and Manufacturing Company, and a member of L. S. Hoopes & Company, and the coal firm of Leveright, McCoy & Company. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and the Union Veteran League of Tyrone. General McCoy has contributed much to the material development of Tyrone, and is well known as a public-spirited citizen. He is plain and unassuming, yet dignified in appearance, and has won a competency and an honorable position by honesty, correct business methods, and a due regard for his fellow-citizens.

G. THOMAS BELL, ex-sheriff of Blair county, and a prominent republican and active business man of Altoona, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Good) Bell, and was born on the farm and in the house where he now resides, in Pleasant valley, one-half mile from Altoona, in Logan township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1845. The Bells are of Scotch-Irish descent, and the paternal grandfather of ex-Sheriff Bell was William Bell, sr., a native and life-long resident of Lebanon county. His son, William Bell (father), was born in 1801, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for some time. He then engaged in contracting and building, and soon came to Blair county, where he had

taken a contract to construct the Crooked dam, on the Juniata river, for canal purposes. After the construction of the dam, he removed, in 1839, from Williamsburg to the farm upon which the subject of this sketch now resides, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1868, when he retired from active life and came to Altoona, in which city he died on August 26, 1877, at seventy-six years of age. He was an old-line whig and republican in politics, and was one of the first three commissioners of Blair county, serving by appointment from June to October, 1846, and afterward by election from October, 1846, to October, 1847. He was one of the founders and first ruling elders of the Second Evangelical Lutheran church of Altoona, and while an unassuming man, yet was firm in his convictions of right and duty. He commanded the esteem of the community in which he resided, and married Elizabeth Good, of German descent, and a daughter of Peter Good, a well respected citizen of Logan township. Mrs. Bell, who was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, died July 29, 1866, when in the fifty-fifth year of her age, and was survived by six children, four sons and two daughters: David, of Logan township; Rev. Peter G. (see his sketch elsewhere in this volume); Capt. James M., of the 7th United States cavalry; Mrs. E. P. Miller, of Kansas; G. Thomas, and Mrs. Lewis Walton, of Altoona.

G. Thomas Bell grew to manhood in his native township, received his education in the common schools, and has always resided on the home farm, which he now owns. At seventeen years of age, in 1863, he enlisted in the State militia for three months, and at the expiration of his term enlisted in Co. A, 205th Pennsylvania infantry, in which

he served until the close of the war. He was in the fight at Fort Steadman, and the several battles around Petersburg and Richmond during the winter of 1864-65, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. After the close of the war he returned to his farm, and in 1867 made a tour of the west, southwest, and California, from which he sailed for home by the way of Panama, and reaching Altoona in March, 1868. After returning home he became somewhat interested in aerial navigation, and made two successful balloon ascensions from Altoona, in one of which he was carried forty-five miles in forty-five minutes, and one in which he ascended to the height of 18,500 feet. In 1879 he received the republican nomination for sheriff, and was elected over his democratic competitor by a thousand majority. Mr. Bell served throughout his term with energy, faithfulness, and efficiency, and at its close returned to his farm, where he has resided ever since.

In 1875 Mr. Bell married Emily Husfield, a daughter of Henry Husfield, of Blair county, and who died August 26, 1881, in the 26th year of her age. On June 30, 1883, Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Lizzie, daughter of John Pennoek, of Altoona.

G. Thomas Bell is a member of Logan Lodge, No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons; White Cross Lodge, No. 354, Knights of Pythias; Stephen C. Potts Post, No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic. He is now actively engaged in the real estate business, and has served for several years as a director of the Clearfield, Northern & Altoona railroad. In addition to farming and his real estate business, he takes considerable interest in horses, and is a stockholder

and president of the Driving & Exhibiting association. Mr. Bell is one of the substantial farmers and representative business men of Blair county, and has always been active, energetic, and successful in all of his various business enterprises. He is a man of strong will power, yet always pleasant in manner and easily approached. He takes an active part and wields considerable influence in the political affairs of his county.

WILLIAM STONE, one of the prominent and active business men of Blair county, and a member of the well-known foundry and machine shop firm of McLanahan & Stone, of Gaysport, is a son of Andrew and Susanna (McFarlane) Stone, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1819. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Stone of Philadelphia, married Mary Tybout, a member of the respectable and well-to-do Tybout family of eastern Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two children: Andrew and William. Andrew Stone (father) was born June 12, 1796, and died August 12, 1846, aged fifty years. He followed the plumbing business, and married Susanna McFarlane, who is now in the ninety-fifth year of her age. She is a daughter of Capt. John McFarlane, who commanded a vessel and traded between Philadelphia and Havana, Cuba, where he died. He married Rebecca Rowan, a daughter of George and Amelia (Severns) Rowan, and their children were: Susanna (Stone), Robert Williamson, George Rowan, and Margaret Amelia. Captain McFarlane had a brother, Walter, and a sister, Charlotte, and his father-in-law, George Rowan, died with yellow fever in 1798. His widow, Amelia Rowan, remained a widow, and

lived to be ninety-six years of age, and of her people, the Severns, nothing is known beyond the fact that they removed to the Genessee valley in New York.

William Stone was reared in Philadelphia, and received his education in schools taught by his aunt, Charlotte McFarlane, a Mr. Watson, in Catherine street, above Third, and a Mr. Clevenger, at the corner of Locust and Twelfth streets, in Philadelphia. He assisted his father in the plumbing business, and at fourteen years of age became an apprentice to Levi Morris & Co. to learn the trade of iron moulder. He served seven years and three months with this firm at the junction of Schuylkill, Seventh and Market streets, and on August 1, 1840, left Philadelphia to come to Hollidaysburg, where he worked for his uncle, George R. McFarlane, until the death of the latter, in 1853. He then became foreman of the Gaysport foundry of McLanahan & Jack, and served as such from August, 1853, until 1856, in which year he became a partner of Mr. McLanahan, and they purchased Mr. Jack's interest in the foundry, which they operated up to March, 1863, when it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Stone and J. K. McLanahan then formed a partnership, and have continued in business ever since. The firm is now McLanahan & Stone—the present members being J. King McLanahan, S. C. McLanahan, William Stone, and A. T. Stone. Their present plant, on land bought from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is thoroughly equipped with all necessary buildings and the latest of machinery. The company employs from ninety to one hundred men, of which many are highly skilled workmen. They make a specialty of steam engines, blast furnace and rolling mill work, besides mine cars, iron

and brass castings, ore washers, elevators, revolving screens, conveyors, ore jigs, and machinery for all purposes, in addition to general machinery repairs. They have a large trade, furnish nothing but first-class work, and are favorably situated to fill the many orders which they receive from different parts of Pennsylvania, the south, and adjoining States.

In 1845 Mr. Stone married Martha Thomas, daughter of John and Lucinda Thomas, of Huntingdon, this State. They have five children: Andrew, George R., Edward E., Jennie E. Bell, and Mary A. Stone.

William Stone is a democrat in politics. He is of that class of self-made men of which Pennsylvania is justly proud. He landed at Hollidaysburg in 1840 with but thirty-seven cents, which was taken from him a few days after his arrival, but nothing daunted with having to commence at the lowest rung of the ladder, he slowly worked his way up through losses, occasioned by fires and other sources, until he has won honorable standing and an important position among the leading business men of the county. He is one of Hollidaysburg's most active and successful business men, and his exertions have contributed largely to the material prosperity of that town and county.

JOSHUA L. REIFSNYDER, for many years a prominent contractor and builder of Altoona, whose handiwork may be seen on nearly all the important streets of this city, is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Lauchman) Reifsnyder, and was born in the old historic county of Chester, this State, on the 15th of June, 1821. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this

sketch was Andrew Reifsnyder, a native of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1744. The vessel on which he came over set sail early in June, and arrived at Philadelphia in September of that year. He settled near Germantown, Philadelphia county, this State, on territory included in Montgomery when the latter county was created, in 1784. He was a farmer by occupation, married and reared a large family, among his sons being Peter Reifsnyder (grandfather), who was born in Montgomery county. He was reared on his father's farm and inured to honest toil. After attaining manhood he married, purchased a farm in his native county, and spent his life there, engaged in the cultivation of the soil. He became prosperous, and lived in that county until his death, at an advanced age. Among his sons was Philip Reifsnyder (father), who was born and reared in Montgomery county, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. At the close of that war he removed to Chester county, where he resided until his death. He was among the early navigators of the Schuylkill river, and for some time was engaged in boating coal down that stream to Philadelphia. It was while on one of these trips that he met his death, being accidentally drowned in the Schuylkill river above Reading in 1827. He was a member of the German Reformed church, and a man of great energy and enterprise. He married Elizabeth Lauchman, a native of Montgomery county, by whom he had a family of children. She was of German descent, a member of the Lutheran church, and died in 1835.

Joshua L. Reifsnyder was reared partly in Chester and partly in Montgomery county. His education was obtained in the common schools of that day. He remained

on the farm until he had reached his eighteenth year, when he became an apprentice under his uncle, Jacob Reifsnyder, and learned the wheelwright's trade. For a period of five years he worked at that business, and then learned the trade of carpenter with Theodore Skeem, remaining with Mr. Skeem between two and three years. He subsequently embarked in business for himself as a carpenter, contractor, and builder at Pottstown, Montgomery county, and remained there until the spring of 1852, when he removed to Altoona, this county. Here he engaged in contracting up to 1857, when he was compelled to abandon the business on account of his health. Having regained his health to some extent, he once more began contracting, and followed that business until 1880, when he embarked in the hardware trade in this city. For more than five years he devoted his time and energies to that business, but in 1886 disposed of his store and again took up contracting and building. He now controls a large and prosperous business, and has erected many fine houses in the city. Examples of his skill in this line may be seen in the Central hotel, the Arlington house, and many other large and substantial structures which add to the architectural beauty of Altoona. He owns some valuable real estate in this city.

In 1843 Mr. Reifsnyder united in marriage with Christiana Hartenstein, a daughter of Jacob Hartenstein, of Montgomery county, this State. She died in August, 1884, leaving four children, one son and three daughters: Isabella, wife of John P. Levan, of Altoona; Hannah, wedded to Edward Hoynes, also of this city; LeBarron, a clerk in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and Ida

Catherine, who married Ambrose Zeek, now residing in the city of Altoona. In 1885 Mr. Reifsnyder was again married, this time wedding Mrs. Flora (Brow) Boorland, of Huntingdon county, this State. He has no children by this last marriage.

Politically Joshua L. Reifsnyder is a democrat, and has always given his party a hearty support on questions involved in State or National politics. In local affairs, however, he is inclined to be more independent, and supports the men or measures which, in his judgment, will serve the public interest best. He is a firm friend to popular education, and has served for nearly a dozen years as a member of the school board of this city. For two years he was a member of the common council of Altoona, and is a pleasant, affable gentleman who makes friends wherever he is known.

FRANK BRANDT is one of that reliable and substantial class of men whose success in life has depended upon their own efforts. He was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1862, and is a son of William and Rosanna (Wade) Brandt. The Brandts are of German descent, and Frank Brandt's paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was employed for many years as a member of different brass and instrumental bands, which traveled in various sections of the United States. His son, William Brandt (father), was born in this State in 1812, and embarked in the saw and grist mill business in Cambria county, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to his present home on the Dry Gap road, one and one-half miles from Altoona. After coming to Blair county he conducted a grocery in Altoona for some years, at the end

of which time he retired from the pursuits of active business life. He has been successful in his various enterprises, has an excellent farm where he resides, and owns a productive farm and good flouring mill in Cambria county. He is a democrat and Catholic, and married Rosanna Wade, who was born in Butler county in 1830, and is a member of the same church as her husband. They reared a family of children.

Frank Brandt was reared in Cambria county and the city of Altoona, received his education in the public schools, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed regularly until 1886. In that year he engaged in contracting and building, which business he has followed continuously and successfully ever since.

In 1881 Mr. Brandt was united in marriage with Annie M. Burkhardt, daughter of James M. Burkhardt, of Altoona. To their union have been born four children: Bertha M., Annie, Elma V., and Catherine E.

Frank Brandt has given close attention to his business, which has gradually increased from year to year until he now has a large and remunerative patronage. His planing mill is on Twenty-first avenue, while his office, shop and lumber yards are at No. 1628 Twentieth avenue, where he furnishes estimates of all kinds of work in his line of business. He handles shingles, lath, pickets, mouldings, door frames and mantels. Mr. Brandt resides on Twentieth avenue, in Logan township, just beyond the city limits, owns considerable real estate, acquired by his own exertions, and has met with good success as a contractor and builder. He is a democrat in politics, a Catholic in religious belief and church membership, and an energetic and thorough-going business man.

THOMAS J. BURKE, general manager of the house furnishing firm of C. V. Burke & Co., of Altoona, and chairman of the Blair county democratic committee, is a son of Patrick Henry and Margaret (Sullivan) Burke, and was born in Genesee township, Potter county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1848. His paternal grandfather, John Burke, was born in the town of Mullingar, county of Westmeath, Ireland, and in 1836 settled in the Dominion of Canada, which he left two years later to become a resident of New York. He was a civil engineer by profession, was a member of the corps of engineers that located the Genesee valley canal, upon whose construction he was a contractor for several years, with headquarters at Rochester, New York. He was a Catholic in religious belief, and died at the residence of his son, Patrick H., in Potter county, Pennsylvania, in 1864, at seventy-eight years of age. His son, Patrick H. Burke (father), was born in the town of Roscommon, County Roscommon, Ireland, and came, in 1838, to New York, where he was engaged with his father for four years in contracting on the Genesee valley canal, between Olean and Rochester. At the end of that time, in 1842, he removed to Potter county, this State, where he followed contracting on the Erie and Pennsylvania railroads until a few years before his death, in 1884, at sixty-seven years of age. He was a member of the Catholic church and a democrat in politics, and owned a large farm in Potter county. He married Margaret Sullivan, a native of Bangor, Maine, who died in April, 1872, at forty-seven years of age.

Thomas J. Burke was reared on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, and after completing his academic course, entered the

Edinboro State Normal school of Erie county, Pennsylvania, from which favorably and well known educational institution he was graduated in the class of 1868. Leaving Erie county he was engaged in teaching in Potter and McKean counties for four years, but in the meantime, in 1869, had embarked in the general mercantile and lumber business, which he followed in Elk and Clearfield counties until 1874. From 1869 to 1874 he read law with Hon. J. G. Hall & Bro. In 1874 he engaged, at St. Mary's, Elk county, in the insurance and shipping business, which he pursued until 1885, when he came to Altoona to assume his present position as manager of the large house furnishing firm of C. V. Burke & Co. The large and well appointed house furnishing bazaar of this firm extends from 1507 to 1513 on Eleventh avenue, where they keep in stock everything that pertains to the proper furnishing of a modern home. The establishment is divided into sixteen departments, which are presided over by courteous managers. The firm sells on the installment plan, and has a large patronage in Altoona and the surrounding country.

In 1872 Mr. Burke married Ida G. Brunau, of Clearfield county, who died in 1881. In 1884 he wedded Carrie V. McHenry, of Dubois, Clearfield county, and to this second union have been born three children: Ida R., Margaret Ethel, and Kathleen May.

Thomas J. Burke has met with good success in his different business enterprises. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, a past chancellor of Logan Lodge, No. 79, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor of Pennsylvania. In politics Mr. Burke has always been a democrat of pronounced views, and at the present time is a friend and warm

supporter of Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania. He served as auditor of Elk county from 1872 to 1875, and as justice of the peace from 1875 to 1881, besides having held the office of notary public for six years. Within the last eleven years he has served repeatedly as a delegate from McKean, Elk, Clearfield, and Blair counties, to democratic State conventions. Thomas J. Burke has always been unswerving and active in the support of the principles of democracy as advanced by Jefferson and Jackson and Cleveland, and believes that the highest prosperity of the nation is only to be attained under a democratic administration of the government.

ALBERT L. SPANOGLE, M. D., one of the young, active, and progressive physicians of the city of Altoona and Blair county, is a son of Mahlon and Amanda (Thompson) Spanogle, and was born near the town of Warrior's Mark, in the township of Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1861. The Spanogles are of German descent, and the founder of the American branch of the family was a native of Baden-Baden, a city and watering place in the grand duchy of Baden, an important province of the present German empire. John Spanogle, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Spanogle, was born and reared in Huntingdon county, which he left previous to 1861, and settled in Illinois, where he died. He married, and was a prosperous farmer. His son, Mahlon Spanogle (father), was born in Huntingdon county, and went west with his father, but when President Lincoln made his second call for troops he returned to this State and enlisted in the 205th

Pennsylvania infantry. He served out his first term of enlistment and then re-enlisted for three years, or during the war. He participated in all the skirmishes and battles in which his regiment was engaged, fell mortally wounded while fighting in front of the defences of Richmond, and was taken to Fortress Monroe, where he died in a few days. He was a tinner by trade and had followed farming prior to the war. He married Amanda Thompson, and left a family of children.

Albert L. Spanogle was reared in his native township, and received his education in the common schools and Millersville State Normal school, of Lancaster county. Leaving school, he went west, where he was engaged for some time as a clerk in a drug store, and then determined upon medicine as his life vocation. He read medicine with Dr. C. H. Coleman, and entered the medical department of the university of Ann Arbor, of Michigan, from which he was graduated in June, 1881. Immediately after graduation he took a post-graduate course in New York city, at Bellevue Medical college and Long Island hospital, and then, in 1882, came to Altoona, where he has resided ever since in the successful practice of his chosen profession. In politics he believes in the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, but is rather independent in supporting local measures and local candidates. Dr. Albert L. Spanogle is an intelligent gentleman, a thoroughly and specially qualified physician, and enjoys a good practice.

Dr. Spanogle was united in marriage with Agnes Morrow, of Altoona, an intelligent, amiable woman, and a very fine musician. She is a daughter of John C. Morrow, a painter, of Pittsburg, who enlisted

in a Federal regiment, was captured by the Confederates, and died in Andersonville prison. To Dr. and Mrs. Spanogle has been born one child.

FERDINAND A. WINTER, the leading and representative dealer in pianos, organs, and other musical instruments in Altoona, is the son of Rev. E. Ferdinand and Joanna (Swarz) Winter, and was born at Philipsburg, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1844. Rev. E. Ferdinand Winter was a native of Germany, and in 1839 came to Beaver county, this State, where he served continuously as pastor of Bury Reformed church for forty-seven years. He was an accomplished musician and a graduate of one of the leading German universities, and became a pioneer in teaching music in Beaver county. He was a man of talent, education, and taste, who ranked high as an artist. While earnestly and efficiently engaged in pastoral work he gave his leisure moments to art and music and the cultivation of flowers, of which he was very fond. He was a democrat in politics, and died in May, 1887, when in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Rev. Winter was an untiring and zealous worker in the vineyard of his Divine Master, where his chosen life-work was crowned with abundant success. He was honored as a minister, respected as a citizen, and admired as a man of talent, truth, and honesty. He married Joanna Swarz, a member of the Reformed church, who was born in Miningen, Switzerland, in 1821, and is now a resident of Rochester, Beaver county.

Ferdinand A. Winter was reared at Philipsburg and Pittsburg, received his education in the common schools and Conno-

quessing academy, and then was engaged for several years in teaching music. In 1871 he resigned his position as professor of vocal and instrumental music at the United Presbyterian Ladies' seminary, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, to engage in the sale of pianos in Pittsburg, which he followed successfully for eight years, and during that time tuned and repaired more pianos than any other man in the State. In 1879 Mr. Winter came to Altoona, where he established his present music house. His practical knowledge of music and business ability has enabled him to secure and control all the best class of trade in his line of business in Altoona and throughout the county. He handles the finest piano fortes made, and has splendid instruments from the factories of Starr, Albrecht, Lester, and Jacob Bros. He is also the leading dealer and importer in Altoona in musical instruments and supplies of all kinds. Mr. Winter is an expert authority in the selection of first-class, reliable instruments, and invariably gives satisfaction to his patrons, to whom he is prepared to afford the same advantages that they could secure in the larger cities of the United States.

In 1875 Ferdinand A. Winter married Emma, daughter of Henry Buhl, of Butler county. To their union have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters: Walter F., Arthur E. and Harry B. (twins), Edith E., Carl Lewis, Paul T., and Marie H.

In 1861 Ferdinand A. Winter enlisted as a soldier in the 63d regiment Pennsylvania infantry, and served for some time as its band master, after which he was transferred to the 5th heavy artillery, of whose band he had charge until 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the United States service. He is a member of the



Presbyterian church, Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Order of Elks. Mr. Winter is independent in politics, and has been for the last ten years one of the best known and most popular business men of Altoona.

JOHN C. SMITH, a prosperous farmer of Logan township, who served before Richmond and Petersburg during the last two years of the great civil war as a corporal in the 188th Pennsylvania infantry, is a son of Matthias and Jane (Coleman) Smith, and was born on the farm adjoining the one on which he now resides, in Logan township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1839. His paternal grandfather, John Smith, was a native of the State of Maryland, and some time before the commencement of the present century settled in what is now Logan township, where he took up a tract of four hundred acres of land, on which he resided until his death, in 1850, at over eighty years of age. He was of German descent, was one of the earliest settlers of the section in which he lived, and married and reared a family of children. His son, Matthias Smith, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Logan township in 1813, and followed farming until 1861, when he went into the Union service as a teamster, and at the end of six months' time he was taken sick and returned home, where he died in 1864, from the effects of exposure in the army. He was a successful farmer, a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a staunch republican in politics. He married Jane Coleman, who was born in the autumn of 1813, and died February 14, 1892. Mrs. Jane (Coleman) Smith was

a grand-daughter of the celebrated Thomas Coleman, one of the famous Indian hunters and frontier scouts of the Juniata valley, and who was called Old Coley by the Indians, who dreaded his death-dealing rifle and vengeful tomahawk, on account of having killed his brother, whose body they left boiling in a sugar kettle, to be found by him.

John C. Smith was reared on the farm on which he now resides, receiving his education in the common schools of Logan township, and then engaged in farming, which he followed successfully up to the present time. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the 3d Pennsylvania heavy artillery, at Fortress Monroe, and in March following was transferred to Co. D, 188th Pennsylvania infantry, in which he served as a corporal until December 20, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Philadelphia, having been mustered out at City Point, Virginia.

In 1859 Mr. Smith married Ellen Cherry, a daughter of Thomas Cherry, of Antis township, and who died in 1874. In 1877 he wedded for his second wife Lucinda Riggle, daughter of Henry Riggle, of this township.

John C. Smith is a republican in politics, and has never failed to support his party upon all important issues. He is a member and has been for some years a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Smith now owns the old Smith homestead farm of one hundred and forty-five acres of choice and productive land. It is a well improved farm, upon which is a good brick residence and all necessary out buildings. He keeps his land in good condition, and is esteemed as a good neighbor and a useful citizen in the community where he resides.



NEWTON F. CUNNINGHAM, a skillful and experienced workman, and the assistant foreman of the shops of the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, is a son of John M. and Catherine (Wilson) Cunningham, and was born at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1848. John M. Cunningham was a native of Mifflin county, and in early life came to Altoona, where he worked for a short time in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and then removed to Huntingdon county, where he died in 1868, at sixty years of age. He was a carpenter and bridge builder by trade, and ran a foundry at Huntingdon for several years before his death. He was a whig and republican in politics, and a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Catherine Wilson, a native of Georgetown, Maryland, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, who died in 1873, aged seventy-one years. They reared a family of children. One of their sons, James D., enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment during the late civil war, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, while another son, William F., was killed by an accidental shot while serving as a policeman at Leadville, Colorado.

Newton F. Cunningham was reared at Huntingdon, received his education in the common schools, and then learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for some time. In August, 1870, he came to Altoona, and on the 8th day of that month went to work in the shops of the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose foreman then was Andrew Kipple. He was variously engaged in these shops until he fully mastered all the details

of the different kinds of work done in them, and in July, 1887, was appointed by Mr. Kipple as assistant foreman, which position he has held ever since.

In 1873 Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage with Ellen Young, of Blair county. To their union have been born six children, three sons and three daughters: Harry, Louisa, Myrtle, James, Raymond, and Minnie.

Newton F. Cunningham is a republican in politics, has always given his party an unfaltering support, and served one term as a member of the common council from the Seventh ward. He thoroughly understands the business in which he is engaged, and to whose management he brings twenty-one years of experience, both as a workman and a manager. He is a member of Mountain City Lodge, No. 837, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Cunningham, at different times, invested in real estate in Altoona, which has now become valuable and desirable. Skill marks his work, good judgment has characterized his business transactions, and honor and honesty have stamped all his dealings with his fellow citizens.

The Cunninghams are of Irish descent, and the family has been resident of the United States for nearly two centuries.

JONATHAN HAMILTON, a highly respected citizen and prosperous farmer of Logan township, is a son of Robert and Nancy (Smith) Hamilton, and was born in Frankstown township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1811. The Hamiltons and Smiths are of Scotch-Irish descent, and possess in a large degree those worthy qualities which so distinguish their race.

Robert Hamilton was born near the manufacturing and seaport city of Belfast, in County Down, Ireland, and came, about 1798, to Cumberland county, this State, but soon afterward removed to Frankstown township, where he remained until 1818. In that year he purchased and removed to the farm in Logan township now occupied by the subject of this sketch, on which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1849, when he was in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was one of the most extensive farmers of his day in Logan township, where he owned his home farm of one hundred and ninety acres and another farm, the larger part of which is now within the city limits of Altoona. He was a democrat and afterward a whig in politics, and a member of the Hollidaysburg Presbyterian church, and his house was the stopping place and home, for the time being, of all the ministers of his church who passed through Altoona. He was energetic and hospitable, and married Nancy Smith, a native of Franklin county, and a Presbyterian in religious faith, who passed away in 1858, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. They reared a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters are living: Mary, widow of James Hutchison, of Altoona; James, a resident of Illinois; Jonathan; John, of Altoona, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; William S., of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania; and Sarah A.

Jonathan Hamilton was reared on the farm where he now resides, received his education in the old subscription schools of Frankstown and Logan townships, and then embarked in farming, which he has followed continuously ever since. He owns

one hundred and forty acres of the old homestead, and has his farm well improved and in a fine state of cultivation.

In 1838 Mr. Hamilton married Mrs. Mary (McKee) Fleck, of Logan township, and to their union were born five children, three sons and two daughters: Joseph S., who enlisted in the 110th Pennsylvania infantry, and died from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Chancellorsville; Nancy A., Gabriel T., Hattie B., and John K. Mrs. Hamilton was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1881, when in the seventieth year of her age, and left, besides the children named, one son by her first husband, who is Thomas Fleck, of Tyrone township.

Jonathan Hamilton has been a member and ruling elder of the First Presbyterian church of Altoona since its organization. He has been a republican ever since the formation of that party, and although no politician, has held several township offices. In addition to farming Mr. Hamilton has dealt considerably in live stock, and has always stood high as an honorable and honest man.

JOHN HAMILTON, now resident of Altoona, and a stockholder of the Edison Electric Light Company of Altoona, is a son of Robert and Nancy (Smith) Hamilton, and was born in Scotch valley, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1816. The Hamiltons were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who held strictly to the faith of their race. Robert Hamilton was born near the ancient city of Belfast, in County Down, in the celebrated north of Ireland, which was the early home of the Scotch-Irish race. He came, about 1798, to Pennsylvania, where he was a resident of the Cumberland valley

for a short time, and then removed to near Frankstown, in the Scotch valley. From the Frankstown neighborhood he removed, in 1818, to the farm in Logan township, near Juniata, on which his son, Jonathan Hamilton, now resides. He died in 1849, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. At the time of his death he owned three large farms, and ranked as one of the most extensive as well as successful farmers of Logan township. Mr. Hamilton was an ardent democrat up to the time of the Jackson and Clay campaign, during which he became a whig, and supported that party ever afterward. He was a stirring, energetic man, and held several township offices during his lifetime. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg, of which his family were members, and his house was the home of all the ministers who passed through Altoona. He married Nancy Smith, who was born in the Cumberland valley, in Franklin county, and died in 1858, when in the seventy-sixth year of her age. To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were born eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters are living: James, of Illinois, now eighty-four years of age; Jonathan, who resides on the old homestead, and whose sketch appears in this volume; John; William S., a resident of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, now in the seventy-fourth year of his age; Mary, widow of James Hutchison, late of Altoona, and resides on Union avenue in that city; and Sarah A., who resides with her brother Jonathan on the old homestead.

John Hamilton was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the old subscription schools, which were often taught by incompetent, dissipated and brutal teachers. Leaving school he assisted

his father in farming until 1844, when he purchased his present farm, on a part of which a portion of the Seventh ward of Altoona is built. In 1883 Mr. Hamilton retired from active life and removed to Altoona, where he has resided ever since.

In 1844 John Hamilton married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lytle, of Gaysport, who died in 1851, and left two children: Franklin L., and Robert H. Mr. Hamilton was remarried in 1856 to Margaret Peterson, daughter of Louis Peterson, of Allegheny City, this State, and by his second marriage has one child living, a son, Lewis T., of Dakota.

In politics Mr. Hamilton is a republican, and when Blair was a part of Huntingdon county he served as juror at Huntingdon. He is an active and influential member of the First Presbyterian church of Altoona, and has been for some time a stockholder of the Edison Electric Light Company. Mr. Hamilton is a fine looking man, of rather dignified appearance, and has always commanded the respect of the different communities in which he has resided.

W. MONROE C. CRAINE, a graduate of the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, and one of the leading druggists of the city of Altoona, is a son of Wilson E. and Sarah A. (Clarkson) Craine, and was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1865. The Craines are of English lineage, and Mr. Craine's paternal grandfather, Christopher Craine, was an early settler in Antis township, where he followed farming and run a foundry until his death, which occurred about the year 1867. His son, Wilson E. Craine (father), was a native of Blair county, where he followed farming

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until 1868, when he engaged in the general mercantile business in Altoona. In 1880 he retired from all active business and traveled through the south on account of ill health, but was not benefited by his change of climate, and died, while on his return to Altoona, at Carsville, Huntington county, in 1882, when in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was a member of the Second Methodist Episcopal church of Altoona, and a democrat in politics, and served his borough for several years as a member of the school board.

W. Monroe C. Craine received his education in the public schools of Altoona, and then was successively employed until 1885 as a clerk in drug stores of that city, Mount Pleasant, and Greensburg. Two years later, in 1887, he entered the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, from which he was graduated the same year. Immediately after graduation he returned to Altoona and established his present drug store, at the corner of Chestnut avenue and Fourth street, where he carries a large and complete stock of fresh and pure drugs. He is also proprietor of another drug store, situated on the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourth street, and enjoys a large and remunerative trade.

In 1889 Mr. Craine was united in marriage with Emma Thompson, daughter of John R. and Amelia Thompson, of Birmingham, Huntingdon county. To Mr. and Mrs. Craine have been born two children: Mary and Robert.

In politics Mr. Craine is a strong republican, and has been for some time serving from the Seventh ward of Altoona as a member of the city council, in which he is chairman of the committee on surveys, and a member of the committees of finance and of exonerations and printing. He is a mem-

ber of the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Veranda Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Altoona Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which latter he is a past chancellor. Mr. Craine brings to the service of his patrons a thorough knowledge of the profession in which he is engaged, and is remarkably accurate and careful in filling the prescriptions of physicians, and in putting up all drugs or chemicals ordered from him.

PROF. WILSON W. OSBORNE, principal of the Jefferson school of Altoona, and who for more than a quarter of a century has been earnestly engaged in his profession, is a son of David and Lillie (Stevens) Osborne, and was born in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1830. The Osbornes are Scotch, a hardy, active and resolute people. John Osborne (grandfather) was a native of Fulton county, where he followed farming up to the time of his death. His son, David Osborne (father), was also born in the Keystone State, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Fulton county, where he died in 1887, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and filled many of his township's offices. He married Lillie Stevens, a native of Fulton county, and who now resides on the old homestead, where she well enjoys the comforts of life, although eighty-eight years of age. She is of the same religious belief as was her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne reared a family of children, and two of the sons served as soldiers in the Union army during the late civil war.

Wilson W. Osborne was reared in Fulton county, and received his education in the

local academy and Cassville academy, of Huntingdon county, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1853. The same year in which he was graduated he began teaching in Logan township, where he continued in the profession until 1863. At that time he removed to Altoona, where he has been engaged in teaching ever since. He has taught in all the wards of the city, and is now principal of the Jefferson school, of which he has had charge for four years.

In 1858 Professor Osborne was united in marriage with Catherine Bowles, a sister to Prof. James B. Bowles, of Altoona. This union has been blest with one son and two daughters: Crawford B.; Jennie, married C. D. Jordan, who is also a resident of Altoona; and Bertha E., wife of Theodore H. Griffin, a resident of the same city. On April 22, 1891, Mrs. Osborne died, and left a husband and three children with many friends to mourn her loss.

In politics Mr. Osborne closely adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. He has taught for a period of thirty-four years, and honors his profession by skill, scholarship, and many other qualities that tend to elevate the teacher's work.

JAMES C. WATTS, of the wholesale mercantile firm of James C. Watts & Brother, of Altoona, is essentially a man of vigorous action and great capacity for work, which facts were well illustrated when his store was burned, in 1891, and ere the ashes were cold had made preparations to continue his business. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (North) Watts, and was born at Richfield, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1860. His paternal grandfather Watts was a native of England, and

became an early settler near Richfield Juniata county, where he followed farming until his death. His son, David Watts (father), was born in 1823, and early in life removed to Mifflin county, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business until a few years before his death, when he retired from active life. He was an influential democrat, acted for several years as chairman of the democratic county committee, and served one term as treasurer of Juniata county, besides holding the most important of the offices of his township. He married Elizabeth North, who was born in 1832, and is a consistent member and active worker of the Presbyterian church. Her father, Thomas North, who settled in early life in Juniata county, was of Scotch descent, and followed farming and tanning until his death. He was a leading man in his community, and one of his nephews is H. M. North, an able and leading lawyer of Columbia City, Lancaster county.

James C. Watts was reared at Mifflin; received his education in the common schools, and at twenty years of age went to the city of Philadelphia, where he was engaged in clerical duties and mercantile pursuits for nine years. During that time he familiarized himself with every minor detail of various branches of the mercantile business, as well as studying closely the principles upon which they were founded and the methods by which they were most successfully conducted. Thus specially qualified for business life by practical training, he came, in November, 1889, to Altoona, where he formed a partnership with his brother, Edward T. (see his sketch), under the firm name of James C. Watts & Brother, and they engaged in their present wholesale wood and willowware business. Their store

was burned in July, 1891, but Mr. Watts immediately took steps to continue his business. The establishment of the firm is now at Nos. 1003-1005 Eleventh street, where they have an unusually large stock in their various lines of goods. They are manufacturers' agents, and wholesale dealers in wood and willow ware, oilcloths, stationery, rope, twine, and different kinds of paper from manilla to straw. Mr. Watts has built up a large and prosperous trade in the city and among many merchants of Blair and adjoining counties.

In politics Mr. Watts is a democrat. He is unmarried, has been a member of the Presbyterian church for several years, and although yet young in years takes rank among the most prosperous and energetic citizens of Altoona.

MARTIN BELL, district attorney of Blair county, and a lineal descendant of Edward Bell, the founder of Bellwood and an early iron manufacturer of the Juniata valley, is a son of Rev. A. K. and Mary E. (Allen) Bell, and was born in Antis township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1849. The founder of the old pioneer Bell family of central Pennsylvania was John Bell, who settled in Sinking valley prior to the revolutionary war, during which he was often compelled to flee with his family to Lowery's fort to escape massacre by the Indians. His son, Edward Bell (grandfather), was born in Sinking valley, March 17, 1769, and died April 14, 1852, aged eighty-three years. He was a millwright by trade, and in the first year of the present century he came to the site of Bellwood, where he built a grist mill, distillery and saw mill, which improvements gave the

place the name of Bell's Mills, and later, in honor of Mr. Bell, was named Bellwood. Edward Bell was a remarkably energetic and successful man, and in 1830 had come into the ownership of three thousand six hundred and seventy-four acres of land. Two years later he built Elizabeth furnace and Mary Ann forge, and in 1836 his son, Martin Bell, at Elizabeth furnace, was the first man in the world to use escaping gas from the tunnel head of a furnace for the production of steam. Edward Bell married Mary A. Martin, by whom he had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Mrs. Bell was a daughter of Rev. James Martin, of Scotch-Irish descent, who was the first Presbyterian minister that ever preached in Blair county. Rev. A. K. Bell, D.D. (father), was born in Antis township, in 1814, and died in 1888, aged seventy-four years. He was an able Baptist minister, and served several churches in central Pennsylvania, as well as being pastor for a number of years of one of the largest and leading Baptist churches of Allegheny City. He was an abolitionist and republican in politics, and married Mary E. Allen, a native of Dauphin county, and a member of the Baptist church, who is now seventy-five years of age, and resides at Hollidaysburg. They reared a family of children.

Martin Bell was reared in Blair county and Allegheny City, and received his education at Lewisburg, now Bucknell university, of Union county, from which institution he was graduated in 1869. After graduation he read law with Samuel S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, and since then has been in the active and continuous practice of his profession at Hollidaysburg.

In 1877 Mr. Bell was united in marriage

with Irene Lemon, a daughter of Robert M., and a niece of Hon. John A. Lemon, of Hollidaysburg. They have five children, two sons and three daughters: Eliza, Elizabeth, Roberta, A. K., and Martin, jr.

Martin Bell is a staunch republican in politics. He was elected district attorney of Blair county in 1886, and served so acceptably and with such efficiency that at the end of his term he was re-elected for a second term, which he is now serving. He is a member of Portage Lodge, No. 220, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 166, Royal Arch Masons, of Hollidaysburg; and Mountain Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, of Altoona. As a lawyer Mr. Bell wins his cases by thorough preparation, close examination of witnesses, and an able presentation of his testimony to the jury.

GRAHAM McCAMANT MEADVILLE, of Bellwood, and ex-sheriff of Blair county, is entitled to the distinction of having been held prisoner in as many, if not more, southern prisons during the last war as any other soldier who served in the Union armies. He is a son of Joshua B. and Judith (Ginter) Meadville, and was born near Warrior's Mark, in Warrior's Mark township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1844. His paternal grandfather, William Meadville, was of Scotch ancestry, and settled in Huntingdon county about the commencement of the present century. He was a native of Maryland, and married a Miss Binn, of that State. His son, Joshua Meadville, was born January 1, 1808, and followed farming and teaming during most of his life, in Huntingdon and Blair counties. He died in Antis township on April 14, 1853,

when in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was a democrat of anti-slavery views, had held various township offices, and served for several years as a member of a cavalry company of the old State militia. He married Julia Ginter, who was born September 4, 1806, and was a daughter of William Ginter, a native of a Rhineland district of Germany, and a forgerman by trade, who settled in Morris township, Huntingdon county, where he died. He was a son of Daniel Ginter, and married Catherine Dry, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Meadville had eleven children: Sarah, who died in infancy; Mary, wife of David Beamer, who is in the employ of the railroad company at Altoona; William, who was killed; John, of Bellwood, who served as a Union soldier through the late war, and is now right foreman on the Bell's Gap railroad; Matilda, wife of John Henshey of Antis township; Joshua B., who enlisted August 1, 1861, in Co. F, 2d Pennsylvania reserves, was taken prisoner at Weldon railroad fight, and died in prison at Saulsbury, North Carolina; Arbline, who married Martin Robinson, and is now dead; Graham McCamant; Peter, of Bellwood, who enlisted as a Union soldier in the Army of the Potomac, was held as a prisoner by Mosby's guerrilla's for some time, and after being exchanged served until the close of the war; Annetta died in infancy; and Ruth A., who now resides with her mother at Bellwood.

Graham McCamant Meadville was reared in his native county, and received his education in the common schools and an academy, which he attended for ten months after the close of the late war. At sixteen years of age he enlisted, on August 26,

1861, in Co. F, 76th Pennsylvania infantry, and served three years seven months and eleven days in the Department of the South, being successively under the command of Generals Hunter, Mitchell, and Gilmore. He was in several battles, among which were: Salt Works and Poctaligo, Georgia, October 22, 1862; Morris Island, South Carolina, July 10, 1863; and Fort Wagner, same State, July 11, 1863. He was taken prisoner at Fort Wagner, and confined successively in Charleston jail, Castle Thunder, Belle Island prison, Moore Hospital prison, Pemberton prison, and Belle Island (second time), and at Andersonville, Savannah, and Milan. He was paroled on November 21, 1864, after a continuous imprisonment of sixteen months and ten days, and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, from whence he was taken to Harrisburg, this State, where he was honorably discharged from the Federal service on March 7, 1865. He immediately returned home, and on the 19th day of the same month entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a laborer in their foundry at Altoona. He was soon transferred to the railroad as a brakeman, and then promoted to the position of locomotive engineer, which position he still holds. He removed to Bellwood, where he has resided ever since.

September 25, 1872, Mr. Meadville married Anna Mary McClellan, daughter of William McClellan, of Bellefonte, Centre county. They have eight children, three sons and five daughters: Flora May, born August 13, 1873; Joshua W., born March 21, 1875; Blanche B., born September 5, 1879; Mary B., born August 23, 1881; Graham G., born July 12, 1883; Peter Russell, born November 8, 1886; Ruth E.,

born June 30, 1888; and Judith, born June 30, 1889.

In politics Mr. Meadville is a republican, and in 1885 was elected as sheriff of Blair county, which office he held for a term of three years. At the expiration of his term, in 1888, he was appointed and served one year as deputy sheriff. In religious belief he leans toward the Baptist faith of his ancestors. Of late years he has interested himself to some extent in real estate, and now owns, three and one-half miles west of Bellwood, in Antis township, a valuable farm of one hundred and eighty-six acres of land, on which he raises some very fine horses and cattle. In 1889 he erected the fine three-story brick opera house block at Bellwood. Mr. Meadville is one of the higher degree Masons in the United States. He is a member of Lodge No. 391, Free and Accepted Masons; Clearfield Chapter, No. 228, Royal Arch Masons; Constantine Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Gourgas Grand Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Scottish Rite Masons. Graham McCamant Meadville is a tall man of fine personal appearance. He is energetic and active in whatever he undertakes, served creditably and efficiently as a county officer, and ranks high as a man of business ability and spirit, and of public enterprise.

MICHAEL BRIDENBAUGH, a highly respected citizen of Bellwood, and a descendant of one of the old and worthy families of central Pennsylvania, is a son of Philip and Polly (Hileman) Bridenbaugh, and was born at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1823. His paternal grandfather, Michael

Bridenbaugh, was a native of Germany, which country he left soon after his marriage, in 1783, and came to Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where he remained but a short time. He then removed to near Petersburg, in Huntingdon county, where he purchased a farm of two hundred acres of land, and was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred October 29, 1823. He was an old-line whig in politics, and a member of the Dunkard or German Baptist church, and married a Miss Hullinger, in Germany, by whom he had eight children, all of whom are now dead. His son, Philip Bridenbaugh (father), was born in 1788, in Lebanon county, and was brought by his parents, in 1798, to near Petersburg, Huntingdon county, where he followed farming until his death. He was a whig, and served his township for several terms as tax collector and as road supervisor. He was an active and enthusiastic member of the German Reformed church, and contributed largely of his means and time toward the building of every Reformed church that was erected during his life-time in the Sinking valley. He was a wealthy and prosperous farmer for his day, and stood high as a public-spirited citizen and an honorable and upright man. He married Polly Hileman. Mr. and Mrs. Bridenbaugh reared a family of twelve children, seven sons and four daughters: Harriet, Henry, Michael, Susan, Eliza, Mary, and Rebecca, and Philip, David, Joseph, Benjamin, and one other, who are now dead.

Michael Bridenbaugh grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education in the schools of his neighborhood. Leaving school he assumed charge of his father's farm, which he ran for twelve years, and then took charge of his father-in-law's

farm, which he managed successfully for two years. He was then variously engaged until 1861, when he purchased his present farm of one hundred and thirty-two acres of land, of which one hundred acres are under cultivation.

In 1847 Mr. Bridenbaugh married Eliza Reamey, daughter of Frederick and Martha Reamey. Having no children of their own, they have reared five adopted children, of whom three are married and settled.

In political opinion Mr. Bridenbaugh is a republican, and never fails to cast his ballot for his party at county, State and National elections. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and has always been active in religious affairs. Mr. Bridenbaugh is pleasant and gentlemanly, has always been generous and liberal in the support of any good cause, and now enjoys the respect and good will of all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Bridenbaugh reside in a pleasant and enjoyable home, which is well provided with everything necessary to render them comfortable and happy.

PHILIP BRIDENBAUGH, of Tyrone township, was married to a daughter of Michael Hileman, of Frankstown, and died in 1831, at the age of seventy-three years. He was the father of sons named John, Henry, Michael, Philip W., David, Joseph, and Benjamin, while his daughters were married to Thomas Russell, Frank Wilson, Alexander Seeds, Mahlon Stryker, and William Loudon. The sisters of Philip Bridenbaugh married into the Hileman, Smith, Hollinger, and Sprankle families, who were among the pioneers of different parts of the county, while the Bridenbaughs were well known as among the prominent settlers of the valley.

WELLINGTON Y. LEVENGOOD, M. D., the leading practitioner of Bellwood, is one of the best posted young physicians in Blair county, and one whose successful career during the past fifteen years reflects credit on the profession. He is the eldest son of Augustus W. and Catherine (Yohn) Levengood, and was born April 6, 1857, in Douglass township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. The Levengoods have been residents of the Keystone State since the early days of the Commonwealth. Augustus W. Levengood (father) is a native of Berks county, and was born about 1832. He was reared and educated in that county, where he has devoted his long and active life to agricultural pursuits. He now resides on his fine farm in Douglass township, that county, at the advanced age of sixty years. Politically he is a democrat, and during his more active years took a deep interest in all public questions. He married Catherine Yohn, a native of Berks county, born about 1835, and by this union had a family of five children: Wellington Y., the subject of this sketch; Harrison, who married a Miss Eagle, and now resides at Pottstown, Montgomery county, this State, where he is engaged as an engineer; Alice, wedded to William Rhodes, a wagon-maker and blacksmith of Pottstown, Montgomery county; Annie, married Elmer Lenhart, a salesman in the city of Philadelphia; and Emma, deceased.

Wellington Y. Levengood received an academic education, finishing his studies in the Keystone Normal school at Kutztown, Berks county, and an academy. He afterward taught school for three years, reading medicine meanwhile in the office of Dr. John Todd, of Pottstown. Later he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania,

in Philadelphia, and was graduated from the medical department of that well known institution on March 12, 1877, with the degree of M. D. He at once located at Lawrenceville, Chester county, where he practiced for a short time, and in September, 1877, removed to Bellwood, this county, where he opened an office, and has ever since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1889 he took a special course at the Philadelphia Polyclinic hospital, where he made a particular study of diseases of the nose and throat. About this time he formed a partnership with his cousin, Dr. Brooklyn B. Levengood. They have an extensive and lucrative practice, extending from fifteen to twenty miles in all directions from the borough of Bellwood, and have acquired an enviable reputation for skill and unusual success in the treatment of disease. Dr. Levengood is an enthusiast in his profession, and spares no pains to keep abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to the healing art. Like all successful physicians, he is still an earnest student, realizing that every worthy achievement must be purchased by the pure coin of persistent effort.

Dr. Levengood was united in marriage to Harriet E. Yohn, September 26, 1878, and to them has been born a family of four daughters: Maude, Myra, Bessie and Helen. Mrs. Levengood is a daughter of Mr. Yohn, of Pottstown, Montgomery county, and was born in that county.

Politically Dr. Levengood is a republican, taking considerable interest in local politics, but entirely without political ambition. He finds the exacting duties of his profession sufficient to occupy most of his time, and rarely allows anything to distract his attention therefrom, even by way of

recreation or relaxation. He has already achieved deserved success, and being still in the very prime of life, bids fair to win yet wider recognition, and see many years of usefulness and honorable activity in his chosen field of labor.

WILLIAM BELL, who died in August, 1877, was widely known and warmly esteemed as one of the most active and energetic members of this community. He was born in Dauphin county, and in early life was trained to be a mechanic. Studious application to his business and a natural aptitude for his calling led naturally to successful endeavors, and so in good time he rose to be a building contractor of more than ordinary importance. Upon taking a contract to construct what was known as the "Crooked Dam" on the Juniata river (for canal purposes), in Blair county, he made his home in Williamsburg, and in the county resided ever after until his death. In the spring of 1839 he moved to the vicinity of Altoona, and devoted himself to farming pursuits. Upon the homestead he passed the remainder of his life, which in all its phases presented a wholesome influence and useful example.

He lived to reach the age of seventy-six, his wife (Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Good,) having preceded him to the "silent majority" by eleven years. He was among the foremost workers in the Lutheran church, and for forty-four years he was an active and zealous member therein, having, with his wife, joined the church (under Rev. Jacob Martin) in 1833, while living at Williamsburg. His religious faith was a model, and the ardent enthusiasm with which he devoted himself to church work a conspicuous illustration of that faith.

REV. SOLOMON F. FORGEUS, an able and eloquent divine, the highly esteemed pastor of Logan's Valley Baptist church, of Bellwood, and vice-president of the Baptist State Mission and State Educational societies, is the only child of Christian and Rebecca (Linderman) Forgeus, and was born in South Coventry township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1844. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Forgeus, was one of the Hessian soldiers who were brought over from Germany by King George II. of England to aid in his vain attempt of putting down the American revolution. He deserted from the British army, and enlisted under Washington at Valley Forge. At the close of that war he settled in the northern part of Chester county, where he followed farming until his death. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and reared a respectable and industrious family of several children. His son, Christian Forgeus (father), died in Berks county in 1853. He was a shoemaker by trade, but followed merchandising. He was a Lutheran in religious faith and church membership. For his second wife he married Rebecca Linderman, daughter of John Linderman, a native of Germany, who settled in Montgomery county.

Solomon F. Forgeus was reared in his native county, and at eighteen years of age, on August 7, 1862, enlisted as a private in Co. C, 134th Pennsylvania infantry, in which he served until May 26, 1863, when he re-enlisted as a private in Battery C, 3d Pennsylvania heavy artillery. On January 5, 1864, he was discharged from the battery in order to be commissioned second lieutenant of Co. G, 9th regiment United States colored troops. He was promoted to first



lieutenant January 7, 1866, appointed adjutant of the regiment April, 1866, and discharged from the Federal service December 19, 1866. He served in the armies of the James and the Potomac, and in Texas. Returning home from the army he resumed his school studies at Conoquessing academy, of Zelenople, Butler county. At the completion of his academic course he entered Lewisburg university, from which he was graduated in the class of 1872. Leaving the university he commenced his studies for the Baptist ministry, and after some time spent at Cornell university he entered Crozier Theological seminary, from which he was graduated in 1875. After graduation he was called to the Baptist church of Tankhannock, Wyoming county, where he was ordained and installed as pastor on August 12, 1875. He remained with that church until 1878, when he became pastor of Clark, Green, and Mt. Bethel churches of Lackawanna county, which he served acceptably for three years. At the end of that time he assumed charge of the Dunning church, of the same county, for which he labored successfully until October, 1881, when he accepted a call to become pastor of Logan's Valley Baptist church of Bellwood, where he has labored diligently and successfully ever since for the upbuilding of the kingdom of his Divine Master.

October 28, 1875, Mr. Forgeus married Ida, daughter of Andrew Kennedy, of Lancaster county. Rev. and Mrs. Forgeus have four children, one son and three daughters: Susan, Royal, Margaret R., and Elizabeth.

Rev. Forgeus, in politics, was formerly a republican, but is now a prohibitionist, and has served as a member of the borough school board since its organization in 1888.

His services for the advancement of his church and in the cause of education and Christianity have received recognition at the hands of the Baptists of the State, who, through their representatives in associations and other organizations, have made him vice-president of their State mission and educational societies, while he has served for nearly ten years as secretary of the Baptist State Ministers' Union. Solomon F. Forgeus, while pleasant and courteous, yet is firm in his convictions and decided in the course of action which he deems to be right upon any question or issue. He is a man of clear perception, good judgment, fine scholarship, and retentive memory. He is logical, interesting, and at times very eloquent in advocating what is right or denouncing that which is wrong. As a pastor his constant endeavor has been to declare to his hearers the word of life, and his sermons represent his own deep-felt convictions as to truth and duty.

CAPT. GEORGE C. DAVISON is a well known architect, contractor, and builder of the borough of Tyrone, and sole proprietor of the Tyrone brick works. He is president of the Tyrone Industrial Company, recently organized for the purpose of carrying on manufacturing enterprises of various kinds in that city, and is an active, far-seeing business man, possessed of great executive ability. He is a son of John A. and Ellen (Dunlap) Davison, and was born at Tyrone Forges, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1845. His paternal grandfather was John Davison, an ironmaster, of Cecil county, Maryland, who failed in business during the trying times that resulted from our second war with Great Britain,

and in 1814 removed from Maryland to Tyrone Forges, this county, where he entered the employ of Lyon, Shorb & Co., and superintended the erection of the machinery in their slitting mill and nail factory. He was a whig in politics, and served as captain of a company of Maryland volunteers during the war of 1812. He died at Tyrone Forges about 1820. His wife was a Miss Armstrong, and they reared a family of six children, two sons and four daughters. John A. Davison (father) was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1803, but while yet a lad came with his father's family to Tyrone Forges, this county. He passed nearly all his life in this county, and died on his farm, west of Tyrone, in 1876. He was the first machine nail cutter in central Pennsylvania, and operated the first nail machine ever set up in this section, working under the superintendence of his father, and in the employ of Lyon, Shorb & Co., at Tyrone Forges. He remained with that firm until 1848, acting as forge carpenter, weighmaster, etc. In 1848 he purchased a small farm in Snyder township, where he resided until his death, in 1876. He was first a whig and later a republican in politics, and served as school director, tax collector, supervisor, and justice of the peace. He held the latter office for a period of fifteen years in succession, and was elected for another term, but declined to serve. He was a man of high moral character and strict rectitude in all his dealings. He married Ellen Dunlap in 1829, and to their union was born a family of eleven children, six sons (two of whom died in childhood) and five daughters. Mrs. Davison was a native of Barree, Huntingdon county, this State, born in 1807, and died in Tyrone, October 12, 1889. She was a very capable woman, and a devoted mem-

ber of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than seventy years.

Capt. George C. Davison was reared on his father's farm, near Tyrone, accustomed to hard work during the summer, and attending school during the winter. He was an apt student, and acquired a good English education in the common schools of his native place. In 1862, when only seventeen years of age, his young mind became imbued with military ardor, and, leaving the farm, he enlisted at Tyrone in Co. A, 125th Pennsylvania infantry, and served with that company until May, 1863, when he was discharged at Harrisburg. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was wounded and left on the field for dead, but finally revived, was taken to the hospital, and recovered. In 1864 he reenlisted as a veteran in a Pennsylvania battery, and served in the campaign of that year, participating in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac from the Rapidan to Petersburg. He was knocked down by the explosion of a shell at the battle of Cold Harbor, and received a contused wound in the right forearm at the storming of the works before Petersburg. His battery was consolidated with the 2d Pennsylvania artillery in September, 1864, and with that organization participated in the battle of Chappen's Farm, north of James river, and afterward held the line of fortifications at Bermuda Hundred until the evacuation of Richmond. After the surrender of Richmond this command was stationed in the city of Petersburg, Virginia, until February, 1866, and was mustered out of service at Philadelphia sometime during the following month.

In 1875 he was commissioned captain of the National Guard of Centre county, this State, by Governor Hartranft, and served as

such until September, 1876, when he resigned and removed to Blair county, locating on the old homestead, near Tyrone. In 1880 he moved into the borough of Tyrone, where he has since resided, and engaged extensively in contracting and building. He is also an architect of experience and ability, and a number of fine buildings in that place are built after plans originated by him. In addition to his other business, Captain Davison is sole proprietor of the Tyrone brick works. He has been successful in all his business enterprises, and possesses good judgment and the energy necessary to make his mark in the business world. He is now serving as president of the Tyrone Industrial Company, recently organized for the purpose of carrying on manufacturing enterprises in that city. Politically he is a republican, very firm in his convictions, and ardent in the support he gives his party. He has served as councilman of Tyrone.

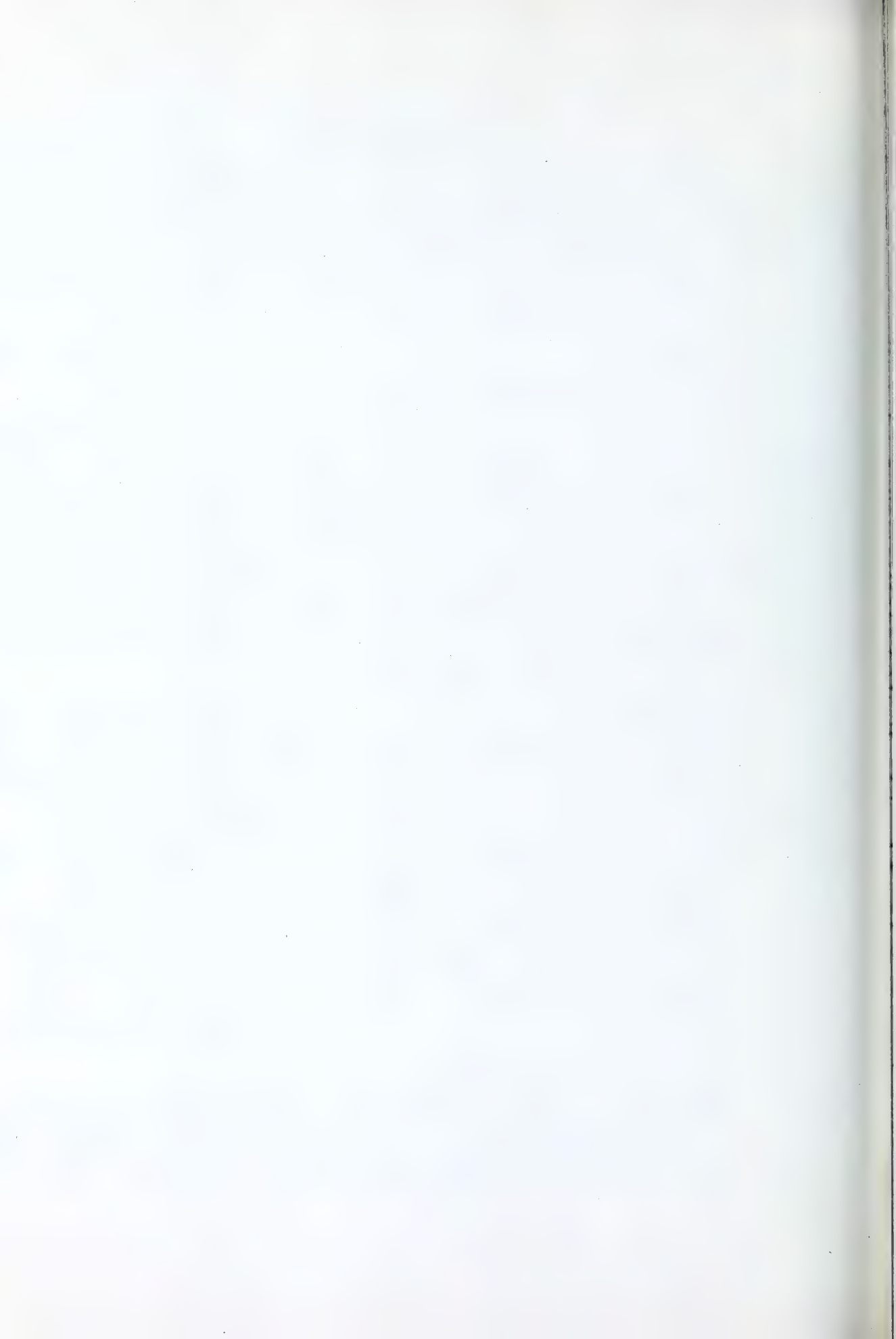
On December 29, 1868, Captain Davison was wedded to Westanna M. Jones, of Tyrone, and to their union was born a family of five children, only two of whom now survive: Maude, born September 17, 1870, married William C. Grazier, a carpenter, residing in Tyrone; Oren J., born August 29, 1873, and died September 17, 1874; Viola, born May 1, 1875, deceased October 22, 1876; George L., born April 9, 1877, and passed from earth October 17, 1891; and Leo P., born January 15, 1880.

PROF. WILLIAM C. REEM is one who has been engaged in teaching for a number of years, and has made a good record in his profession. He is a son of Capt. Charles and Sarah J. (Ewing) Reem,

and was born at Frankstown, Blair county, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1850. Capt. Charles Reem (father) was a native of the Keystone State, and when a young man located at Frankstown, where he resided until the commencement of the late war. He enlisted in the 3d Pennsylvania infantry, and after a service of three months he enlisted as second lieutenant of Co. A, 84th Pennsylvania infantry. On March 23, 1862, while serving as captain of his company, he was killed at Winchester, Virginia. By trade he was a shoemaker, and was engaged for several years in shoemaking at Frankstown. He was a democrat in politics, and married Sarah J. Ewing, a native of Pennsylvania, where she died March 21, 1889, at the advanced age of sixty-two years. She was of Scotch-Irish descent, and attended the Presbyterian church in Altoona.

William C. Reem was reared in Blair county, where he received his elementary education in the common schools, was further educated in the Soldiers' Orphans' school in Huntingdon county, and afterwards attended the Juniata Collegiate institute at Martinsburg, Blair county. Leaving school, he began teaching in Logan township, and has been engaged in the profession of teaching ever since. Stability of character and fidelity to his profession have been the means of his commanding good positions. For a period of fourteen years he was principal of one of the high schools of Altoona, and for twelve years he had charge of the Webster school of the same place.

In 1875 Mr. Reem was united in marriage with Nancy J. McCartney, a daughter of Douglass McCartney, of Logan township. To them have been born a family of five



sons: H. Roscoe, Harper L., Charles G., Marion D., and Dayton R.

He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of their city. Mr. Reem is a member of White Cross Lodge, No. 250, Knights of Pythias; of Lieutenant S. C. Potts Post, Grand Army of the Republic; and a member of the Sons of Veterans; and Local Assembly, No. 5699, Knights of Labor. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He is a resident of Logan township. Prof. Reem has been engaged in teaching for a number of years, has filled his different positions with honor and ability, and his labors have always given general satisfaction.

JOHN LYON PORTER, a member of the firm of Austin Brothers & Porter, of Tyrone, is a descendant of the old and honorable Scotch-Irish Presbyterian Porter family of central Pennsylvania. He is a son of George B. and Sallie (Lyon) Porter, and was born at Carlsville, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1857. His paternal great-grandfather, Hon. Thomas Porter, was born in Ireland, and came to America at some time during the last half of the eighteenth century. He was a farmer by occupation, settled in Centre county, and died at Alexandria, Huntingdon county. He was a democrat in politics, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and married Jane Montgomery, a native of Centre county, by whom he had three children: John, Charles, and Elizabeth. After his death his widow became the wife of Dr. William Jackson, and died at Alexandria. The eldest son, John Porter (grandfather), was born at Alexandria, September 9, 1797, died at Pennsylvania Furnace, same county, March 24, 1881,

and his remains were interred in the Alexandria cemetery. He served as an elder of the Presbyterian church for over sixty years, and was elected by the democrats, in 1830, to represent Huntingdon county in the house of representatives of Pennsylvania. He served as an adjutant in the 29th regiment State militia, was one of the incorporators of the Pennsylvania railroad, and was for many years in partnership with a Mr. Bucher in the mercantile business at Alexandria. On March 13, 1821, Mr. Porter married Mariah Bucher, by whom he had eight children, four sons and four daughters. One of these sons, George B. Porter (father), was born at Alexandria, March 13, 1826. He followed farming for some time, and then was engaged in the mercantile business at Alexandria. He is independent in politics, has served for several years as an elder of the Presbyterian church of Alexandria, and has always been active in the cause of religion in his community. On December 23, 1851, Mr. Porter married Sallie Lyon, who died May 15, 1860, and left three children: Myla, wife of A. M. LaPorte; John Lyon; and William L., who is secretary of the Young Men's Christian association of York, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Porter was born in 1831. She was a daughter of John Lyon by his third wife, who was a Miss Patton previous to her marriage. John Lyon was the senior member of the great iron manufacturing firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., which owned several forges, furnaces and rolling mills in this State. He lived to be eighty-four years of age, and a fuller account of his life will be found in the sketch of Dr. W. L. Lowrie, of Tyrone.

John L. Porter received his education at Lawrenceville High school, New Jersey, and learned the trade of machinist, which

he followed until 1878, when he went to Spruce Creek valley, where he was engaged in farming for eight years. At the end of that time, in 1886, he came to Tyrone, and during the next year became a member of the present firm of Austin Brothers & Porter. In 1890 this firm erected their large and well equipped foundry and machine shop plant near Tyrone, on the Little Juniata river. Their principal buildings are a machine shop, 40x100 feet, a foundry, 40x60 feet, and a pattern department and engine room in a structure 35x60 feet. They employ twenty men, have a large trade, and build a very large number of steam engines and shears to cut iron. They use first-class material, employ skilled workmen, and produce work that ranks high for quality and general excellence.

November 25, 1880, Mr. Porter married Caroline, daughter of William M. Phillips, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county. To their union have been born two children: Susan M. (deceased); and Ruth.

John L. Porter is a republican in politics, and a member of the First Presbyterian church of Tyrone. He is a good business man, a practical and expert machinist, and an active worker in the Presbyterian church, of which his paternal ancestors have been worthy members for many generations.

HENRY L. SHOLLY, superintendent of the Tyrone Iron Company's works at Tyrone, and an enterprising and thrifty business man, is the eldest son of Jacob and Susannah (Snyder) Sholly, and was born at Port Treverton, Snyder county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1852. The Shollys are of Swedish extraction, and the family was planted in America about 1638,

when the Swedes and Finns settled in what was then known as New Sweden. Jacob Sholly, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Lebanon county, this State, but removed to Snyder county while yet a lad, and lived there until his death at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation, and grew familiar with all the difficulties which beset pioneers in a new country. He purchased a large tract of wild land and cleared out a fine farm, on which he lived for many years previous to his death. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and formerly a whig, but later became a republican in politics. He married Lydia Stahl, by whom he had a family of five children who grew to maturity: Kate married Isaac Deemer, and together with her husband is now deceased; Jacob (father); Simon, who died about 1860; Susan, married Benjamin Neitz, and they reside at Port Treverton, Snyder county; and Adam, who enlisted in 1861, served through the civil war (receiving injuries which rendered him an invalid for life), and now resides near Pallas, Snyder county. Jacob Sholly (father), is a native of Snyder county, this State, where he has spent nearly all his life. While yet a boy he began boating on the Pennsylvania canal, and followed that occupation for more than thirty years. In later life he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits exclusively. He is an ardent republican in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He married Susannah Snyder in 1851, and to their union was born a family of eight children: Henry L., Emma, Jacob (married Mary Oves, and resides at Nealmont, this county), John, George, Simon (the last three now deceased), David (married Kate



Shaffer, and is now a farmer of Snyder county), and Sallie, married Lincoln Strawser, a farmer of that county.

The maternal grandfather of Henry L. Sholly was Jacob Snyder, a native of Snyder county, where he lived all his life, and died about 1860, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a farmer and a member of the Lutheran church. In politics he was first a whig, but in later life became a republican and staunch abolitionist. He married a Miss Hockmeister, and had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters: George, David, John, Jacob, Samuel, Susannah (mother), Elizabeth, Catherine (married Samuel W. Herrold), Sarah, and Emaline (married John Swigart). Of these children George, David, Susannah, and Catherine are deceased, while the others are yet living in Snyder county.

Henry L. Sholly was reared on his father's farm in Snyder county, and acquired a good primary education in the common schools there, after which he attended the Freeburg academy five terms, and later took courses of training in the Union seminary at New Berlin, Union county, and the State Normal school in Snyder county. After leaving school he engaged in teaching during the winter season until 1879, when he engaged as a laborer with the Montour Iron and Steel Company, at Danville, receiving ninety cents a day. He had worked only two weeks in that capacity when he was promoted to be weighmaster and timekeeper, and soon afterward entered the foundry as clerk and book-keeper. Some time later he became shipper and timekeeper in the yards and inspector of rails and merchant bar iron, and soon had charge of all the finished products of the mill. December

27, 1885, he came to Tyrone in the employ of the Tyrone Iron Company, as book-keeper at the forges. He continued to discharge the duties of that post until September, 1886, when he was promoted to the position of superintendent of the works, including the forges and rolling mill. The forges were established in 1809 and rebuilt in 1870, while the rolling mill plant was added in 1883. It is equipped with three regenerative gas heating furnaces, supplied with a sixteen-inch train of rolls, and has an annual capacity of twelve thousand tons, principally charcoal, boiler, tube, and skelp iron. The forge department has eight knobling fires, one double run-out, and one steam hammer. The blast is operated by water power, and the annual capacity is about five thousand tons of finished products.

Under the supervision of Mr. Sholly the iron company has created a pleasant little village near the works, known as Nealmont. It already contains fifteen elegant houses, standing on lots forty by one hundred and fifty feet, and each built on a separate plan and painted in a different tint, thereby avoiding a monotonous appearance, usual in such villages.

On October 20, 1878, Mr. Sholly was united in marriage to Frances G. Eaton, a daughter of John and Eliza J. Eaton, of the city of New York. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children: Lizzie J., Frank P. II., Dora S., Margaret II., and one other.

In politics Mr. Sholly is a stalwart republican, giving the "grand old party" a right loyal support, but entirely without political ambition himself. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and takes an active part in the work of his

church. Some five years ago he had a room fitted up at the Tyrone forges in which he has ever since successfully conducted a flourishing Sabbath school.

SOLOMON S. LEHMAN, a well known citizen of North Woodbury township, and who has now retired from active life, is a son of John and Mary (Secrist) Lehman, and was born in Taylor township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1832. John Lehman was born near Chambersburg, in Franklin county, and came, in 1804, to a section of Taylor township, which was then heavily timbered. He purchased, for eight hundred dollars, a forest tract of two hundred acres of land, which he cleared and converted into a valuable and well improved farm. He died, aged seventy-seven years, three months and eight days. Mr. Lehman was an old-line whig and republican in politics, and served for a number of years as a school director. He was a deacon, and afterward an elder of the Reformed church, of whose faith and teachings he was an earnest advocate. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Secrist. By his first marriage he had ten children, seven sons and three daughters: Jacob, Catherine Stoner, Samuel, John, now dead; William, Solomon S., Barbara Guyer, Mary A. (deceased); and Christian and David, who are both dead.

Solomon S. Lehman was reared on the farm, received a good common school education, and has always followed farming. He owns two fine farms in North Woodbury township, whose area aggregate two hundred and fourteen acres of very fine and well improved land. He resides almost within the limits of the borough of Martinsburg,

and has a neat and tasteful home. Mr. Lehman is a republican in politics, has served as school director and member of the council of his borough, and has frequently represented his township in republican county conventions. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Martinsburg, and has within the last few years retired from active life.

On January 26, 1862, Mr. Lehman married Mary A. Brown, and to their union have been born six children, two sons and four daughters: Emma J., wife of John Fersy, a farmer of Martinsburg; Minnie, married George C. Allen, who is engaged in farming in North Woodbury township; Anna, wife of William S. Tipton, a farmer; Effie, Roy, and Homer.

THOMAS LOUDON, of Williamsburg, is one of that class of men who, in the battle of life, with no capital but ability and energy and unwearied labor, have won honorable position and financial standing. He is a son of William and Mary (Matthews) Loudon, and was born at Allegheny furnace, Blair county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1817. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Loudon, was a native of Ireland, and when a youth came to Pennsylvania, where he settled at Lebanon, in Lebanon county. He was a farmer, and married and reared a family of five sons and two daughters. His son, William Loudon (father), was born June 27, 1792, in Lebanon, and came to the site of Altoona, where he purchased one of three farms upon which the principal part of the Mountain City is built to-day. He died in Altoona, January 2, 1864, at seventy-two years of age. He was a whig and afterward a republican in poli-

ties, and served successively as supervisor of Allegheny township and supervisor of the poor for Blair county. He was a member and a deacon of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and married Mary Matthews, by whom he had nine children, eight sons and one daughter, of whom four sons and the daughter are living, and for a fuller history of Mr. Loudon, see sketch of his son, John Loudon, which appears in this volume. Mrs. Loudon was a daughter of Abraham Matthews (maternal grandfather), who was of German descent, and in 1820 came from eastern Pennsylvania to Allegheny furnace, where he followed his trade of carpenter until a few years before his death, in 1850, when in the eightieth year of his age. He married and had a family of six children, five sons and one daughter.

Thomas Loudon received his education in the subscription schools, and assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he went to work on the Pennsylvania railroad, which he soon left to engage in boating on the old canal between Philadelphia and Hollidaysburg. Leaving the canal he worked for a short time at an iron furnace, and afterward, in 1846, bought the farm in Woodbury township, on which he has resided ever since 1861. Mr. Loudon also owns a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres near Clover Creek, and another farm of the same amount of acres in Sinking valley, besides a valuable house and lot in Altoona, and a splendid tract of timber land on the ridge back of that city.

On February 22, 1844, Mr. Loudon married Eliza J. McCauley, daughter of Daniel and Nancy McCauley, of Juniata township, and who died August 28, 1891. To Mr. and Mrs. Loudon were born ten children,

eight of whom are living: Lucinda, wife of John H. Lyken, of Huntingdon; Ellen, who married George M. Eichholtz, a farmer and very successful teacher of Frankstown; Sallie B., wife of George Speilman, who is engaged in farming; Margaret, wife of David Speilman, who is a farmer; Idella; Grace A.; James, who married Laura Wertz; and William M., who is engaged in business in San Francisco, California.

Thomas Loudon has served continuously as an elder and deacon in the Evangelical Lutheran church since 1839, and has been a member and deacon since 1861 in the Williamsburg church of that religious denomination. He is an active republican in politics, and has served Woodbury township as supervisor for one year, and as school director for over twenty-five years. He is a member and past grand of Orphans' Home Lodge, No. 314, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Williamsburg. Thomas Loudon is self-reliant but prudent, courageous but cautious, and can claim with justifiable pride that he has been the architect of his own fortune, and that commencing life as a poor boy has, by his own unaided efforts, won honorable standing and a competency.

EDWARD H. LYTLE, one of the young and successful business men of Martinsburg and central Pennsylvania, is a son of Edward H., sr., and Elizabeth (Shoenberger) Lytle, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, May 2, 1859. His paternal grandfather, Gen. William Lytle, was a native of Pennsylvania, and at an early day went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he purchased a part of the present site of that great city, in parts of which he erected some of the first houses. He

was a civil engineer by profession, was appointed by President Jackson as surveyor general of the northwestern territory, then comprising the present States of Wisconsin and Michigan, and made extensive surveys of the lands within their boundaries. He was a democrat in politics, ranked high as a prominent man in the country northwest of the Ohio river, and held many offices of trust and responsibility.

General Lytle married Elizabeth Noel, by whom he had five children: William H., Eliza A. McAllister, Major John S., of the United States army; John Stahl, General Robert, who served as a United States senator from Ohio; and Edward H., sr. The youngest son, Edward H. Lytle, sr., was born at Williamsburg, Clermont county, Ohio, September 5, 1809, and followed civil engineering as a profession. He was resident in early life at Pittsburg, afterward returned to Ohio, and in 1841 came to Blair county, where he was manager of Rebecca furnace, in Huston township. He was a democrat in politics, a member of the Presbyterian church, and married Elizabeth Shoenberger. To their union were born seven children: Sarah, wife of Dr. C. W. White, of Barre, Massachusetts; Eliza A., married Judge Hemphill, of West Chester, this State; Fannie, wife of P. H. Page, who is in the insurance business in Pittsburg; Florence, who married O. H. Ohrmsby, who is in the insurance business in Altoona; Caroline, wife of Joseph G. Ohrmsby, assistant treasurer of the Valley Gas Company of Pittsburg; Ida, wife of John Johnson, a civil engineer of North Carolina; and Edward H.

Mrs. Lytle is a daughter of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who was born in Lancaster county, graduated from Jefferson Medical

college of Philadelphia, and afterward came to Pittsburg, where he practiced his profession for some time. Owing to declining health he removed to Juniata forges, where he practiced for a short time, and then purchased the forges. After operating them for a short time, he widened out the field of his iron business until he owned and most successfully operated Marietta furnace, near Philadelphia, the Shoenberger rolling mills of Pittsburg, and Sarah, Bloomfield, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Martha furnaces, of Blair county. He also built and operated the Upper, Middle, and Lower Maria forges. He was the most successful ironmaster that the State of Pennsylvania has produced, and ranked as one of the leading iron manufacturers of the United States. Dr. Shoenberger was a republican in politics.

Edward H. Lytle was reared near Martinsburg, received his education in Dr. Farr's Latin school, of Philadelphia, and for several years has been engaged in the management of his mother's estate of thirty-three thousand acres of land lying in Blair, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambria counties. He is a democrat in politics, always gives the attention required to his affairs, and has shown ability and good judgment in the management of his business.

JACOB W. LAW, a substantial farmer of North Woodbury township, and one of the highest degree Odd Fellows of Blair county, is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Rhodes) Law, and was born at Hickory Bottom, Bedford (now Blair) county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1847. Jacob Law was born on the present site of Henrietta, then in Bedford county, July 5, 1817. He followed farming for a few years near his

birthplace, and then came to near Curryville, where he still resides. He is a republican in politics, and served several terms as supervisor of his township. He is a member of the Reformed church, in which he has served both as a deacon and an elder. He has been afflicted within the last few years, and at the present time is not able to attend to his farm and business. He married Catherine Rhodes, and to their union were born four children, three sons and one daughter: John, Paul, Jacob W., and Mary.

Jacob W. Law was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and has been engaged ever since in farming near Newry, in North Woodbury township, where he owns a valuable and well improved farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres of good grain and grazing land. Mr. Law has been assiduous in cultivating and building up his land, and has taken great pains to improve his property, which is considered to be very desirable in a section noted for having some very fine and valuable farms. He is one of that class that recognizes the truth that patient industry and perseverance are necessary to any marked degree of success in agricultural pursuits. His farm is eligibly located in regard to church, school, and market.

Jacob W. Law was united in marriage with Kate Brown, daughter of Daniel Brown, of North Woodbury township. To their union have been born two children: Mary and Clara.

In politics Mr. Law is a staunch republican, but takes no decided or prominent part during campaigns or at the polls, although he heartily supports the principles and nominees of his party. He is a member of the Reformed church, in whose teachings he

was reared. He has been an Odd Fellow for many years, having attained to the royal purple or highest degree of the order in the United States. He is a member of Roaring Spring Lodge, No. 545, and Martinsburg Encampment, No. 271, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held appointive offices in both lodge and encampment.

JOHN H. MORROW, a pleasant and intelligent gentleman, of Arch Spring, and a descendant of the old pioneer Morrow and Moore families of the Juniata valley, is a son of Maj. Robert and Margaret (Moore) Morrow, and was born in Tyrone township, Huntingdon (now Blair) county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1812. The name of Morrow was originally written Murray, and the paternal grandfather of John H. Morrow was Robert Morrow, a native of Ireland, who came, about 1770, to Path valley, in Huntingdon county, which he left about 1779 or 1780 to settle in Sinking valley, in Tyrone township, where he died about 1810. He was annoyed frequently by Indians, and had several narrow escapes from them. With others of the early settlers he often retired to some of the frontier forts upon the alarm of an Indian invasion, and generally went armed to the field. He was a farmer and kept a small store, and made two or more trips to Ireland to lay in a stock of goods. He was a fine penman and a good scholar, and his store ledgers, dating back to 1772, which are in the possession of John H. Morrow, are kept well, and show the unusual business ability and excellent education of Robert Morrow. He married a Miss Cochran, and reared a family of three children, two sons and one daughter: Maj. Robert;

James, who married Nancy Stewart, and died in 1841, aged fifty-six years; and Rebecca, who married James E. Stewart. Maj. Robert Morrow (father) was born in Path valley in 1777, and was brought by his parents to Sinking valley, where he resided on the homestead until his death, which occurred in 1855, when he was in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a good farmer for his day, and cleared out a large part of his farm. He was a whig and republican in politics, and served as a major in the Pennsylvania militia. He married Margaret Moore, and they had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Mrs. Morrow, who died in 1866, at eighty-eight years of age, was a daughter of Joseph Moore, who was of Irish descent, and settled, before the revolutionary war, in Sinking valley, where he had several times to defend his home against the attacks of Indians. He died about 1807, and left a family of six daughters.

John H. Morrow was born and reared on the old homestead, received his education in the common and subscription schools, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed most successfully up to the present time. He owns a farm of two hundred and fifty-six acres of good land, of which one hundred and fifty-six acres are well improved. His farm is fertile and one of the best in the county.

In politics Mr. Morrow was an old-line whig until that party went out of existence and then identified himself with the Republican party, whose principles he has supported ever since. He gives his time largely to farming and stock-raising, yet keeps himself well informed upon the current events of the day, and ever takes a deep interest in the advancement and im-

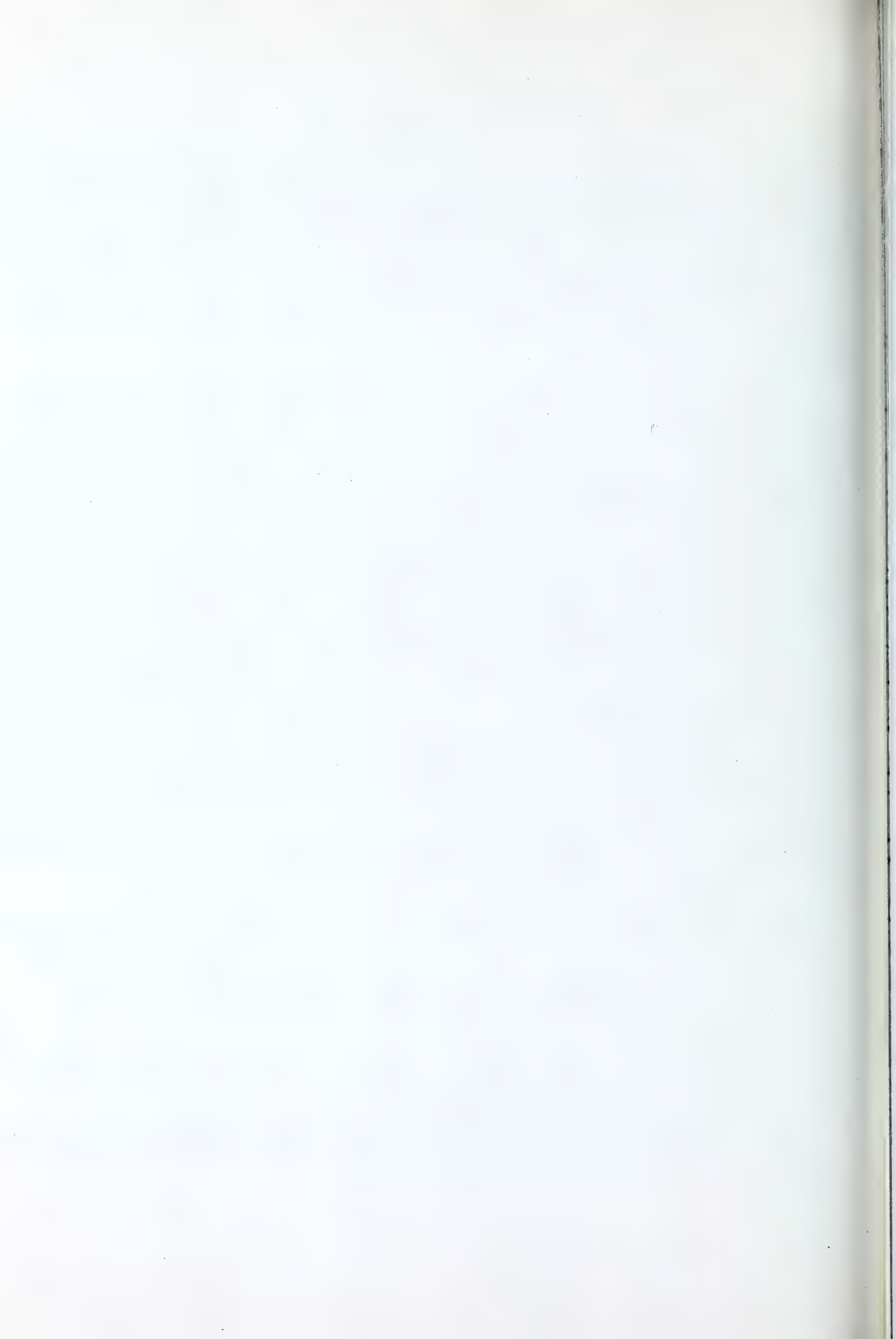
provement of the community in which he resides. Mr. Morrow is a member of the Presbyterian church at Arch Spring, in which he has always been an active worker, and of which he has served as trustee for several years. He is a good citizen, a successful farmer, and an intelligent and upright man.

M**MARTIN BELL**, one of the prominent citizens and leading business men and ironmasters of the Juniata valley, was born in Blair county, and was a son of Edward and Mary (Martin) Bell. His paternal grandfather, John Bell, was one of the pioneer settlers of Blair county, who faced all the privations of frontier life, and risked the dangers of captivity and death at the hands of the merciless Indian to establish homes for themselves in the beautiful Juniata valley. His son, Edward Bell (father), was born March 17, 1769, and died April 14, 1852. He was a large land holder, founded Bellwood, and became one of the early ironmasters of central Pennsylvania. He married Mary A. Martin, daughter of Rev. James Martin, of Scotch-Irish descent, and reared a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. One of their sons was the late Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D.

Martin Bell was reared in his native county, received a good practical education, and at an early age engaged in the iron manufacturing business, in which he became prominent.

He married and reared a family of children, of whom one daughter, Margaret, is the wife of Judge John Dean, whose sketch appears in this volume.

Martin Bell was of an inventive turn of mind, and not wishing to have his furnaces



in blast on Sundays, he rebuilt the stack and so arranged matters that the fires could be banked each Saturday night with ease and safety, and work again resumed on the following Monday morning. In 1836 he utilized the gas which had hitherto escaped unused from the tunnel head, and in consequence Elizabeth furnace was the first in the country to use the escaping gas for the production of steam. These improvements were patented in 1840, and Martin Bell became entitled to a royalty from all iron-masters using gas, but being of a generous nature he never pressed his claims, and probably did not realize more than three thousand dollars in all for his valuable invention. He became wealthy though, and the furnace is now owned by his heirs.

JACOB McCLELLAN, one of the thrifty farmers of Frankstown township, is the second child and eldest son of George and Sarah (Myers) McClellan, and was born in Tuckahoe valley, Blair county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1836. His paternal grandfather, Jacob McClellan, removed to Sinking valley, where he resided for some years. He then went to McCamant's old forge, where he remained until his death. He married, and reared a family of nine children, of whom were: Annie, Elizabeth, James, William, John, George, and Jacob. George McClellan, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a common laborer, an old-line whig in politics, and married Sarah Myers. To their union were born eight children, three sons and five daughters: Hannah, Jacob, Elizabeth, Sarah, Theresa, Fannie, Scott, and William.

Jacob McClellan was reared in Blair county, received his education in the early

common schools of Pennsylvania, and commenced life for himself as a teamster. In a short time he quit teaming, went to Altoona, where he worked for several years in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and at the end of that time purchased his present farm in Frankstown township.

Mr. McClellan was united in marriage with Jane E. Baird, daughter of Jonathan Baird. To their union have been born eight children, four sons and four daughters: Joseph, married Jane Stover, and is a gas plumber of Altoona; Rose Anna, wife of David Coughenour, who is employed in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona; Sarah (deceased); Grant, Minnie, Lulu, Jacob, and William, now dead.

Jacob McClellan owns a good farm of eighty acres of land, which he carefully cultivates. Politically Mr. McClellan is a straight republican, and always votes for the nominees of that party. He is a good farmer and a careful business man.

JAMES McMASTER is one who has made such commendable use of his opportunities as to raise himself from comparative obscurity to a prominent place and honorable standing in the general mercantile business at Newry and among the leading merchants of Blair county. He is a son of Francis and Mary (Null) McMaster, and was born at Woodbury, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1851. Francis McMaster was born in Adams county in 1820, and at ten years of age was brought to Claysburg, this county, from which, in a short time, he went to Martinsburg, where he has resided ever since. He received his education in the rather limited

schools of his day, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed until of late years, when he retired from active life and invested in real estate near Martinsburg, where he now owns three large farms. He married Mary Null. To their union were born seven children: Catherine, John, James, Lewis, who married Martha McGraw, and is engaged in the general mercantile business at Duncansville; Thomas, married, and has charge of one of his father's farms near Martinsburg; Ellen, Anna, and one that died in infancy.

James McMaster passed his boyhood days at Martinsburg and in its immediate vicinity, and received his education in the common schools. With no capital but his hands and plenty of energy, he went out into the world when but a boy to fight the battle of life for himself. He commenced at the bottom rung in the mercantile business—as a clerk in a small country store—but by his aptitude for business, promptness and energy rose rapidly to better positions in larger stores, and eventually had saved and acquired means sufficient to embark in the mercantile business at Newry for himself. Here the exercise of the same qualities which had made him popular as a clerk rendered him successful as a merchant. Slowly but steadily he enlarged his stock and increased his trade until his house was of such size and importance as to equal any of the larger mercantile establishments in the different towns of central Pennsylvania. In order to transact his present business he occupies three large buildings. The main one is divided into departments and devoted to general merchandise, while the second is used as a hardware house, and the third is utilized as a grain and feed store. In addition to his

extensive mercantile business, which averages twenty thousand dollars per year, he is engaged in the lumber trade, and has large yards near his principal place of business, at the old Knox stand, which he has so enlarged, remodeled, and refitted that it hardly bears any resemblance to what it was formerly in appearance.

Mr. McMaster married Margaret McGraw, daughter of Elwood McGraw, and to their union have been born five children, two sons and three daughters. Maria, Lizzie, and Katie are the names of the daughters.

James McMaster is a democrat in politics, and has served as school director and as treasurer of his borough, in which offices he served faithfully and with satisfaction to the public. He is a member of the Catholic church, and ever responds cheerfully to the support of the church and the cause of Christianity. Mr. McMaster has great capacity for work and wonderful energy for overcoming obstacles, and has met with remarkable success in his various and varied business enterprises.

SAMUEL R. SCHMUCKER, senior member of the firm of Schmucker & Co., and one of the leading and most influential business men of eastern Blair county, is a son of George and Mary (Royer) Schmucker, and was born at Cove forge, Woodbury township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1827. His paternal grandfather, Rev. John George Schmucker, D. D., was born in Germany in 1770, and at fourteen years of age, in 1784, came with his two brothers to eastern Virginia. He afterwards went to Philadelphia, where he studied theology under Dr. Helmuth,

and was called to his first charge at York, this State. After twelve years of faithful service he went to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he returned to York, and remained there until 1850, in which year he came to Williamsburg, this county, at which place he died in 1855. Dr. Schmucker was one of the most able and prominent Lutheran ministers of Pennsylvania, and at his death his body was carried to York and buried in front of the Lutheran church there, for whose upbuilding he spent the better part of his life. His son, George Schmucker (father) was born at York in 1794, and died at Tipton, Iowa, in 1879, at eighty-five years of age. He was engaged successively in the mercantile business at Martinsburg, and from 1845 to 1854 was in partnership with his brother-in-law, John Royer, in the iron business at Cove forge. During 1855 he went to Tipton, Iowa, where he purchased a large tract of land and resided there until his death. He was an upright and just man, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in 1819 married Mary Royer. She was a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Stoner) Royer, and a grand-daughter of Capt. Samuel Royer, who commanded a company at the battle of Brandywine, where he was wounded. George and Mary (Royer) Schmucker were the parents of eight children: John, of Eldorado, Kansas; Samuel R.; Daniel, a druggist of Des Moines, Iowa; Martin L., of Cove forge; Catherine, widow of Robert McKee, and resides at Tipton, Iowa; Ellen (deceased); Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Wampler, a grocer of Tipton, Iowa; and Melissa, now dead.

Samuel R. Schmucker received his education in the Williamsburg schools and

Gettysburg college, and then entered his father's store, where he remained until 1855. In that year his father removed to Tipton, Iowa, and he went with him and remained there until 1858, when he returned to Williamsburg to become manager of Cove forge for his uncle, John Royer, which position he held up to the time of Mr. Royer's death in 1885. He and others then purchased the forge and store, and a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres across the river from Williamsburg, and has successfully operated them ever since.

On August 20, 1850, Mr. Schmucker married Patience, daughter of James and Matilda Defenbaugh, of Williamsburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Schmucker have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Edgar, who died of pneumonia January 18, 1892; Frank, superintendent of Schmucker & Co.'s limestone quarry at Piney creek; Elliott, who died in 1882; Mary M., and Juniata.

Cove forge was built in 1811 by John Royer, and in 1821 was purchased by his nephew John Royer, and George Schmucker, who operated it until 1854, when John Royer, who was one of the most highly respected men that ever lived in Woodbury township, became sole proprietor, and ran it until his death in 1885. It then passed into the hands of Schmucker & Co., and was washed away in the high water of 1889, together with the dam which had been built in 1830. The old stone mansion on the homestead was built in 1815, and is still in a good state of preservation.

The firm of Schmucker & Co. employ about three hundred men, and at the present time devote most of their operations to the quarrying and shipping of limestone and building rock. They ship over sixty

cars of limestone per day, and are kept very busy to fill orders which they receive. Mr. Schmucker is the senior member of the firm, and ranks as one of the best and most successful business men of the county. He is a pleasant and intelligent gentleman, and has a beautiful home on the right bank of the Blue Juniata. He was formerly a republican, but is now a prohibitionist in politics. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Williamsburg, of which all his family are members. Samuel R. Schmucker has had an active career in various lines of business usefulness. Inheriting nothing but an honored family name and the high qualities of character for which the Schmuckers were noted, he commenced life with little else but health and energy, and soon commanded success, and by ability, judgment, and wise foresight has won his way to the front rank of the business men of the county.

PETER BURKET, a native of York county, came to Sinking valley about the time of the revolution, settling on the farm afterwards owned by his grandson, Ephraim Burket. Of his five sons, Jacob moved to Jefferson county, where he died at the age of ninety-one years. He was the father of Peter Burket, of Warrior's Mark township. A sister married David Mong. Peter, the second son of Peter, sr., died on the homestead in the valley; Samuel lived and died in the Tuckahoe valley; John, a tanner, resided for a time on the Martin Funk place, removing to Centre county; David became a resident of Shirleysburg. The Burkets of Huntingdon and Blair counties are descendants of the above families.

JOHN SELL, a prosperous farmer of near Freedom, and whose family was among the early settled families of the Juniata valley, is a son of Daniel and Rachel (Detwiler) Sell, and was born in Morrison's cove, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1836. The Sells are of German descent, and Mr. Sell's paternal grandfather, Abraham Sell, was born near Littlestown, Adams county, Pennsylvania, and came to what is now Blair township, where he settled below Brook's mill, on the Juniata river. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and was one of the early settlers of the Juniata valley. He married and had five children, three sons and two daughters: Jacob, John, Catherine, Eve, and one whose name was not furnished. John Sell (father), was born in 1810 in Blair township, and has been a life-long resident of the Juniata valley. He has always followed farming, is a republican in politics, and has served his township as a school director. He is a member of the Dunkard, or German Baptist church, in which he was a deacon for several years, and now, at eighty-two years of age, is still hale and hearty. He married Sarah Detwiler, who was born in 1813, and is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Sell were born nine children, eight sons and one daughter: Gabriel Miller, now in Nebraska; John; Joseph, a farmer in Nebraska; Daniel, engaged in farming in Missouri; Rev. James, a farmer of Freedom township; Rev. Brice, farming in Freedom township; David, a farmer of the same township; Simon, also a farmer of Freedom township; and Catherine, who died in infancy.

John Sell passed his boyhood days on the home farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native township. Leaving school he assisted his father on the

farm until 1856, when he engaged in farming for himself, and purchased his present desirable farm of one hundred and forty-three acres of good farming land in Freedom township.

December 16, 1860, Mr. Sell married Susanna, daughter of David and Mary Isenberg, of Mill Creek, Huntingdon county. To Mr. and Mrs. Sell have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters: Harry, of Altoona; Lafayette and Maybury, who are engaged in the grocery business at Tyrone; Blair; Brooklyn; Juniata, wife of James Leighty, a carpenter of Duncansville, and Bertha.

In political affairs Mr. Sell supports the Republican party. He is a member of the Dunkard, or German Baptist church, in whose interest his family all take an active part. John Sell is a quiet, industrious man, an active and prosperous farmer, and a well liked and highly respected citizen.

JOHN STERN, a prosperous farmer of North Woodbury township, is a son of Peter and Mary (Baster) Stern, and was born near Woodbury, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1832. His paternal grandfather, Peter Stern, sr., was a native of Lancaster county, and after arriving at his majority he removed to near Dennis creek, in Bedford county, where he followed farming until his death. He was a republican during the later years of his life. He married, and reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Jacob, Peter, John, David, Nancy, Susan, Barbara, and one whose name was not furnished. Peter Stern, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born about 1812 near Bedford, in Bedford county. He

removed from Bedford to Blair county, and settled near Martinsburg, where he followed farming until his death. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the River Brethren church, and married Mary Baster. They had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Elizabeth, Jacob, John, Samuel, Andrew, Peter, Rebecca, and one other.

John Stern was reared on his father's farm near Woodbury, in Bedford county, received his education in the early common schools, and has always been engaged in farming where he now resides. He owns a farm of one hundred acres of well improved land in North Woodbury township.

John Stern married Elizabeth Kauffman, daughter of Frederick Kauffman, and to their union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters: David, who died in 1888; Anna, who passed away in 1867; William K., a farmer of Ore Hill, who married Anna Guyer; Frederick K., Calvin K., and Mary J.

In politics Mr. Stern is a stanch republican, whose support of his party, its principles, and its nominees has always been hearty and unswerving. He is a useful and active member of the River Brethren church, and is one of that class of substantial and law-abiding citizens upon which the prosperity of any community so largely depends.

JACOB BROMBACH, who was an orphan, came to America from Germany some time between the years of 1740 and 1750, and located in the Conococheague settlement, Washington county, Maryland. Subsequently he married a Miss Angle, a German Baptist, and finally joined that church himself, having been a Lutheran

previously. During Braddock's campaign he served as a packman, his religious convictions not permitting him to take part as a combatant. He finally became the owner of about six thousand acres of land, lying in the present counties of Bedford and Blair, the Springfield furnace property being a portion of it. He died in 1799, and was buried on the paternal homestead, four miles north of Hagerstown, Maryland.

Of Jacob Brombach's seven sons, John settled in Morrison's Cove, on the headwaters of Yellow Creek, soon after 1780. Samuel Ullery, a son-in-law, and the first Dunkard preacher to locate in the cove, also came at about the first time. David, another son of Jacob, was the father of a large family.

THOMAS H. GREEVY, of Altoona, one of the prominent and leading lawyers of central Pennsylvania, and now a contestant for the seat of Edward Scull in the fifty-second Congress of the United States, is a son of Luke and Mary (King) Greevy, and was born in the city of Birmingham, England, April 4, 1850. His parents were natives of County Roscommon, Ireland, and after marriage removed to Birmingham, where Mr. Greevy sought for more profitable employment in that great manufacturing centre of England than he could obtain in his own native island. After several years' residence in Birmingham, Luke Greevy, in 1856, came to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Williamsport, and resided there until his death, in 1869, at fifty years of age. His employment was that of a clerk in mercantile houses, and was said to have been very accurate and efficient in his special line of work. He

was a member of the Catholic church, and a strong democrat in politics, and held several borough offices in the city of Williamsport. His widow was born in 1822, and still resides in Williamsport, where she is a member of the Catholic church at that place.

Thomas H. Greevy was brought, at six years of age, by his parents from Birmingham, England, to Williamsport, this State, where he received his education in the public and commercial schools of that city. Leaving school he was engaged for a short time in the field of journalism, and published and edited the *Labor Reform Journal*, of Williamsport, which was a weekly sheet, and advocated the views suggested by its name. In 1871 he left the editorial desk to enter upon the study of law. He commenced reading with Samuel G. Morrison, of Williamsport, but completed his course with Frank P. Tierney, of Altoona, and was admitted to the Blair county bar on January 29, 1874. After admission to the bar he commenced the practice of his profession in Altoona, where he has remained ever since. He has built up a very fine law practice in this and adjoining counties, and has earned quite a reputation for the skillful and successful manner in which he handles difficult and intricate cases. He is a Jacksonian democrat, and a member of the Catholic church.

On November 3, 1874, he married Kate G., daughter of Peter McNally, formerly of Hollidaysburg, and they have two children: Helen and Walter.

The political career of Thomas H. Greevy commenced in 1877, when he was elected as city recorder of Altoona, which office he held until 1882. In the meantime he had served as a delegate to several democratic

State conventions, and in 1888 was a delegate to the Democratic National convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency of the United States. In 1888 Mr. Greevy was the democratic nominee for Congress in the Twentieth Congressional district, and was defeated by Edward Scull, who only received 4,200 majority, while the average republican majority in the district at the same election was 4,700. In 1890 he was renominated by the democrats for Congress in the Twentieth district, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Somerset, and Bedford. The certificate of election was given to Hon. Edward Scull, the republican candidate, and Mr. Greevy took immediate steps to contest his opponent's seat in the Fifty-second Congress. The testimony which he has taken in the case is comprised in three volumes of two thousand six hundred pages of fine print. This is the greatest contested case that has appeared before Congress since the famous case of Curtin and Yokum, in 1877.

Thomas H. Greevy has always been active in the political field, and is an efficient and persistent worker for the success of the Democratic party in city, State, and National affairs.

GEORGE W. RHINE, a prominent contractor and builder of Altoona, and who was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, is a son of James and Mary A. (Bartley) Rhine, and was born near Mifflintown, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1849. His paternal grandfather, George Rhine, was a native of Germany, and came to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Juniata county and followed farming until his death, in March, 1854. He married, and

of the sons born to him in his Juniata county home, one was James Rhine, father of George W. Rhine, whose name appears at the head of this sketch. James Rhine was reared on the farm, trained to agricultural pursuits, and received his education in the subscription schools of that day. He cultivated a farm in Juniata county, on which the village of Patterson now stands, and in 1868 removed to Altoona, where he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until his death, which occurred on November 27, 1877, when he was in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith, and a democrat in political opinion, and always active in the interests of his party. He married Mary A. Bartley, who was born in Juniata county in 1823, and is a member of the Presbyterian church of Altoona. They reared a family.

George W. Rhine spent his boyhood days on the farm, and received his education in the common and some private schools of his neighborhood. At fifteen years of age he went to learn the trade of carpenter with his uncle, Calvin Bartley, but in a short time ran away to enter the Union army. He enlisted, in 1864, as a private in Co. I, 76th Pennsylvania infantry, was with Sherman in his famous march from the mountains of Georgia to the Atlantic seaboard, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged from the service in 1865. He then returned home and finished learning his trade, at which he worked until 1868, when he came to Altoona, and was engaged in the contracting and building business for eighteen years. At the end of that time, in 1886, he formed a partnership with B. M. Bunker, under the firm name of Bunker & Rhine, and embarked in the

planing mill business, which they followed until 1890. On April 26th of that year Mr. Rhine purchased his partner's interest, and has continued to successfully operate the mill up to the present time.

June 30, 1870, he was united in marriage with Sallie C., daughter of Benjamin Sheaffer, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county. Mr. and Mrs. Rhine have one child, a daughter, named Lizzie May.

George W. Rhine is a democrat in politics, but is no extremist, and has served four years as a member of the common council of his city. He is a regular attendant at the services of the Evangelical Lutheran church, to which he is a liberal contributor. He is a member of Stephen Potts Post, No. 62, Grand Army of the Republic. In his planing mill he employs a force of fifty men, and keeps on hand all kinds of lumber and every description of planing mill work to accommodate his numerous patrons. In contracting and building Mr. Rhine has met with good success, and besides the many buildings which he has erected in Blair county, he built (1884) the town hall, public school building and market house of Roanoke, Virginia. He is a man of considerable observation, having traveled all through the south and southwest, and spending two years in Virginia and one in Texas. Mr. Rhine is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, whose successful business career has been largely due to his own energy, industry and good management.

P. G. BURKHOLDER, an industrious and comfortably situated farmer of near Fostoria, is a son of John J. and Lydia (Trout) Burkholder, and was born at St. Clairsville, Bedford county, Pennsyl-

vania, December 20, 1839. The Burkholder family has been resident of Bedford county for many years, and George Burkholder, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in that county, which he left in 1849 to settle in Antis township, this county, where he died at Elizabeth furnace. He learned the trade of millwright, which he followed until his death. He was a hard-working man, an old-line whig in politics, and married Hannah Smith, by whom he had twelve children, all of whom are dead but two: Henry, of Altoona, and Sarah, wife of Harrison Ammon, a farmer of Antis township. One of his sons, John J. Burkholder (father), was born near St. Clairsville, in Bedford county, in 1812, and came with his father to Blair county in 1849. He was a millwright by trade, and a republican in politics. He purchased a farm of fifty acres of land in Antis township, and followed farming and working at his trade until his death, which occurred August 31, 1886, when he was well advanced in the seventy-sixth year of his age. In 1837 he married Lydia Trout. To Mr. and Mrs. Burkholder was born a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters: Perry G., Margaret J., wife of Tony Mark, of Logan township; Henry; Lloyd, now dead; Mary E., wife of Norval Hock, a machinist of Bellview, this county; Thomas; Julia, now dead; Levanda, deceased; Martin, and Lloyd (2).

Perry G. Burkholder grew to manhood on the farm, received his education in the common schools of Antis and Logan townships, and then was engaged in working on a farm until 1861, when he embarked in farming for himself, which he has followed continuously up to the present time. In

1880 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and eighty acres of land, near Fostoria, and which he brought into a fine state of cultivation and productiveness. He is an excellent farmer, and has been interested to some extent for the last few years in raising live stock, making a specialty of horses and cattle. Mr. Burkholder is a staunch republican in politics, and while not an extremist, yet always takes an active part in the interest of his party, and has served his township for several years as supervisor.

Mr. Burkholder was united in marriage with Eliza J., daughter of James and Polly Mulholland, of Tipton, Antis township. Mrs. Burkholder died, and left two children: George and Frank. In 1866 Mr. Burkholder wedded again, and by his second marriage has five children, four sons and one daughter: Henry, of Altoona; Margaret, wife of Robert Hildeman, a carpenter of Altoona; William, of the same city; Walter, and Jabish.

JOHN Q. BAKER, a comfortably situated farmer of near Newry, is a son of Andrew and Jane (Fraker) Baker, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1849. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Baker was Potter Baker, who died in Bedford county. He married and reared a family, and of his children one was Andrew Baker (father), who was born in Bedford county in 1807. After attaining his majority he came to near Newry, where he remained for a few years, and then removed to Catfish, Pennsylvania. He was a gunsmith by trade, a democrat in politics, and a Lutheran in religious belief. He married Jane Fraker, a daughter of

Andrew Fraker. Mr. and Mrs. Baker were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters: William, Elizabeth, Joseph, Thomas, Charles, Mary, and John Q.

John Q. Baker was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and has been engaged in farming ever since. He assisted his father for some years on the farm of the latter near Newry, and purchased near the same place his present farm of fifty-seven acres of land, which was formerly known as the Ingram hotel stand property. His farm is well adapted to grain growing and grazing. He is a strong democrat in politics, who believes in an aggressive policy upon the part of his party as the surest means of achieving success in either county, State or National campaigns. He is an untiring worker in whatever he undertakes, and has been very successful in the management of his farm and business affairs, to which he gives the greater part of his time and attention.

Mr. Baker was united in marriage with Clara McClaskey, daughter of William McClaskey. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have six children, four sons and two daughters: William A., Nevada May, Ella J., Blair A., Harry M., and Eldon.

EDWARD BELL, a worthy descendant of the old and honored Bell family of Blair county, is a son of David and Margaret (McKnight) Bell, and was born at Bell's Mills (now Bellwood), Antis township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1830. The Bell family is one of the oldest families in Blair county and the Juniata valley, and was founded by John Bell, who was born in Scotland in 1733.

He was enticed on board a ship when but a mere youth and brought to America. After being resident of various places he came to Sinking valley. He had various encounters with Indians, and frequently had to fly with his family to Lowery's fort for safety during the revolutionary war. He died at Bell's Mills March 15, 1815, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Elizabeth Bell, died July 13, 1813, when in the sixty-eighth year of her age, and was the first person whose remains were interred in the Logan valley cemetery. Their son, Edward Bell (grandfather), was born on March 17, 1769, and about 1800 removed to the site of Bell's Mills, which was named in honor of him. He erected a grist mill, a distillery, and a saw mill, and in 1830 was the owner of three thousand six hundred and seventy-four acres of land. In the last named year he and his sons built Mary Ann forge, and two years later Elizabeth furnace. He retired from active life in 1842, and died April 14, 1852, at eighty-three years of age. He was a millwright by trade and a democrat in politics, and served for many years as a justice of the peace. He purchased and ground, between 1800 and 1830, large quantities of wheat, which he shipped to Baltimore. He built the first mill in Antis township, and in 1822 erected the first brick house at Bellwood and in the northwestern part of Blair county, from brick which he made on his own farm. At sixteen years of age he performed a term of military service in the Indian wars in Canoe valley. He was one of the most active, influential, and prominent men of Blair county in his day, and married Mary A. Martin, by whom he had nine children, seven sons and two daughters: James N., John, Samuel, David, Martin, Addie K.,

Franklin B., Mary Ann, and Elizabeth. His son, David Bell (father), was born at Bellwood, June 23, 1805, and died there on March 28, 1841, at the early age of thirty-six years. He followed farming, cleared a large farm of two hundred and thirty-six acres, and was a partner with his father in the latter's iron enterprises. He married Margaret McKnight, who died July 8, 1889, aged eighty years. They had five children, three sons and two daughters: Edward; John P., who married Agnes Greenland; Richard M., killed in Butler's advance on Richmond, May 14, 1864, when in the twenty-fourth year of his age; and Mary A. and Henrietta, who are both dead.

Edward Bell was reared on the farm, received his education in a common school in an old log house in Antis township and the schools of Huntingdon and Lewisburg, and in 1850 came to the farm where he has resided ever since. He has a fine farm of one hundred and thirty acres of choice and fertile land.

In 1865 Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Annie Graham, daughter of James and Mary Graham, of Juniata county. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell have been born eight children: Margaret, wife of W. H. Bentley, of Bellwood; J. Graham (dead); Eliza, Mary, and Edward, jr., who are attending Lewisburg college; Richard, Addie K., and Allan C.

Edward Bell is a republican in politics, has always been active in the support of his party, and has served for several terms as a member of the school board of his township. He is a member and deacon of Logan valley Baptist church, has always been recognized as an intelligent and courteous gentleman and an honorable and honest business man.

CHRISTIAN A. RHODES, one of Huston township's older citizens and most substantial farmers, is a son of Abraham and Catherine (Bare) Rhodes, and was born in Huston township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1819. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Rhodes, sr., was born in Woodbury township, where he cleared out a large farm of three hundred acres of land. He followed farming in a day when all farm work was performed by manual labor of the hardest kind, as agricultural labor-saving machinery was unknown to the farmers of his day and generation, while the tools and implements which they used were of the crudest kind. He was a hard-working and honest man, and followed farming until his death. He was a democrat in politics, an active member of the Presbyterian church, and married and reared an industrious family of children. His son, Abraham Rhodes (father), was born in Catharine township, and followed farming on Clover creek, near Rebecca furnace, until his death. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Mennonite church of Clover creek, and married Catherine Bare. To their union were born ten children, six sons and four daughters, all of whom are dead except two: Jacob, a farmer of Huston township; and Christian A.

Christian A. Rhodes grew to manhood on the farm, received his education in the subscription schools of what is now Catharine township, and engaged in farming, which he has followed very successfully ever since. He purchased his present farm of one hundred and forty acres of land in 1854. His farm is fertile and productive, and lies convenient to school, church and market. Mr. Rhodes is a republican in politics, and although no extremist, yet never fails to

support the principles of his party, and votes for its standard bearers at State and National elections. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he has served most acceptably as an elder for several years.

On June 20, 1843, Mr. Rhodes married Sarah Daugherty, daughter of Hugh and Hannah Daugherty, of Blair county. To Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have been born eight children, four sons and four daughters: William, now engaged in farming; Jacob, a farmer and carpenter; Abraham, a carpenter; Houghton, a farmer; Mary E., wife of Holliday Reynolds, of Martinsburg; and Lucinda, Hannah, and Martha E., who are dead.

In life Mr. Rhodes has made it his aim to do well whatever he has attempted, and his well improved farm gives evidence that he has done well in his farming operations, to which he has always given the most of his time and attention.

JACOB ISEET, of German descent, but a native of Bucks county, came to Sinking Valley about 1785, as a single man, and by trade a shoemaker. He first lived near the deserted Fort Roberdeau, or Lead Mine Fort, where he followed his trade, taking in lieu of money for his pay wheat at fifty cents per bushel. This he stored in one of the buildings of the old fort, when the failure of the wheat crop caused the price to advance several dollars per bushel. With the money secured from that source he bought the tract of land on which is the Arch spring, where he put up a saw mill and a small grist mill about 1788. Later he removed, but resided at the Arch spring from 1799 until his death, June 1, 1852, at the age of ninety-

two years. In 1795 he was married to Eleanor Stockdale, and reared three sons and four daughters, two of the latter dying young. Mary, a daughter, remained single, and died at the age of eighty-two years. Eleanor, the other daughter, became the wife of the Hon. John C. Bucher, of Harrisburg, dying March 6, 1881, at the age of eighty-three years. John S., the oldest son, a well known citizen of Spruce Creek; Samuel, the second son, owner of the Etna iron works in Catharine township; and Thomas M., the other son, resident of Montreal, Canada.

JACOB ROLLER settled in the upper part of the valley, in Tyrone township, prior to the revolution. He was of German descent, and came from York county. His eldest son, Jacob, was killed in the township by Indians. Other sons—John, Henry, Baltser, and Caleb—moved to the west. One of his daughters married Joshua Igo, of the Tuckahoe valley, and another, John Burley, of Bald Eagle valley. Peter was the youngest son, and Philip, the next older in age, married Jane Moore, daughter of Joseph Moore, and lived first on the old Roller place, but later moved into Morris township, living on the present Perry Moore farm, where he died about 1840. Of fourteen children, eleven attained mature years: daughters, Nancy, who was married to Thomas Reese, a silversmith at Water Street, and for her second husband, Chris. Hewitt, of Williamsburg; Elizabeth became the wife of James Dysart, of Franklin township; Ann, of Daniel Hewitt, of Alexandria; Jane, of George Henderson, who removed to the west; Sarah, of Lewis Knode, of Porter; Ellen, the youngest, mar-

ried John M. McCoy, who became a citizen of McVeytown. The sons of Philip Roller were Joseph, who lived near Williamsburg; George; Caleb, married Mary Dean, and settled on Clear creek; Joshua, married Elizabeth Moore, was a merchant at Williamsburg, and the father of Dr. Roller, of Hollidaysburg. The youngest son, John Milton, died when a youth.

ROBERT W. ROBISON, a successful farmer, and one of the present school directors of Frankstown township, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Curry) Robison, and was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1855. His grandfather on the paternal side, James Robison, settled in early life on a farm near Frankstown, on which he resided until his death. He was a whig in politics, married and reared a family of five children: James, Harriet, Margaret, Abraham, and Allen. The eldest son, James Robison (father), was born in Frankstown township, where he followed farming for many years before his death. He was a republican in politics, and held the township offices of supervisor, auditor, and school director. He married Elizabeth Curry, a daughter of James Curry, and to their union were born fourteen children: Maud, Maggie, Winfield, Squires, Blair, Forest, who died in infancy; Robert W.; Sarah C., deceased; Lilly, now dead; Lizzie, Blanche, Gertrude, Andrew, and Archey.

Robert W. Robison grew to manhood in his native township, received a good English education, and was engaged in teaching for four years in Frankstown township. At the end of that time he quit teaching to embark in farming, which he has followed

with good success ever since. He owns a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres of good farming and grazing lands. Mr. Robison is a republican in politics, has always given his party an earnest support, and has served his township for several years as a member of its school board, in which position his intelligence and his experience as a teacher enable him to contribute much to the success of the public schools of Frankstown township.

Mr. Robison was united in marriage with Lida C. Kyle. To their union have been born four children, one son and three daughters: Della M., born December 10, 1882; Florence E., born February 14, 1884; Frank W., born October 13, 1887; and Mary Zelda, who was born in 1889.

ADOLPH C. LEHRSCHE, contractor and builder, and dealer in all kinds of lumber, is one of the energetic young business men of Altoona who is rapidly forging to the front and winning reputation and ability. He was born in the city of Altoona, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1868, and is a son of George Lehrsch. The latter was a native of Heidelberg, Germany, who came to America in 1867, and located in Altoona, this county, where he still resides. He is a machinist by trade, and is now in his forty-ninth year. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, while in religion he is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church.

Adolph C. Lehrsch was reared principally in his native city, and obtained his education in the public schools here. After leaving the common schools he took a course of training in a business college of Altoona, and when only fourteen years of

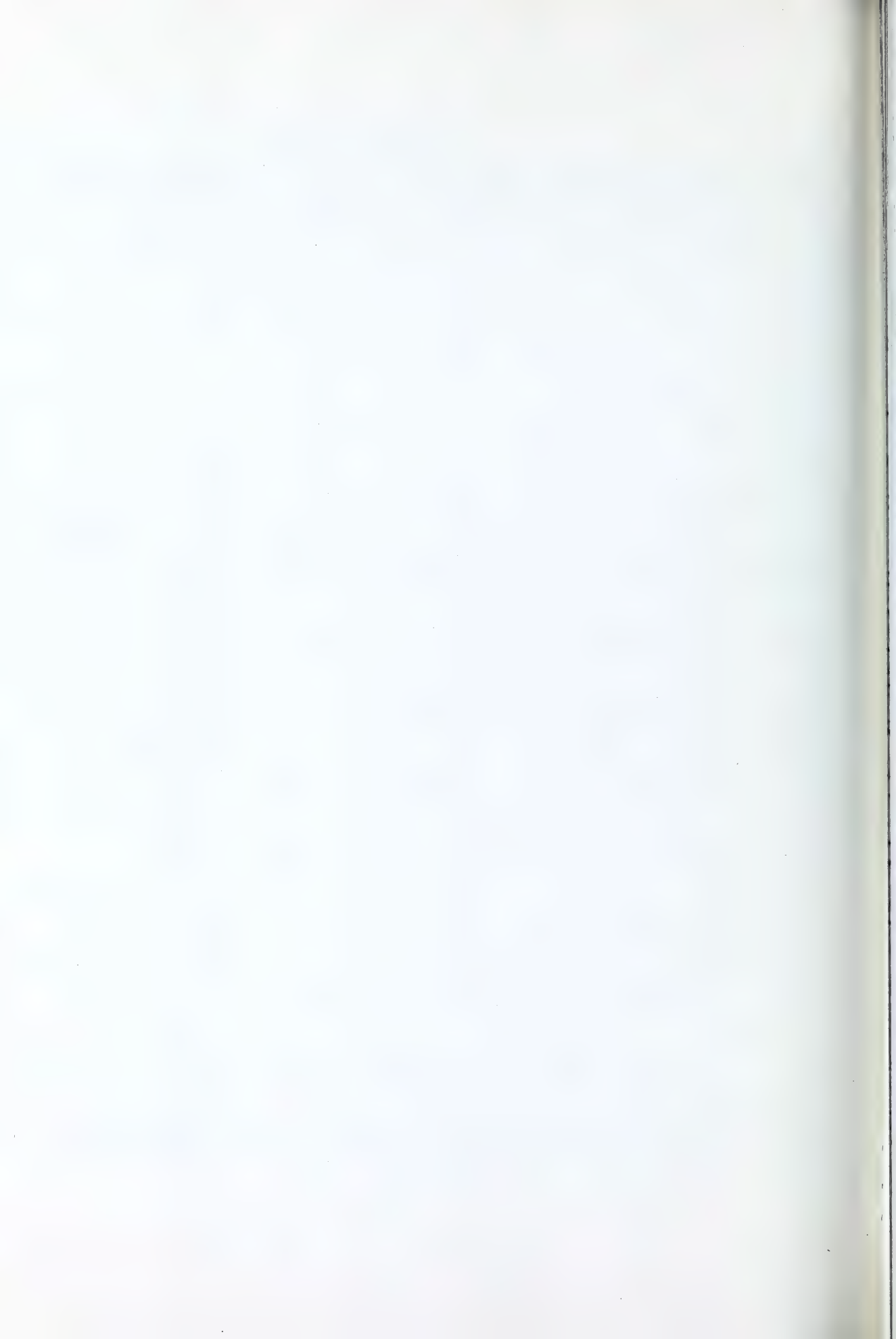
age started in to learn the carpenter trade. After completing his trade he engaged to some extent in contracting, and followed the combined business of house carpenter, contractor, and builder until 1886, when he formed a partnership with W. P. Geib, of Altoona, under the firm name of Lehrsch & Geib, and engaged extensively in the planing mill, building, and contracting business, their headquarters being located on Tenth street. This firm continued active operations until August 7, 1890, when their planing mill was destroyed by fire. Mr. Lehrsch then formed a co-partnership with H. Richers, the style of the firm being Lehrsch & Richers, and resumed business, the mill having an eligible location on the corner of Fourth avenue and Tenth street, while the office is on Ninth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The new firm soon had a flourishing trade, and did business until March 15, 1892, when Mr. Lehrsch purchased the interest of his partner, and has since conducted the enterprise in his own name. He controls a fine trade, making and executing contracts for all kinds of buildings, and dealing in rough and dressed lumber of every description.

In 1891 Mr. Lehrsch was wedded to Edith Pottsgrove, a daughter of George Pottsgrove, of Logan township, this county. In politics he is independent, concerned only in such measures as appear to him to be for the best interests of the whole people, caring not for the personal ambitions of political leaders, and a foe to that feverish excitement which usually constitutes the atmosphere of oft-recurring elections. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and a member of St. Mary's church at Altoona.

GEORGE W. HAWKSWORTH, the well known and popular florist of Altoona, is a veteran of the civil war, and a man whose life has been active and useful. He is a son of George W., sr., and Susan (Groff) Hawksworth, and was born March 31, 1840, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Hawksworths were among the English families who early embraced the doctrines of George Fox, and became Quakers. Representatives of the family came over with William Penn, and were among the earliest settlers of this State. From them the subject of this sketch is descended. George W. Hawksworth, sr., (father) was a native of Kent county, Maryland, where he grew to manhood and received such education as was afforded by the country schools of that day. In that county he learned the trade of blacksmith, serving an extended apprenticeship under a competent workman. After attaining manhood and finishing his trade, he removed to Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where he carried on coach and carriage smithing for several years. At Lebanon he became acquainted with and married Susan Groff, who bore him a family of nine children, eight of whom are yet living. From Lebanon he removed to Lancaster, this State, where he was employed for some time by a firm engaged in the building of stage coaches, and then went to Parkersburg, Chester county, on the old Portage railroad, and worked in the railroad blacksmith shop in the employ of the State authorities. Later he removed to the city of Harrisburg and accepted a position in the blacksmith shops of the old Lancaster Railroad Company, remaining in their employ until the road was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He then worked for the latter

company at Harrisburg until 1852, when he was sent by them to Mifflin, Mifflin county, to take charge of their shops at that place. He remained at Mifflin only one year, when he was transferred to Altoona, this county, and made foreman of the motive power blacksmith shops in this city. He was the first foreman in these shops, and held the position up to the time of his death, December 20, 1891, when in his eighty-third year. His was a life of earnest industry and usefulness. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from the age of nine years, and of the Harrisburg Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for more than half a century. In politics he was a republican, but broad minded and liberal in his views. He won the respect and esteem of all who knew him, from the highest to the lowest position, and stood forth as an exemplar of Nature's noblest work—an honest man. His wife, who is of German descent, still survives him, being now in the eighty-first year of her age. She also has been a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is greatly esteemed and loved by a wide circle of friends. She now resides at her comfortable home in this city.

George W. Hawksworth passed his early boyhood in the city of Harrisburg, and came to Altoona with his father's family. He received his education principally in the common schools of this city, and after leaving school learned the blacksmith's trade with his father. He worked at his trade in the Pennsylvania railroad shops in Altoona for a period of fifteen years, being assistant foreman under his father, and in 1883 was compelled to resign his place in the shops on account of declining health. He then engaged in the business which he has ever



since successfully conducted, that of a florist, and now has large, handsome, well arranged and well kept greenhouses, with every species of plant and flower usually kept by a first-class florist.

In April, 1861, Mr. Hawksworth enlisted with Capt. A. M. Lloyd, of Hollidaysburg, in Co. H, 3d Pennsylvania infantry, for three months, and after the expiration of his first term, reenlisted under Capt. Henry Wayne, of Altoona, in Co. F, 76th Pennsylvania infantry, for three years. On April 1, 1862, Mr. Hawksworth was attached to the United States signal corps at Hilton Head, South Carolina, and served in that position until October 16, 1865, when he was discharged from the service at Hilton Head. During his service in the army he contracted disease from which he has ever since suffered, and which compelled him to resign his position in the railroad shops and seek employment less exacting and laborious. In politics he is a republican, and takes an active interest in the success of his party.

On December 22, 1865, Mr. Hawksworth was wedded to Amelia J. Major, daughter of Joseph A. Major, formerly of Hollidaysburg, this county, but at that time a resident of Lewistown, Mifflin county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hawksworth has been born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: William J., Susie, Calvin P., and Laura A., all living at home with their parents at their handsome residence in the city of Altoona.

HERMAN K. McCAULEY, secretary of the Altoona Iron Company, and who has been closely identified for the last decade with the important iron industry of central Pennsylvania, is a son of Thomas

and Ann (Ramey) McCauley, and was born in Altoona, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1856. His paternal grandfather, Henry McCauley, settled in early life in Blair county, where he died. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and married and reared a family of children. His son, Thomas McCauley (father), was born in 1824, removed to Altoona in 1854, and died there in 1880. He was foreman of the Pennsylvania railroad shops until 1860, when he embarked in the planing mill business, which he followed for several years, and then turned his attention for some time to operating several portable steam saw mills in Clearfield county. He was a republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Second Presbyterian church of Altoona. Thomas McCauley was a man of talent, individuality and great energy. Commencing his life as a poor boy, he won his way into prominence in business affairs, and for several years exerted a marked influence in several important commercial enterprises, but lost heavily in the great panic of 1873, in which thousands of well established business men went down before the black tidal wave of financial ruin that then swept over the land. He was interested in the welfare of Altoona, and often made his influence felt in measures for the prosperity of the city in whose development he always had strong faith. He married Ann Ramey, who was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1885. Mrs. McCauley was a daughter of Frederick and Martha (Keller) Ramey, and whose ancestral history will be found in the sketch of her brother, David K. Ramey, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

Herman K. McCauley grew to manhood in Altoona, and at the close of his academic course entered Lafayette college, from which

well-known institution of learning he was graduated in 1879. Immediately after graduation he returned to his native city, and in September of the same year became a clerk for the Altoona Iron Company. He was soon promoted to a responsible position, and in May, 1882, was elected secretary, which position he has held ever since.

On November 4, 1880, Mr. McCauley was united in marriage with Sadie M., daughter of John Crawford, of Sinking valley. To their union have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Anna D., Martha, and Russel.

In politics Herman K. McCauley is a republican. He is a member and ruling elder of the Second Presbyterian church, of whose Sunday school he has been superintendent. While ever interested in politics and always active in church membership, yet his time is principally given to the iron business. He is a stockholder as well as the secretary of the Altoona Iron Company, whose capital stock is in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars. Their large iron plant, which has been valued at nearly a quarter of a million, is just south of the city limits at Allegheny Station, on the Hollidaysburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. The company has a large rolling mill on their plant, which has a capacity of fifteen thousand tons of iron per year. They employ between one hundred and fifty and two hundred men, and manufacture all kinds of merchant bar iron. Mr. McCauley, in business affairs, has fixed views, and although conservative in his policy, yet when occasion requires, acts boldly, energetically and decisively. He is a man of clear perception, good judgment and firm will, and his knowledge of business has been derived from actual observation and experience.

EDWIN L. STUDY, of whom it may be said, without detracting aught from any other of Tyrone's useful citizens, that his career of successful industry and efforts for the development and prosperity of his town, furnish a worthy example for the young men who aspire to positions of usefulness and respectability. He was born at Littlestown, Adams county, Pennsylvania. The Study family is of German lineage, and settled in Adams county.

Edwin L. Study was reared at Littlestown, and received his education in the schools of that place. Leaving school he learned the trade of tailor, which he followed until some time after his marriage, when he removed to Fairfield, in Adams county, where he was engaged in tanning until 1855. In that year he made a trip west, and passing through Tyrone, met there some of his friends who were residents of that place, and induced him to stop over night in the then village of Tyrone on his return. He was so well pleased with the place and so favorably impressed with its business opportunities that he returned home, and after disposing of his Fairfield property came to Tyrone before the close of the year 1855. Immediately after settling here he formed a partnership with Pius Sneeringer and T. B. Heims, and they were engaged in the general mercantile business until 1861, when Mr. Sneeringer withdrew, and the firm was Study & Heims up to 1865, in which year Mr. Study purchased the fine brick block on the corner of Main and Juniata streets, where were sold the first goods brought to the village. He then associated his brother, S. M. Study, with him, under the firm name of E. L. Study & Bro., and they continued in the mercantile business until 1873, when they

sold their extensive establishment to J. A. and W. L. Study and H. L. Africa, which firm continued until 1877. It was succeeded by Study Bros. & Co., who sold the grocery department to S. M. Study, who, in 1890, sold it back to A. L. and W. L. Study, who have continued the combined business ever since under the firm name of Study Bros. In 1874 Edwin L. Study aided in organizing the Blair County Banking Company, of which he was president until his death in 1880. He was active and instrumental in the formation of the firm of Study & Co., which was organized in Tyrone May 1, 1879, for the purpose of developing the minerals on the lands of George and J. H. Shoenberger, in Huntingdon county. The company erected expensive machinery to wash one hundred and twenty tons of ore per day, built a narrow gauge railroad of three miles to connect with the Pennsylvania railroad, and employed about one hundred and twenty-five hands. After Mr. Study's death the company was merged into the present Juniata Mining and Manufacturing Co., of Tyrone. He was a man of unusual business ability, and widened the sphere of his operations at Tyrone into many different fields, where he met with good success. He was engaged extensively, at the time of his death, in lumbering on Clearfield Creek, in Clearfield county, and in the milling business at Tyrone forges and Laurel Spring mills.

He married Caroline McIlvaine, and reared a family of eight children: Allie H., wife of P. A. Reed, of Tyrone; Mollie J., married H. J. Coleman, a clothier and real estate dealer of Altoona; Virginia, (deceased); Emma J., wife of H. L. Africa, a salesman for R. J. Allen & Co.; James A.;

W. L., who married Minnie Thomas, and is a member of the firm of Study Bros.; Charles A., who married Minnie Whitney, and died August 17, 1891, at thirty years of age; and Harry, now dead. Mrs. Study was a daughter of Gen. William McIlvaine, who served in the revolutionary war under General Lafayette, and then kept for many years the old hotel which is still standing on the old Baltimore pike near his home farm.

Edwin L. Study was a republican in politics, and in religious faith and church membership had been a Lutheran previous to coming to Tyrone, where he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a consistent and useful member until his death. His business career was one of continued activity, and the impress of his life-work will long remain on the financial and commercial interests of Tyrone. Death came suddenly to him by a stroke of apoplexy on the 17th of January, 1880, when he was examining an ore mine.

James A. Study, the eldest son and fifth child of Edwin L. and Catherine G. (McIlvaine) Study, was born at Fairfield, Adams county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1853, but was reared and received his education at Tyrone. After being graduated from the Iron City Business college, of Pittsburg, in 1870, he engaged in the mercantile business with his father, and is now a member of the well known firm of J. A. Study & W. L. Study. He is a strong republican, an excellent business man, and a consistent member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Tyrone. In August, 1876, he married Anna V., daughter of J. H. and Mary (Burkett) Lever, of Centre county. To Mr. and Mrs. Study have been born two children: Helen M. and Edwin L.



BENJAMIN L. HEWITT, one of the older business men of Williamsburg, and a descendant of two of the old and early settled families of the county, is the third son and only living child of Christian and Mary (Roller) Hewitt, and was born at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1818. His paternal grandfather, Nicholas Hewitt, was of German parentage, and came to Huntingdon county, where he settled on Shaver's creek, near Huntingdon, this State. He cleared out a farm of two hundred acres, upon which he and his wife both died at an advanced age. He married a Miss Lambert, of Maryland, by whom he had eleven children, six sons and five daughters. His son, Christian Hewitt (father), was born on Shaver's creek, in Huntingdon county, and in 1814 removed to Williamsburg, where he died in 1858. He kept a hotel on the site of John Law's store from 1814 to 1838. He was a democrat, and married Mary Roller, by whom he had three children: Joseph R., George W., and Benjamin L., of whom the two former are now dead. Mrs. Hewitt, who died at Williamsport in 1865, at seventy-two years of age, was a daughter of Philip Roller, a son of Jacob Roller, sr., and a brother of Jacob Roller, jr., who was killed and scalped by Indians near Arch spring. Philip Roller was of German descent, was a Presbyterian, married Jane, daughter of Joseph Moore, and died on the Perry Moore farm at an advanced age, in 1840.

Benjamin L. Hewitt was reared at Williamsburg, and received his education in the schools of that place and Washington, of Washington county. Leaving school he served for a short time as a clerk in a hotel, and was engaged in the mercantile business with his brother Joseph for three

years. At the end of that time, in 1845, his health becoming impaired, he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1871, when he purchased property at Williamsburg, where he has resided ever since.

On January 10, 1845, Mr. Hewitt married Barbara Neff, daughter of Jacob and Nancy Neff, of Shaver's creek settlement, in Huntingdon county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt have been born nine children: Lemuel S., who married Elizabeth Miller; John R., a merchant, who resides in Colorado; George N., married Nellie Gibson, and is a salesman of Denver city, Colorado; Joseph R. and Benjamin N., merchants of Los Angeles, California; Mary (deceased); Ellen, wife of Lot Firstine, of Utica, this State; Annette, married Samuel Herr, a coal dealer of Durango, California; and Sarah E., wife of Robert Metz, of Altoona. Mrs. Hewitt died in 1864, aged thirty-seven years. In 1865 Mr. Hewitt wedded for his second wife Eliza Eichholtz, daughter of Charles and Margaret Eichholtz, of Woodbury township.

In politics Mr. Hewitt is a republican, and takes a warm interest in the success of his party, with which he has so long been identified. He is an active worker in the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he has been a member for over half a century. He is a man of quiet manners, of consistent morals, and of liberality, and is now well prepared in a beautiful home to enjoy the fruits of his long years of honest labor and successful business enterprises.

DANIEL J. LEATHERMAN, M. D., a young and popular physician of the borough of Williamsburg, is a son of Daniel and Caroline (Michael) Leatherman, and

was born at Lewistown, Frederick county, Maryland, March 16, 1861. His paternal grandfather Leatherman was a native of Germany, and came in early life to eastern Pennsylvania, where he followed farming for a short time near Philadelphia. He then removed to near Middletown, Maryland, where he died in 1863, at sixty-one years of age. He reared a family of six sons and three daughters, and his widow died in 1865, when in the sixty-first year of her age. Daniel Leatherman, one of their sons, and the father of Daniel J. Leatherman, was born on his father's farm, near Lewistown, in 1820. He was a farmer for many years, and owned and operated a mill near Lewistown for some time. He is a large landowner in Frederick county and western Maryland, and still resides near Lewistown, in his native State. He is a Lutheran in religious belief. Mr. Leatherman has been twice married. His first wife was Caroline Michael, whom he married in 1843, and who died in 1870, leaving eight children, five sons and three daughters. In 1873 Mr. Leatherman married for his second wife Josephine Curtis, by whom he has three children. Two of Mr. Leatherman's sons by his first wife are: Dr. M. E. Leatherman, who was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, in 1877, and since then has been in the active and successful practice of his profession at Mechanicstown, Maryland; and Rev. R. L. Leatherman, a Lutheran minister of the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who was graduated from Roanoke college in 1888, and the Lutheran Theological seminary of Philadelphia in 1891.

Daniel J. Leatherman was reared on his father's farm, and after receiving an academic education at Lewistown, entered Ro-

anoke college, of Salem, Virginia, from which institution he was graduated at the end of a special three years' course. He then chose medicine as a profession, and entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore city, from which he was graduated in March, 1886. After graduation he opened an office at Mechanicstown, in his native county, where he remained until 1890, when he came to Williamsburg, Woodbury township, this county.

In 1888 Doctor Leatherman was united in marriage with Katie A. Whistler, a daughter of Rev. Henry Whistler, of Mechanicstown, Maryland, and who is now attending lectures at the Women's Medical college of Baltimore, from which she will be graduated in the class of 1894.

Dr. Daniel J. Leatherman is a democrat in politics, and has been for several years a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Doctor Leatherman has built up a very fine practice at Williamsburg and in the surrounding section of country, where his professional skill and success have rendered him popular as a physician with the public.

THOMAS WHITE, an industrious and well situated farmer of Frankstown township, is a son of Samuel and Anna (Bancroft) White, and was born in Frankstown township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1853. His paternal grandfather, James White, was a native and life-long resident of Derbyshire, England. He married, and his son, Thomas White, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Derbyshire, April 2, 1816. He learned the trades of baker and brewer, which he followed in his native country of England

until 1852, when he came to Blair county, where he settled in Frankstown township. Five years later, in 1857, he removed to Hollidaysburg, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business for one year, and then went to Tyrone, near which, in a district called the Kettle, he ran a truck farm until 1890. In that year he retired from active life, and came to Altoona, where he has resided ever since. He has been twice married. His first wife was Anna Bancroft, who died in March, 1856, at Frankstown, when in the fifty-seventh year of her age. For his second wife he married, in 1860, Mrs. Anna Jeff, of Tyrone, who died in 1882. By his first marriage he had ten children, of whom seven lived to reach manhood and womanhood.

Thomas White passed his boyhood years on his father's farm in Frankstown township, attended the common schools for about one year, and then became a laborer on a farm, where he worked for some years. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming, which he has followed continuously and successfully ever since. He owns a valuable farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres of tillable and productive land near the village of Frankstown.

On Christmas day, 1887, Mr. White was united in marriage with Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Catherine Harpster, of Frankstown township. Mr. and Mrs. White have four children, two sons and two daughters: Samuel F., Oscar H., Catherine D., and Elberta S.

In politics Mr. White is a republican, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been for several years a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and is a substantial and reliable citizen of his community.

NEWTON CRUM, the popular proprietor of the Clarendon hotel of Altoona, was born at Wilmore, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1856, and is a son of Oliver and Hannah (Smay) Crum. The Crums are descendants of the old Crum family of Germany, an empire that has added much toward shaping the industries of the civilized world. Ephraim Crum (grandfather) died in 1874. He was one of the early settlers of Cambria county, and owned a flouring and saw mill at Wilmore, where he resided for many years. In political opinion he was a republican, and being a man of sound judgment and wise discretion, he was elected as justice of the peace, which office he held for a number of years. Oliver Crum (father) was born in Cambria county, in 1834, and devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural pursuits. In August of the third year of the great civil war he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 149th Pennsylvania infantry, and in 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness, where the pomp and glory of war gave precedence to its untold horrors, he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Andersonville prison, where, on September 23, 1864, he was released from his oppression by the summons of death.

Newton Crum was reared upon a farm in Cambria county, and improved the opportunities afforded him in securing a good education in the common and the soldiers' orphans schools, to prepare himself to enter upon the scenes of active life. At the age of seventeen he was employed as a brakeman by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Serving in this capacity for a few years, he was promoted to freight conductor, and from 1881 to 1890 was under the employ of the same company, and worked in their blacksmith shops in Altoona. Since

1872 Mr. Crum has been a resident of Altoona, and in 1890 he became engaged in the hotel business. He is now proprietor of the Clarendon hotel, located on the corner of Eleventh avenue and Seventeenth street, has his house well arranged for the traveling public, and enjoys a large and first-class patronage.

Newton Crum married Rose Tiemey, daughter of Thomas Tiemey, of Altoona, in 1880. Their union has been blessed with four sons and one daughter: John O., Charles R., Edward O., Walter J., and Rose A.

Newton Crum started in life with no other assistance than willing hands, a clear head and determined energy. Industry and perseverance are among his marked characteristics, and have won for him good success in his business. He owns some valuable real estate in the city of Altoona, beside his hotel property. In political convictions Mr. Crum is a republican who closely adheres to the principles of his party, and believes in the supremacy of its principles as being necessary for the true development and future prosperity of the American Union.

JAMES E. NEASON, ex-county commissioner of Cambria county, and the proprietor of the Union hotel of Altoona, is a son of John and Mariah (Donough) Neason, and was born at Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1835. James Neason (grandfather) was a native of county Mayo, Ireland, and in 1794 came to this country in search of a home. Pleased with the appearance of eastern Pennsylvania, he settled at Chester, where he resided for eight years. At the expiration of that time

he removed to Allegheny township, Cambria county, where he purchased a tract of forest land, which he soon changed into a beautiful farm. Here he resided until he passed away at the ripe old age of ninety-four years. He was a democrat, and a member of the Catholic church, in whose affairs he took an active part. His son, John Neason (father), was born in Cambria county, and when yet a young man removed to Huntingdon county, where he resided until 1840. In that year he returned to Clearfield township, Cambria county, where he cleared a fine farm out of the woods and there resided until his death in 1874, at the age of seventy-five years. He advocated the principles of the Democratic party, and held many township offices. In religious sentiment he was a close adherent to the principles of the Catholic church. He married Mariah Donough, a native of Allegheny township, Cambria county, who died in 1883 at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. She was of the same religious belief and church membership as that of her husband.

James E. Neason was reared on the farm in Cambria county, where his environments were green fields and wooded plains. His opportunities for securing an education were limited, and were confined to the common schools. He remained upon the farm, and was engaged in agricultural and lumbering pursuits until 1869, when he was elected to the office of county commissioner of his native county, which position he held for a term of three years. At the close of his term of office he again became engaged in farming and lumbering, and in 1879 he abandoned farm life and removed to the city of Altoona, where he has since resided. For three years, from 1879 to 1882, he was employed in the

Pennsylvania railroad shops, and in January, 1882, he became engaged in the hotel business, which he has conducted successfully ever since. He has been proprietor of the Union hotel for the last five years, and by the excellent accommodations of his house has secured a large patronage.

In 1860 Mr. Neason was united in marriage with Susan Troxel, daughter of William Troxel, of Clearfield township, Cambria county, and to them were born two sons and three daughters: Minnie, married John P. Cassiday, and is a resident of Altoona; Ellen, wife of M. P. Roman, also resides in Altoona; Rose, married M. A. Keough, and is a resident of the same city; and John and Paul, who are now attending St. Vincent college, near Latrobe, Westmoreland county.

In politics Mr. Neason is a democrat, and in religious sentiment a Catholic, being a member of the Catholic church of Altoona. His business ability and energy and success prove that he is a man well fitted to succeed in any enterprise in which he may engage.

JAMES CRAWFORD, of Irish descent, was an early settler at Newry, where he died about 1824. He had sons named William, David, and James. The former married Fannie Moore, of Duncansville, and in 1829 moved to Sinking valley, settling on a farm which has been improved by John McLain. He died in July, 1833, at the age of forty-eight years. His daughter became the wife of Samuel Morrow, and the sons, James died in 1838; Joseph resides on the lower Crissman farm; Robert on part of the Dysart farm; David and Jordan at the head of the valley; Elihu P. in Pleasant valley; Samuel and John re-

moved to Illinois. The elder Crawford was greatly harassed by the Indians, who destroyed the cabin in which he lived.

LINDA E. HOOPER, an efficient instructor and first assistant in the Altoona High school, was born in the city of Philadelphia, this State, and is a daughter of William M. and Eleanor (Bryan) Hooper. The Hoopers are of English descent, and her paternal grandfather Hooper was one of the early settlers of Blair county, and followed his trade of blacksmith near Maria Forges until his death. His son, William M. Hooper, was born in Blair county, from which he removed, shortly after his marriage, to Philadelphia, where he resided and was engaged in business until his death, which occurred in 1872, at forty-two years of age. He attended Selinsgrove academy, and taught for a short time before going to Philadelphia, where his first employment was as book-keeper in a wholesale grocery house. In a short time he left his position as book-keeper to become a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Hood, Bonbright & Co., from which he withdrew in a few years to become a member of the firm of McLean, Hooper & Co. This latter firm was engaged in the manufacture and sale of sewing machines, and under the management of Mr. Hooper had secured a fine trade at the time of the death of the latter. Mr. Hooper was a democrat, and a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was rapidly winning his way into the front rank of the business men of Philadelphia, with bright prospects of success before him, when he was stricken down by the hand of death in the very prime of life. Mr. Hooper married Eleanor Bryan, of Maria Forges, who

was a Methodist in religious faith and church membership, and died at Altoona in 1888, when in the fifty-fifth year of her age.

Linda E. Hooper received her education in the public schools and the Girls' Normal school of Philadelphia, and in 1874, with her mother and brother, Harry B., came to Altoona, where she has resided ever since. Immediately after coming to Altoona she secured a position as a teacher in the primary department of the public schools, and was successively promoted until 1880, when she was elected first assistant in the Altoona High school, which position she has held with credit ever since. Miss Hooper is a member and has been for fifteen years the organist of the Second Lutheran church, in whose Sunday school she teaches a large class of young ladies. She is also a member of the Chautauqua Literary society, in whose methods of inducing home study and self culture she is very much interested.

Linda E. Hooper is a close student, and has carefully studied the methods of culture and the methods of instruction, and thoroughly understands the principles of the new education, whose aim is the natural and symmetrical development of the child nature. Miss Hooper has tested theories by practice in her teaching, and thereby has acquired valuable experience, that has contributed to some extent to her known efficiency and marked success as an instructor whose standard of work, although high and ideal, yet is practical and attainable, as attested by the substantial progress of her pupils.

THOMAS F. MOFFITT, senior member of the marble cutting firm of Moffitt & Co., of Altoona, is one of the few

natives of the great west who have come east and east in their fortunes with Blair county. He is a son of John and Sarah A. (McGough) Moffitt, and was born in Cass county, southwestern Iowa, on New Years' day, 1858. John Moffitt was born in Ireland in 1832, came to New York city in 1845, and a few years later removed to St. Louis, Missouri, from which he afterward went to Cass county, Iowa. While a resident of the Hawk Eye State he enlisted as a soldier in the Union service, and served for three years in one of the western armies. Shortly after the close of the late war he removed to Savannah, Missouri, where he has resided ever since. He learned the trade of marble cutter, which he has followed throughout life. He is a member of the Catholic church, and a democrat in politics, and has served as school director, beside holding various other township offices. He married Sarah A. McGough, who was born in 1838, in the city of Wheeling, and is a Catholic in religious faith and church membership.

Thomas E. Moffitt, although born in Iowa, yet was principally reared in Missouri, where he received his education in the common schools and the Brothers' school of St. Joseph, Missouri. Leaving school, he learned the trade of marble cutter with his father, and in 1877 went to St. Louis, where he worked for three years. He then came to Altoona and followed his trade until 1887, when he embarked in the marble business, in which he continued up to 1889. In January of that year he formed a partnership with David A. Yon, under the firm name of Moffitt & Co., and they have been successfully engaged in the marble business ever since. Their office, shop, and yards are at No. 807 Green avenue, where they have good facilities for rapid, systematic

and successful work in all the various branches of the marble business. They have a large stock of different kinds of marble and granite suited for monuments and all other kinds of cemetery work of any grade desired, from the plainest to the most elaborate, while specimens of Mr. Moffitt's artistic workmanship may be seen in nearly all of the largest and most beautiful cemeteries of Blair county and the central part of the State.

In September, 1882, Mr. Moffitt was united in marriage with Katie Cole, daughter of Abraham Cole, then a resident of Altoona. Their union has been blessed with three children, one son and two daughters: Edna, Charles, and Nettie.

Thomas E. Moffitt is a democrat in politics. He is a well respected citizen, an excellent workman, and a pleasant, sociable gentleman.

THE MOORE FAMILY, whose name is identified with Scotch valley as original settlers, came to this country probably about the year 1768 from Scotland. It consisted of Samel Moore, his seven sons and two daughters: Daniel, William, John, Samuel, James, David, Joseph, Elizabeth, and Jane. Their first stopping place in the interior was in Kishacoquillas valley, where the hardy Scots commenced clearing land; but the yield not being such as they were led to expect, the two elder brothers, Daniel and William, were sent abroad by the old patriarch to look for better land, and more of it. Accordingly, they shaped their course westward, prospecting as they went, until they reached what is now known as Scotch valley. How they found their way to that place, an unbroken wilderness, five

miles from the nearest human habitation, or what the inducements were for stopping there, were puzzling questions then. Let the reader now look at the fine farms of Scotch valley and he will see that in selecting the spot the Moores were actuated by a sagacity that enabled them to see those fine lands blooming like the rose in the future. They immediately occupied a large tract of land, built a cabin, and commenced clearing. The year following they went to Kishacoquillas, and brought on the father and the remainder of the family. Beneath their sturdy blows the giant oaks fell, and the wilderness was turned into fields of waving grain, and they soon had a home that made them even forget the Highlands of Scotland. When the war broke out they were all stanch republicans, active and energetic men, and were foremost in all measures of defense for the frontier.

William Moore, second son of Samuel, a useful man, loved and respected by all who knew him, met his death at the hands of an Indian, in August, 1778.

During the troubles of 1779-80, when the frontiersmen fled before the assaults and merciless massacres of the Indians, the Moores returned to their former residence in Kishacoquillas. But the restless Scots did not remain away from their farm long. Some of them returned in a year, but the old patriarch, Samuel, did not return until after the surrender of Cornwallis. He was then accompanied by a colony of Scotchmen, consisting of the Crawfords, Irwins, Fraziers, Stewarts, Macphersons, and others, constituting from twenty-five to thirty persons.

The descendants of the men who wound their way up the Juniata in Highland costume nearly three-quarters of a century

ago, with all their worldly possessions upon pack-horses, are also numerous, and many of them have risen to wealth and eminence by their own unaided exertions.

JANE (GIBSON) COFFMAN, widow of Curtis Coffman (the latter a descendant of the old Coffman family of Blair county), is a daughter of James and Jane (Miller) Gibson, and was born in Scotch valley, Blair county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1826. Her paternal grandfather Gibson was one of the early settlers of the county, and had several narrow escapes from the Indians. He lived in those frontier days when the settler carried his trusty flint lock gun with him to the field to protect himself from the Indians, whose war parties frequently raided the settlements for plunder and scalps. Often when he or any of his neighbors would be called away for a few hours they would hide their children in the woods and cover them with leaves, where they would remain without making any noise until their parents' return. His son, James Gibson (father), was born near Frankstown, and removed, in 1857, to Reedsville, Indiana, where he died in 1864. He was a Lutheran in religion, and a republican in politics, and married Jane Miller, who is now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman were the parents of nine children: Mary A., Catherine, William, Mrs. Jane Coffman, Elizabeth, James, Sarah, Jacob, and Agnes.

Jane (Gibson) Coffman was reared to womanhood on her father's farm, and received her education in the subscription schools of that day.

She was united in marriage with Curtis Coffman, who was born in 1809, in Juniata county. He came in early life to Franks-

town township, and by hard labor and careful management, in which he was ably assisted by his wife, he acquired a farm of eighty acres of well improved and very desirable land. He was a republican in politics, and died in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Coffman were born five children: James L., born December 14, 1855, married Annie Hetrick, and is engaged in the general mercantile business at Yellow Springs, of which place he is postmaster; Curtis, born in 1857, married Rebecca Keller, and is now engaged in farming; William B., born in 1859, is now engaged in cultivating the home farm; Banks, born in 1861; and Mary.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Coffman has resided on the home farm, which she has managed very successfully. She has erected a good barn, and made many other useful and valuable improvements, which have added greatly to the appearance and much to the value of the farm. Mrs. Coffman was a helpmeet in the true sense of the word to her late husband. She is pleasant and agreeable, and her children's happiness and prosperity are now her greatest care.

WILLIAM LAYMAN, an indstrious farmer of North Woodbury township, and who has served continuously as an elder of the Reformed church for over a quarter of a century, is a son of John and Mary (Seacrisp) Layman, and was born in North Woodbury township, Blair county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1830. The Layman family settled in Franklin county as early as the beginning of the present century. One of its members was John Layman, the father of the subject of this sketch. John Layman was a farmer's son,



and consequently his boyhood years were passed on the paternal acres, while he received such education as the subscription schools of his native township afforded. He, however, made good use of his opportunities, and secured a good business education. Like many others thus situated during the first quarter of the present century, he pushed west of the Juniata to find better openings for farming than were then afforded to men commencing life or those of moderate means in Franklin county or eastern Pennsylvania. After coming to what is now Blair county Mr. Layman settled in North Woodbury township, where he purchased a farm and followed farming and stock raising until his death, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He was a successful farmer, a republican in politics after 1856, and had served as an elder of the Reformed church for many years before his death. He married Mary Seacrisp. They reared a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters.

William Layman grew to manhood in his native township, received his education in the early common schools of Pennsylvania, and was carefully trained to farming and farm management. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming for himself, which he has successfully pursued ever since.

On April 25, 1854, Mr. Layman was united in marriage with Anna Kauffman, a daughter of Frederick Kauffman, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

William Layman is a republican in politics, and a member of the Reformed church. His farm of one hundred and twenty acres of good land lies east of Curryville, which is his postoffice. He has one hundred and ten acres under cultivation and the other

ten acres in woodland. Mr. Layman is a thrifty farmer, a good neighbor, and a respected citizen.

GEORGE FLECK, of Montgomery county, who had served in the revolution, came to Sinking valley after that struggle, and settled on the farm afterward occupied by his grandson, Gabriel. He died about 1830, having reared a large family. Of these, George lived on the Watson Isett place until his death, when the family removed; Conrad lived on the present Jacob Fleck place. He was married to Mary Moore, and they were the parents of Jacob, Perry, and Aaron Fleck, of the township. Their daughters married Robert Stewart, Jacob Hosler, Perry Orr, and O. E. Crissman, the latter of Roaring Spring. Henry, a third son, was married to Catherine Ramey, and lived on the place now owned by Israel Fleck. He was the father of John G., of Illinois, Israel, Henry, a Lutheran minister, and of daughters who married John Burket, Jacob Cortwright, William Bouslough, and David Crawford. Jacob, another son of George Fleck, was the father of Henry, Daniel, David, Conrad, George, Martin, Susan, Margaret, Catherine, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, and Caroline. David, a fifth son, was the husband of Mary Ramey, and lived on the farm afterward occupied by his son Gabriel, where he died in 1870, aged seventy-seven years. Their sons were Gabriel and Luther, and the daughters were married to George Lutz, Robert Crawford, John Carl, and John Keatley. The daughters of George Fleck were: Elizabeth, who was married to Abram Crissman, and died near Bedford; Margaret, married to John Fleck, of Mont-

gomery county; Catherine, who was the wife of Daniel Crissman, of the valley; and Mary, the wife of Peter Burket.

ISAAC FISHER was a lawyer noted in the whole profession along the Juniata valley. In person, mind and manners he was peculiar. He was a member of the Huntingdon bar, and during the first years after the organization of the county attended all the courts. In person he was huge, weighing about three hundred pounds, generally neat in dress, seldom appearing in court without gloves; of very extensive reading, with no end of research in the particular case on trial. He was the horror of the court, because of his unlimited citation of authorities. Always bland and respectful, but having a secret contempt for any lower one than the supreme court, he frequently said he would rather have one or two "good exceptions" in the court below than a verdict.

He was a thorn in the side of Judge Burnside, and was about the only lawyer he was afraid of. While a law student Judge Black was present at the trial of several cases in which he was counsel. One case, between John Dougherty and Jack, Wigdon & Co., about the year 1853, was on trial. Mr. S. S. Blair and Mr. Fisher were counsel for Dougherty. A legal question arose during the trial, which was likely to prove disastrous to Dougherty's case. Mr. Blair was on his feet arguing the point with his usual force; the judge seemed to be against him, when Mr. Dougherty said, somewhat excitedly, to Fisher, "Why don't you say something, Mr. Fisher?" "Why, my dear sir," he replied, "whenever I attempt it, that young man of yours takes the words

right out of my mouth." He was the man who, after the jury had rendered a verdict against him, and in face of the charge of the court, moved at once for a new trial, which was instantly granted, when he turned to the jury, who had not yet left the box, and with a wave of his hand, said, "You twelve lawyers can now go home!"

He died about the year 1857. His last appearance was in the court at Huntingdon, on the hearing of a motion for a new trial. He always seemed to be moving for new trials. He had argued his reasons; the court's intimations were strong against him. Mr. Fisher suggested that the jury must have totally misapprehended the evidence. Judge Taylor said, "I see, Mr. Fisher, you have but little confidence in modern juries." Said Mr. Fisher, with a bow, and utmost blandness, "And very little more in modern courts." And with this parting shot at courts and juries, he left the court room, never to enter it again.

COL. JOHN HALFPENNY removed from Oak Hall, Centre county, Pennsylvania, to the vicinity of Bell's Mills, in 1853. He had operated a woolen mill at Oak Hall for nine years. He at once began the manufacture of carpets, woolen cloths, and yarn, near Bell's Mills, which operations were continued until 1867. During that year he built new mills, which, furnishing employment to some ten or twelve men and women, were successfully operated until December 13, 1875, when they burned, and were never rebuilt. Colonel Halfpenny died January 8, 1882. He had served six years as commissioner of Blair county, also on the staff of Governor Pollock, hence the title of colonel.

MALCOLM McINTOSH came from Ireland, and settled on the farm in Juniata township now occupied by his grandson, Michael McIntosh, about 1802. The children who accompanied him on his migration from the old to the new world were John and Jane. Subsequently there were born to him and wife eight others: Alexander, Archibald, James, Mary, Margaret, Catharine, Ann, and Bridget. Of these, James learned the carpenter's trade with Baltzer Conrad, married Jane, the daughter of Henry McConnell, and settled in Newry prior to the year 1830. To them thirteen children were born, of whom nine are living: Henry, a merchant of Newry; James, ex-county commissioner of Blair county; Franklin, a merchant at Newry; William, formerly an engineer at the Pennsylvania railroad shops, Altoona; Benjamin, in machine shop at Philadelphia; Margaret, wife of William Douglass, Oil City, Pennsylvania; Emeline, at Newry; Matilda, wife of Samuel Roeloff, Gaysport, Pennsylvania; and Amanda, wife of Mr. Conrad, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

JAMES CRAWFORD came from Ireland some time before the revolutionary war in quest of a home. He settled, it is thought, in the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania. He married a Miss Jordan, who was also a native of the Emerald Isle, and soon after moved to what was then Bedford county, and near where Hollidaysburg now stands, where he bought a tract of wild land. He made some improvements, and built a house, from which he was driven by the Indians, and compelled to take refuge in the fort. On his return he found only a bed of ashes where he had

left a comfortable home. He next located near the village of Newry, in Huntingdon county, then Bedford, where he cleared and improved a farm, on which he died. William Crawford, son of James, was born on the Newry farm on the 4th day of May, 1786. Arrived at manhood, he married Miss Fannie Moore, and commenced life on his own account as a farmer. In 1829 he sold out and moved into Sinking valley, locating on the farm now owned by Reuben Fox, on which he died in 1833. They reared a family of eight sons and one daughter; their average height was six feet and a quarter of an inch, average weight two hundred and two pounds. Their third child, Robert Crawford, was born near Newry, September 3, 1818. He was eleven years of age when his father moved into Sinking valley, which from that time until his death was his permanent home, save three years in Canoe valley, and a season spent in traveling. His education was, like the farmer boys of that time, such as could be obtained by a few weeks' attendance at the district schools during the winters of his early boyhood. On the 18th day of February, 1847, he was joined in marriage to Miss Mary Fleck, daughter of David and Mary (Ramey) Fleck. She was born in Sinking valley, December 24, 1826. Her grandfather, George Fleck, who was of German origin, was an early settler in the valley. He had a family of eight children, of whom David was the seventh. In 1843 Mr. Crawford went to Missouri, where his brother David had already gone, but, not liking the country, he returned to Sinking valley, making the entire distance on horseback. His start in life was made when but eighteen years of age, working on a farm at eight dollars per month during the

summer. After his marriage he bought, in partnership with one of his brothers, a farm in the upper end of the valley. In 1849 he sold his share to his brother, and then for a couple of years worked at whatever he could get to do; then for three years worked a rented farm in Canoe valley. He then bought the farm now owned by John Isett, on which he remained eleven years, then sold out and bought the farm now owned by his heirs, and on which he died July 21, 1882. The farm was cleared when he bought it, and became, under his management, one of the fine farms for which the valley is noted, the buildings, fences, etc., being improvements made by him. He was a republican in politics, and held some of the township offices, but not at his request. For many years he was a member of the Lutheran church, and was many years an officer therein. He died full of years, mourned and regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were born the following children: Amanda J., died September 29, 1856; David W.; William, died January 29, 1852; Mary F., died June 21, 1853; Elizabeth, Olivia A., Luther F., John R., and Elmer.

HOLLIDAY FAMILY. The Holliday family was founded by William and Adam Holliday, who came from the north of Ireland in 1750, and became the founders respectively of Gaysport and Hollidaysburg. They were in all the relations of life good and highly respected citizens. Each attained to a ripe old age, and when at last they successively laid down the cares and burdens of this life, when their eyes had closed in the sleep that knows no waking, their re-

mains were reverently borne to the "Hollidaysburg Burying Ground," and there (beside the children who were massacred in 1781) were placed beneath the mold of the valley they were the first to improve. True, no marble slab or granite column marks their last resting place, but a more imperishable monument than could be produced with either exists in the fact that a beautiful little town, standing where the Holliday brothers stood on that memorable day in 1768, still perpetuates their name.

William Holliday, although he devoted much time to the cultivation of his farm, was (with his sons) also active in the work of repelling the attacks of the ruthless savages. His family consisted of his wife, his sons John, James, William, Patrick, Adam, and another (a lunatic) whose name is not remembered, and a daughter named Janet. Soon after the revolutionary war commenced James joined the Continental army. He was a noble looking young fellow, and obtained a lieutenant's commission. He was engaged in several battles, and conducted himself in such a manner as to merit the approbation of his superior officers, but in the thickest of the conflict at Brandywine he fell, pierced through the heart by a musket ball. A Hessian, under cover, had fired the fatal shot, but it was his last, for a young Virginian, who stood by the side of Holliday, rushed upon the mercenary and hewed him to pieces with his sword.

With the Holliday family, however, as with many others, time has wrought numerous changes. The lands of both the old pioneers passed out of the hands of their descendants many years ago, and but few of the name even are found in this vicinity. After the revolutionary war, as previously

mentioned, the general government purchased of Adam Holliday his tract of one thousand acres, and presented it to Henry Gordon, in restitution of what was considered an unjust confiscation during that war. This transaction made Adam Holliday a wealthy man during the remainder of his days. He died in 1801, leaving but two heirs, his son John and a daughter named Jane, who married William Reynolds, of Bedford county.

After the estate was settled it was found that John Holliday was the richest man in this part of the county, if not, indeed, in the whole extent of the old county of Huntingdon. Born December 18, 1780, John Holliday married Mary, daughter of Lazarus Lowry, in 1802. In 1807 he removed to the present site of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm and all the land upon which the town now stands from Doctor Anderson, of Bedford. Although a town was laid out there, and christened Johnstown in his honor, it seems that he had no faith in its future greatness, for after a few years he sold his lands to Peter Livergood for eight dollars an acre, and returned to Hollidaysburg. He there erected a two-story building of hewn logs, and occupied it as a hotel, also for the sale of general merchandise.

About 1827-28 Mr. Peter Hewit, father of James M. Hewit, lately deceased, purchased this hotel and store property from John Holliday, and occupied it as a hotel, store, and postoffice until the year 1839, when it was torn down, and on the same site was erected the brick building now known as the American house.

John Holliday continued to reside here until his death, which occurred December 20, 1843. To him and Mary, his wife, were

born ten children: Adam, born November 9, 1804, and now resides in Oil City, Pennsylvania; Mary, born April 23, 1806, married Andrew Bratton, of McVeytown, and now resides in Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania; Sarah, born December 11, 1807, married Solomon Filler, a prominent builder of Bedford Springs, both dead; Lazarus L., born November 5, 1809, died in Missouri, July 17, 1846; John, jr., was born December 8, 1811, and after having fought by the side of Gen. Sam Houston, and other heroes, for Texan independence, died on shipboard, on his way from Vera Cruz to Galveston, August 2, 1842; Alexander L., born May 7, 1814; Jane, born August 27, 1816, became the wife of J. L. Slentz (she died in Pittsburgh about the year 1869); Caroline, born July 12, 1818, married D. McLeary; William R., born September 16, 1820, now resides in the State of Massachusetts; Fleming, the youngest of the family, was born May 25, 1823, and is now a resident of the west.

Jane Holliday, the daughter of Adam, was born October 10, 1783, and died May 10, 1865. She married William Reynolds, of Bedford county, who, as proprietor of the Bedford Springs hotel for many years, became well known. Among their children were William, Holliday, James, Henry, Mary, and Ruth. Henry, the only survivor, is now a resident of one of the southern States.

HON. JACOB ROHRER, who represented Blair county in the State legislature, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1838. His father, Jacob (a native of Lancaster county), moved to Mifflin county about 1836, and for many years was a well known millwright. Of his nine children, eight are now living.

Jacob A. Rohrer was early in life apprenticed to the saddlery business in McVeytown, his school education having been obtained in the common schools and at the Lewistown academy. In 1858 he began the study of dentistry with Dr. John Locke, of Lewistown, and in 1860 he embarked in dentistry practice, his field being in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties. In 1862 he entered the military service as a private in Co. D, 131st Pennsylvania volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and after a five months' sojourn in hospital at Washington, was discharged with his regiment. Returning home he resumed his dentistry practice in McVeytown, whence, in 1864, he removed to Hollidaysburg.

In 1882 he was put forward by the Republican party as a candidate to represent Blair county in the State legislature, and gained his election by a handsome majority. He became a Free Mason in 1856, and three years later united with the Presbyterian church. In 1865 Mr. Rohrer married Susan, daughter of Col. John Huyett, of Huntingdon county.

WILLIAM M. WHEATLEY was born August 22, 1827. His grandfather, John Wheatley, a native of Nottingham, England, was for a long time a well known merchant in that city, but by reason of his openly avowed sympathy for the French revolutionists, in 1788, coming into home disfavor, resolved to emigrate to America. He carried a stock of goods with him, and located in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, whither his friends, Doctor Priestly and Doctor Cooper, had preceded him. He traded his goods for a farm near the town,

was a justice of the peace and scrivener during the later years of his life, and died at Northumberland in 1840, aged eighty-eight years. He had five children, of whom John Wheatley, jr., was the second. The latter, who was born in Northumberland, married Harriet, daughter of Martin Withington, died in 1873, aged seventy-seven years. William M., his second child and oldest son, remained at home until he reached his twenty-fifth year.

He tarried awhile in Missouri, and in the summer of 1857 married Mildred, daughter of William Humes (formerly of Rockbridge county, Virginia, but then of Morgan county, Missouri), whose father, John Humes, a famous master mechanic of his day, was the builder of the Harper's Ferry arsenal.

On July 10, 1882, with A. R. Whitney, of New York, he founded the Portage Iron Company (limited). They purchased the old Portage Iron works at Duncansville, and at once enlarged the property to its present proportions.

JOHN HENSHEY (father of Deacon David Henshey, of Davidsburg) was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1776. After residing there and in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, for some years, he removed to Sinking valley in the spring of 1813, where, on the 2d of August of the same year, his son David was born. In all, his family consisted of four sons and four daughters. In 1824 he sold his interests in Sinking valley, and purchased of Thomas Ricketts three hundred and fifteen acres of land in Antis township, or the premises now occupied by the village of Davidsburg and the farm of David Henshey. He died in January, 1856.

GEORGE A. COFFEY removed to Philadelphia in 1855. He was a district attorney of the county from 1852 to 1854, acting instead of Joseph Kemp, who had been elected. He was the United States district attorney for the Eastern district, at Philadelphia, during the war, and died about the year 1865. His acquirements were very extensive, and his talents of the highest order. Fluent, poetical, imagination unsurpassed, his addresses to a jury were intellectual treats. His talents, however, seemed better fitted for the rostrum than the court room. As an orator, he was learned, eloquent and instructive; but he lacked that practical force, that homely illustration, which is so convincing with a jury.

JACOB AKE, the founder of Williamsburg, was of German parentage, his father having been an early emigrant from Germany to the Conococheague country. He died at Williamsburg, in April, 1838, at the age of eighty-four years. Many of his descendants still reside here.

The earliest elementary school in the annals of his district was established about 1790 by Mr. Ake, who was the owner of the land on which the village of Akestown (now Williamsburg) was laid out. Seeing the necessity of educational training among the young, Mr. Akes secured teachers and defrayed all expenses from his private purse. His word was regarded as law with the youth, and when he issued a command the parentage acquiesced and the children rendered obedience. Thus it was when the pioneer resident established his first school. He visited village householders, brandished his staff, and the children hied away to school.

JACOB GEESEY was an honored resident of Franktown township. The old Geesey homestead in Frankstown township is one of the familiar landmarks of Blair county. Three generations of Geeseys have occupied and owned it since Conrad Geesey, the progenitor of the family in this county, came from York county to make a new home on the blue Juniata. Conrad Geesey was a sturdy German pioneer, and came of the hardy stock that first peopled the now rich and populous county of York, in Pennsylvania. Of his sons, Jacob married Margaret, daughter of Christian Gast, of the village of Frankstown, and shortly after his marriage removing to Williamsburg. He there carried on for some years the business of wagon making. Later he removed to a farm near by, and about 1838 he purchased of his father, Conrad, the old homestead in Frankstown township. Upon that place Jacob Geesey died in 1856, after a life of industry and usefulness, leaving behind him a name that was honored and an example that commended itself as worthy of imitation.

JAMES IRWIN, a hardy and ambitious young son of Ireland, left his native land for America about the middle of the eighteenth century. Chester county, in Pennsylvania, soon became his adopted home and farming his occupation. He married a member of the well and widely known Carson family, of Chester county, and in due time rose to notice as a thrifty and prosperous tiller of the soil. In 1793 he moved to what is now Blair county, and settled in Frankstown township. There he lived and farmed until his death, leaving the farm to his son Robert (born in Chester

county in 1776), who died on the homestead in 1849. Robert was the father of seven daughters and four sons, all of whom grew to be men and women.

THOMAS COLEMAN was emphatically an Indian hater, the great aim and object of whose life appeared to be centered in the destruction of Indians. For this he had a reason—a deep-seated revenge to gratify, a thirst that all the savage blood in the land could not slake, superinduced by one of the most cruel acts of savage atrocity on record.

It appears that at an early day the Coleman family lived on the west branch of the Susquehanna. Their habitation was remote from the settlements, and their chief occupation was hunting and trapping in winter, boiling sugar in the spring, and tilling some ground they held during the summer months. Where they originally came from was rather a mystery, but they were evidently tolerably well educated, and had seen more refined life than the forest afforded. Nevertheless, they led an apparently happy life in the woods. There were three brothers of them, and what is not very common nowadays, they were passionately attached to each other.

Early in the spring, probably in the year 1763, while employed in boiling sugar, one of the brothers discovered the tracks of a bear, when it was resolved that the elder two should follow, and the younger remain to attend to the sugar boiling. The brothers followed the tracks of the bear for several hours, but not overtaking him, agreed to return to the sugar camp. On their arrival they found the remains of their brother boiled to a jelly in the large iron kettle—a sad

and sickening sight, truly; but the authors of the black-hearted crime had left their sign-manual behind them, an old tomahawk, red with the gore of their victim, sunk into one of the props which supported the kettle. They buried the remains as best they could, repaired to their home, broke up their camp, abandoned their place a short time after, and moved to the Juniata valley.

Their first location was near the mouth of the river, but gradually they worked their way west until they settled somewhere in the neighborhood of the mouth of Spruce creek, on the Little Juniata, about the year 1770. A few years after the two brothers, Thomas and Michael, the survivors of the family, moved to the base of the mountain, in what now constitutes Logan township, near where Altoona stands, which then was included in the Frankstown district.

These men were fearless almost to a fault, and on the commencement of hostilities, or after the first predatory incursion of the savages, it appears that Thomas gave himself up solely to hunting Indians. He was in all scouting parties that were projected, and always leading the van when danger threatened; and it has very aptly, and no doubt truly, been said of Coleman, that when no parties were willing to venture out, he shouldered his rifle and ranged the woods alone, in hopes of occasionally picking up a stray savage or two.

That his trusty rifle sent many a savage to eternity there is not a shadow of a doubt. He, however, never said so. He was never known to acknowledge to any of his intimate acquaintances that he had ever killed an Indian; and yet, strange as it may seem, he came to the fort on several occasions with rather ugly wounds upon his body, and his knife and tomahawk looked as if they

had been used to some purpose. Occasionally, too, a dead savage was found in his tracks, but no one could tell who killed him. For such reserve Mr. Coleman probably had his own motives; but that his fights with the savages were many and bloody is susceptible of proof even at this late day. We may incidentally mention that both the Colemans accompanied Capt. Blair's expedition to overtake the Tories, and Thomas was one of the unfortunate "Bedford scouts."

To show how well Thomas was known, and to demonstrate clearly that he had on sundry occasions had dealings with some of the savages without the knowledge of his friends, we may state that during the late war with Great Britain, on the Canadian frontier, a great many Indians made enquiries about "Old Coley;" and especially one, who represented himself as being a son of Shingas, pointed out to some of Captain Allison's men, who were from Huntingdon county, a severe gash on his forehead, by which he said he should be likely to remember "Coley" for the balance of his life.

He died at his residence, of old age, about the year 1840, beloved and respected by all. Peace to his ashes.

SAMUEL KYLE opened and improved a farm in the valley above the Stewart place. He was married to a Miss Eddie, and their only son died a young man. Their daughter married Samuel Duncan, who lived on the homestead until 1864, when he died at the age of eighty-one years. Another daughter became the wife of George Buchanan, of Duncansville. The fine stone barn on the Duncan farm was erected in 1809, the old home at an earlier period.

COL. ALEXANDER BOBB, son of Frederick F. Bobb, was born in Hanover township, York county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1823. His father was a dyer in Wurtemberg, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1818. He died somewhere about 1855.

When Alexander was sixteen years old he learned the moulding trade. In February, 1847, he married Matilda C., daughter of Jacob Mattern, of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. They have had four children: William M., James S., George E., and Alexander. The two latter were twins, and died in infancy; the others are now living. Mr. Bobb worked as a journeyman at the moulding business for a number of years, at the Martinsburg foundry and many other places; had charge of the foundry at Hopewell, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, for some time as foreman. At the beginning of the late war there was a company of volunteers taken from Martinsburg to Harrisburg, and being dissatisfied with their captain, refused to be mustered in under him. They telegraphed twice to Mr. Bobb, asking him to take charge of them, and on his refusing, the company threatened to disband and return home.

Reconsidering the matter, he consulted his wife, who consented out of pure patriotism, and he went and took charge of and mustered them in. They at once went into active service under Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, and at the end of three months were discharged. Captain Bobb returned home, began recruiting, and soon raised a company for the nine months' service. In a few weeks he started again to the front as captain; was with the company in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. On December 13, 1862, he took command

of the right wing of the 133d Pennsylvania. So terrific was that battle, the dead were piled up as a breastwork; they held their position until nightfall, when they were ordered by the division commander to fall back. He, with the regiment, was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863. At the expiration of their term of enlistment he returned home. In a few weeks Captain Bobb raised another company. He was commissioned as major by Governor Curtin, and started into the army of the James under General Butler, and their engagements were as follows: Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865; on the 2d of April took the breastworks at Petersburg, Virginia, and for gallant conduct that day Major Bobb was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. The war over, Colonel Bobb returned to Hopewell, and went in partnership with C. W. Ashcome, in the foundry, where he remained a year, then bought a half interest in the foundry at Martinsburg. In three years he sold out and built the foundry at Roaring Spring. Two years afterwards it burned down, and in 1875 he rebuilt it. In the fall of 1873 Colonel Bob was elected sheriff of Blair county, and served with great credit for three years. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for forty years, and has held all the positions except to preach.

MICHAEL CRYDER was one of the pioneer settlers of the county. The Cryders had a grist mill at Big Spring, in the vicinity of Huntingdon, in 1777. The family consisted of a father, mother, and seven sons. Their mill served for the people at Standing Stone and the surrounding country. They were all men suitable for

the times, rugged and daring. A majority of them were constantly in service during the war of the revolution, either as frontiersmen, scouts, or fort-guards. Michael Cryder, the father, used to spend his days at his mill and his nights at the fort at Standing Stone during the troublesome times, and it was himself and five of his sons who accomplished the then extraordinary achievement of running the first ark load of flour down the Juniata river.

MAXWELL KINKEAD. David Kinkead, the father of Maxwell Kinkead, emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, and settled in Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, in the year 1777. The revolutionary war being then in progress, he enlisted as a volunteer in the American army, and was engaged in the battle of Brandywine and other battles that were fought in Delaware. At a battle that was fought near the head of Elk river, his family was so near the battle ground, that he asked for and obtained a furlough to remove them out of danger.

At this time Maxwell was about eight years of age, and he has been heard to tell of the removal; that the team took them as far as they could go in daylight, and landed them in an old blacksmith shop, where they broke off and made beds of the twigs and leaves of trees, and remained there until the time they could get a more comfortable place. The furlough was only for twenty-four hours, and he was back at his post in the army before his furlough expired.

After the revolutionary war was over, he removed his family to a place on Chickie's creek, between Columbia and Mount Joy, in

Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, known as Sharrar's Mill, where the old folks died, and are buried at Donegal church, near Mount Joy. The family then consisted of five sons and one daughter, of whom Maxwell, the subject of this sketch, removed to Petersburg, in Huntingdon county, about the year 1800, where he engaged in tavern and store keeping, and was married, March 22, 1805, to Deborah Cadwallader, at Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Kinkead was a sister of John Cadwallader, who was after that time a very prominent member of the bar in Huntingdon, having practiced law there for several years, and died there.

In the year 1812 he bought the Yellow Springs property, in Morris township (now Catharine township, Blair county), and removed there in March, 1813, from Petersburg. He was there engaged in farming and tavern keeping, and for some time also in store keeping, and lived at that place until December 19, 1841, when he died, in his seventy-second year.

At the time of his death his family consisted of two sons and three daughters, his eldest son, David, having died some years previously.

His son, Charles Edwin, represented the counties of Huntingdon and Blair in the legislature of 1849 and 1850, and removed to Iowa in 1851, where he died, September 28, 1878. His eldest daughter, Maria, was married to William Walker, of Petersburg, and removed to Iowa, where they are still living at an advanced age.

His second daughter, Eliza, was married to John Lytle, of Hollidaysburg, and died in the year 1852. His son, James Madison, bought the homestead, the property at the Yellow springs, after the death of his

father, and lived there until the year 1863. He then sold the property to James H. Patterson, and removed to Hollidaysburg, where he now resides. His youngest daughter and child, Martha Ann, was married to John Walker, of Newry, Blair county, and removed to Iowa some years since, where her husband died. She is still living in Iowa.

The parents of Maxwell Kinkead being of Scotch-Irish descent, they were of the Presbyterian faith, of which church he became a member, and was for many years a ruling elder in the church at Williamsburg, Blair county, and being a man of strict integrity and most exemplary conduct, he was allowed to do what would not be countenanced now, that is, to sell spirituous liquors and be an elder in the church at the same time. At his death he enjoyed the love, esteem and respect of all who knew him, and left his property, unencumbered by debt, to his children, and believing that the law made the best will, he did not make any.

PAUL YERGER settled in the township, on the Macamey place, in 1791. Margaret was his wife. He, as well as his brothers Adam and Jacob, served in the American army during the revolutionary struggle. His father, Andrew Yerger, emigrated from Prussia to America in 1728, and settled five miles north of Pottsgrove, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Andrew was the father of a family of nine sons and two daughters, of whom Philip (the father of Jeremiah Yerger, at present a resident of Woodbury township) was the youngest son. Jeremiah Yerger was born at Pottsgrove, Pennsylvania, in the year 1797. The following year his father, with his family, removed to Chester county, Pennsylvania,

where Jeremiah remained until the fall of 1814, when he came to Woodbury and settled here.

GEORGE FAY, ex-sheriff of Blair county, was born at Williamsburg, Blair county, January 16, 1829, where also his father, Joseph, was born, in 1800, and there also died in 1876. Joseph had six sons: George, John, William, James, David, and Robert. Joseph Fay, the elder, married Catharine, daughter of John Miller, a cabinet maker of Williamsburg. She died in 1872.

George Fay remained at home until his marriage, in 1852, to Martha K., daughter of Samuel Fluke. For some years after his marriage he was engaged in farming. In 1863 his wife died, and in 1866 he married again, his second wife being Sarah C., daughter of Francis McCoy. By the first marriage there were four children, and by the second, two.

In 1866 Mr. Fay went down to Mississippi, and engaged there for a year in the raising of cotton. In 1867 he returned to Blair county, and in 1868 he, with others, organized the Williamsburg Manufacturing Company, and purchased the Juniata furnace and mill. Mr. Fay was placed in charge of the business as manager, and for eight years conducted it with skillful ability. He then turned his attention to lum-

bering and grain dealing at Williamsburg, and in 1878 associated with him Mr. James Patterson. In 1882 Mr. Fay was elected upon the republican ticket to the office of sheriff, by a majority of eleven hundred and forty-six.

Mr. Fay is eminently a man of the people. He made his way by hard knocks early in life to a place among substantial men, and learned the lesson of self-reliance in that most valuable of all schools, experience. He has been among the people of the county all his life, and his career is familiar to all. That he has worthily earned a place as a representative man is a truth to which the county has already borne abundant testimony.

JOSEPH MOORE, an Irishman, lived on the present Robert Morrow place before the revolution, and several times had to defend his home against the attacks of Indians. He died about 1807, leaving a family of six daughters: Mary, who married William Porter; Jane, the wife of Philip Roller, of Morris; Nancy, the wife of John Dean, of the same township; Ann, who removed to the west, as the wife of David Ramsey; Betsey, who married Samuel Stewart, of Indiana; Margaret, the wife of Robert Morrow, who lived on the homestead, which is yet occupied by his son.





MAR 75



N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA

